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BY T. H. HOLDING

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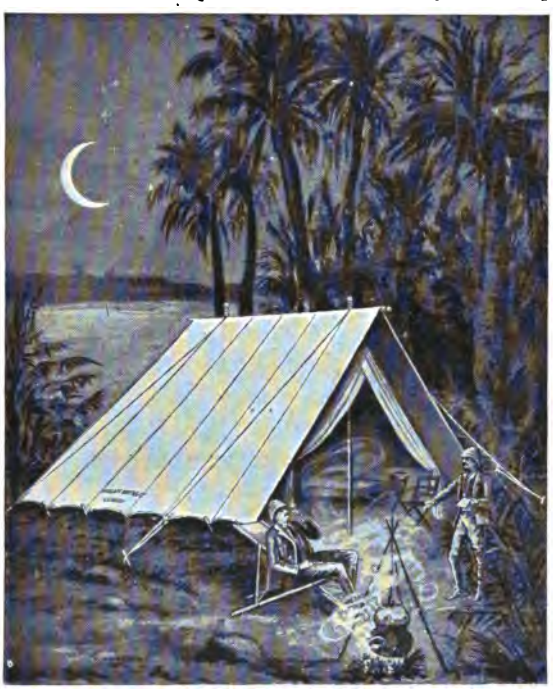

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London:
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1908.

THE CAMPER'S HANDBOOK.

BY

T. H. HOLDING,

AUTHOR of—

"WATERY WANDERINGS 'MID WESTERN LOCHS,"

"CYCLE AND CAMP,"

ETC., ETC.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY

THE LADY ARTHUR GROSVENOR; MRS. HORSFIELD;
MATTHEW ARNOLD; G. D. MATTHEWS,
R. J. MECREDY.

London:

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT & CO., LTD.,

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"After careful consideration," to use a little-known quotation, the Author has resolved to write this book in childlike, simple language and in the FIRST person.

It is less proper so to do, and most unusual.

The work will lose by this course its chance to rank as a "literary effort," but it may save the Camper-Student much loss of time.

This is a sordid and inartistic view, but the saying is frank, plainly true, and may be taken as the Author's clumsy way of announcing the keynote of its tone and plan.

The unlearned generally write so as to appear learned, and the really learned so that none but the "mighty" in culture may comprehend them.

TO THE TWENTY-FIVE—

DEDICATIONS are old fashioned; that is why I dedicate this book to the twenty-five good fellows who have shared my many tents by stream or mountain slope, by river, shore, or wood, for more than twenty-five years, in nearly every Shire in G. B. and Ireland.

They have forgiven me much, and I them, perhaps, a little. They often received plates from my hands to wash a bit less clean than I received them back for packing.

Now, though they have mostly degenerated into a more refined state ot living, in what is more or less a permanent "pitch," their old Skipper goes a-Camping still, and finds fresh hands to drill and share his roosts. They now PAY softer hands to wash the plates, and besides have a different companion, and occasionally, no doubt, gently touch the cradle. They may even dare a remark in their new domiciles on the cooking, a liberty they felt was denied them in my camp, whether said cooking was all to a turn or fit to turn them up.

Those old times were very happy, nay, often full of delight. Alas, we cannot repeat the past. Yet possibly the perusal of this book may serve a two-fold purpose: Revive some memories of those old gipsy times, and give their children tips, should a taste for "roughing it" descend to their offspring.

T—— S——.

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DIVISION I.

The first few Chapters are upon Camping treated as a sensible pastime. They also deal with it in the abstract, touching on the successful and unsuccessful votaries thereof.

The personal failings are not of particular persons, but are just touches based on realities fused with the passing principle of things.

If, therefore, certain matters named are set down as too obvious and commonplace, the wise ones must allow them as written for brothers and sisters with less, or likely enough, no experience at all. If all were experts, there would be small necessity, not alone for these simple notes, but none for this Handbook itself.

ERRATA.

ARTICLE.

135 :—After "and" in fourth line, read "it."

270 :—After "behind" in second line, read "and."

400 :—Instead of "fixed" in sixth line, read "slotted."

423 :—Instead of "forks" in second line, read "head."
Erase "Cannard" in twelfth line.

CHAPTER I.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THINGS.

It cannot be expected that every reader knows why I assume to write a Handbook on Camping. Were the whole story to be told it would itself make a book. I am most reluctant to obtrude even the few necessary facts to show such claim—if it really exists. The constantly growing reason for the issue of such a work is evident enough, and some few reasons why I essay the task may be discovered below. I am not disposed to give what I might term a sort of BRIEF STORY OF A CAMPER'S LIFE. Were I wishful of piecing up the former time to the present in any degree of completeness, good taste as well as the limited space of this book would preclude it.

Apart from taking the reader into my confidence, it will be clear, I hope, that the considerable experience and the variety of it in this particular line of sport, will be evidenced in the hints which it is the aim of this book to afford, and not necessarily to beginners, but to campers at large. I rather dislike that constant gibe by reviewers, when a man has done a thing in the shape of writing a technical book, that "it will be eminently helpful to beginners," which is a platitude. The people who say this are as capable of being helped by such a book as "the young." No mere exchange, however, of ideas between man and man could, if published, be in any sense called a Handbook. Though I intend to tackle it all round, I cannot pretend in the least that the subject will be exhausted, because in nothing is it more apparent that one man's ideas will always, more or less, remain with him as his own, and each disciple will on each point promulgate a new fad. Therefore, anything in the nature of a positively exhaustive work would not be possible. If, for instance, the methods I may deem absurd, do for the "other man," I think that I, having found my

methods (which seem equally absurd to him) necessary and satisfactory, am sufficiently justified in asking for charity on his part by reading and testing them.

It would seem that, except in the early days, most of the experience I have had has been gained, say, without the chance of Camping with experts, without, therefore, the opportuuity to learn from or even to impart very much to others. Nevertheless, however absurd and impracticable certain suggestions and ideas of mine may appear, they are meritorious at least in one thing, that they are original. Not a thing, shall I insert in this book in the way of positive instruction that has not been actually put to the test, to my personal satisfaction, at least.

Now to return very briefly to the question—how do I come to write "The Camper's Handbook?" To begin with I have been many times asked if there were such a book as gave hints and information on Camping, which the neophyte was anxious to study. In spite of this, none ever convinced me that there was a real need of a Camper's Handbook, until I reflected on the impotency, discomfort and inefficiency of the methods of many campers. Their defective handling of matters, it seemed to me, robbed them of much of its pleasure. The appearance of a short article by my much respected friend, Mr. R. J. Mecredy, in "Fry's Magazine," in July, 1906, contained a clause something like this :—"Mr. T. H. Holding, the greatest known authority on Camping," etc., or words to that effect, set me thinking. If the statement were true, it was worth examining. Was there, I asked myself, any other man who had camped so many years, was as passionate and ardent a follower of it, was anybody else still inventing, designing and working out dodges and suggestions, and writing as largely on Camping, as myself? To be plain, there was not. Following this line of reasoning came the idea of a work dealing with Camping matters. Mentally the notion crystallised itself as the

"CAMPERS' HANDBOOK,"

and amongst the first half-dozen I consulted as to the likelihood of such a book being useful, "Arjay"* was the first. He said, "decidedly, and you are the man to do it." It was said appro-

*Mecredy's "pet" name.

priately enough in his tent, pitched withal, against a backing of a glorious group of pines, the Lower Lake of Killarney in front. The surroundings seemed in harmony, so the rash resolve to attempt the task was made, and I informed him of it "officially' on the spot.

A Camper's Story.

In the pre-railway days of 1853, I crossed the Prairies of America. My first experience of Camping was above the wooded slope on the plateau behind Kairkock, on the Mississippi, when a lad of nine. There, 300 of us camped in tents and wagons, which camp lasted for about five weeks. It remains the longest "fixed camp" that I have attended, but it was only the beginning of a prolongation, for, of course, it was a case of Camping entirely across the prairies over a distance of 1,200 miles, and it lasted from the Spring until August. The plains were then uninhabited save for a few wandering tribes of Indians, probably a million antelopes, and possibly half-a-million of wary buffaloes. Soon afterwards, this gallant herd was swept away before the "railway hunger," i.e., they were shot by Buffalo Bill and others to feed the hungry navvies who constructed the line. I fell under a wagon—weighing a ton-and-a-quarter—which passed over the small of my back, but was not killed ; many have been sorry, of course, since, but I could not help living on. In the following Spring a wild and dangerous wagon trip and camp-back from Salt Lake City, up and through the Rockies, back to the States, closed the experience in that early stage.

A good many years passed. I was engaged to lecture in Sunderland on the subject of "Muscular Christianity" in the Spring of 1877. Skipping all details it led to the purchase of a canoe, of which I at once became a proud possessor. The canoe led to Camping, and Camping led to a canoe cruise in the Highlands of Scotland, probably in imitation of Macgregor. An account of this was published under the title of "The Cruise of the Osprey." The book was soon sold, and is, of course, out of print. From 1877 to 1907 is 30 years, during which, on every conceivable opportunity, and in 95 per cent. of all the counties of Great Britain and Ireland, persistent Camping has continued without a break.

In 1878, another canoe cruise and camp with several enthusiastic canoeists came off in Scotland, a full account of which from my pen was published by Waterlow & Co.—"Watery Wanderings 'mid Western Lochs." Of this work, practically out of print, a few copies only are left.

We now come to the most important epoch in the Camping fever, which has been known in these later times. Need I say, that I allude to the remarkable origin of Cycle-Camping? This has now indeed become so general that it is likely to swamp by its popularity almost every other given branch of Camping, numerically. The actual origin of this was as follows, taken from

"CYCLE AND CAMP."*

"So far from being a'weary of Camping, in my fifty-third year, I have at last carried out a simmering project cherished for fifteen years. It came on with the old 'Ordinary,' which was practically an impossible machine with which to camp. The idea lay dormant from the blessed birth of the 'Safety' until July of this more blessed Jubilee Year of 1897. Its fruition was an unexpected accident, as it were. My friend, H———, . . . called on me in July. 'We' (Mrs. H———and himself) 'are thinking of camping out with our tandem, in Scotland, on our holiday, and, knowing you have had a wide experience in camping, want you to come round to B——— House to see some plans I have sketched out for a tent.'

That settled it! A night's discussion, my complete condemnation of all HIS schemes and the adoption of simpler ones in all points was sufficient gratification to one's vanity and egotism on one subject.

Within eight days two complete outfits were made—made in four towns, by seven separate people, at a cost of three guineas each—either lot weighing some fourteen pounds, and so easily carried on a Tandem or on two Safeties, and practically carriable with almost equal ease on ONE machine.

One of these outfits was sent home, the other put in my large yachting kit-bag, which annually takes flight to Ireland. Our party consisted of four, all of whom had camped while cruising on rivers and lakes in England, Scotland and Ireland, during the past dozen years or so. We were now resolved to try

*A large edition of this work was published at 2s. It is now reduced to 1s., postage 3d, De Vere & Co., 1-2 Church Passage, New Compton Street, W.C.

CYCLE-CAMPING.

We believed we were pioneers of it. We succeeded; the camp succeeded! It is now clear the poor clerk or workman, who wishes to see fresh countries at home and abroad, may gratify his whim and have a fine holiday on the weekly expenditure of his pocket money and be independent of weather, distance, or, to him, the prohibitive tariff of hotels."

COVER DESIGN.

Previous to the publication of the work "Cycle and Camp," just quoted, I had noticed that each of the two former books had led many to become my disciples, and provoked a correspondence,

considerably beyond one's calculation. Each book brought me Camping friends, and I made campers of those friends who remain in close touch to this day.

These experiments in publishing, however, had shown all this, and led me to dare still a bolder step, which was the issue of of the last named work, that had so singular and precipitate an origin. What I have not stated there had better be stated here. My ambition as an ardent cyclist and tourist (having been in fact the originator of the great C.T.C., and having such a passion for river, canal, and lake Camping by boat), had, of course, long been, as an enthusiast, to try and camp with the cycle. I had thought of so many ideas, and yet had never been satisfied with any of them until, with a rapidity of decision for which I can hardly account, I hit on the plan which has remained since I started it, the key of the whole scheme. The fact is, that no sooner was the book out, though far from satisfactorily published by the firm which undertook it, that correspondence began again, people starting to question me and make tents. It then seemed possible if Camping was so good, and as cyclists now in point of magnitude out-number three to one all the other vehicles in the country put together, that there was something in it. The question was, could it not be promoted? Each letter I received was very carefully kept. When I found one person more interested than any other, and a close experimenter in Camping matters also, in the person of the Rev. E. C. Pitt-Johnson, M.A., New College, Oxford, I asked him to confer with me to this end, viz., to try and form, out of the total of 18 names of which I knew, an Association of Cycle-Campers. It is an old story. We formed it in his lodgings in Oxford; I elected him Secretary and he elected me President, it is needless to say without opposition.

There was no cause for imagining that an association, carefully worked, would fail in promoting the good work. That Association under my direction and management, by the enthusiastic help of hearty and kindly friends grew rapidly. We organised great camps, almost every visitor attending became a disciple, and for its size of 210 members never did there a more harmonious body exist until unfortunate circumstances forced a cleavage, which precluded my remaining in it with honour and self-respect.

But this big movement had life in it, so I formed, in April, 1906,

the National Camping Club, and to show that my work had taken deep root, 150 members were enrolled in the new club within four months. All that was said of the former Association, I say in a double sense of this latter. It is a singular thing that quite two-thirds of this muster were of ladies and gentlemen who had only just begun—were the veriest novices. But none of them have an ill-word to say of Camping.

This is mentioned in order to link up the ground of any claim I may have to pen a Handbook on Camping. I would say that, at the present moment, there are not less than 1,000 campers who have added themselves to this last branch alone, working on my suggestions, and mostly with such appliances as I have designed for the purpose.

The Press has done a great deal to help the movement. Further, everything that I have thought of, that was worth publishing, or worth designing or modelling, that would help to make Camping more enjoyable and efficient, the Press has always supported and published, so that whatever benefit there might be, others should reap their share therein. Perhaps this is the right place to allude to the fact that the "C.T.C. Gazette," in which I have now written regularly every month for three years, or thereabouts, has been the most powerful medium in making converts to Camping that we have in the country.

The thing is not a mere phantasy or passion of a moment. There is a dead earnestness amongst these many disciples—a gravity in fact. They put real thought into it. They are not content with enjoying it themselves, they act as missionaries to others. Now through the "C.T.C. Gazette" the people of this solid stamp have come in considerable numbers,—not merely the youth, but the middle-aged and old. The mere compliments they have paid to my writing have been pleasant enough in themselves, but grandfathers have become enthusiasts in presenting appliances to their grandchildren, brothers-in-law have made wedding presents of Camping outfits for people who got married at maturer years, wives have presented their husbands with presents of Camping requisites, and husbands their wives, etc.

Along with the whole of this, I have endeavoured at all times to be on the search for anything "to try" as an improvement. Hence the various types of tents most in use now have been

subject to continued variations, but in nothing were the variations so marked as in the "Gipsy" tent, which is capable of being worked almost into any size. In due course it will be described. I have always endeavoured to keep the progressive spirit uppermost, and have never stuck, or countenanced others to stick at a given idea. The most thorough experiments in order to gain proof of every new thing, has always been the motto, with the result that the lightness, elegance, compactness, simplicity, and efficiency of the things that are now in general use, differ as widely as possible from the ordinary things used in past generations.

Nor can I pass over for a moment the advantage that this has been. But for these ideas—this revolution, so to say—the popularity of Camping could never have approached its actual measure.

So much then for what may be termed my claim for and justification of my writing this book. No more need be said, except that if I have received one inquiry, I must have received nigh on to a thousand letters a year. These facts then seem to say that Cycle-Camping, which has no regular organ or journal like motoring and other new sports, is in need of the condensed experience of a writer who can claim a wide knowledge of the subject. Whether that be so or no, the task lies before me, so we must turn to the actual business. Before doing so, however, I wish to make a closing statement; that though the question of economy, expedition, charm and freedom of Camping, and all other aspects of it will be dealt with, and thus form the earlier portion of this work, there is a matter that must not be overlooked. Both portable and stationary Camping is not a thing for the poor, and yet it is. To put it another way, it is not a thing CONFINED to the poor. People who own one, two or more motor cars go Camping, as do people with several horses in the stable and with large incomes. It embraces in traders those who are masters of many profitable places of business, doctors in large and busy practices in the West-end and country, barristers, solicitors, newspaper owners, publishers, printers, country gentlemen, bankers, etc. Almost every division into which society in England is split, has contributed to the ranks of the Camping fraternity of 'ay. These, then, are the reasons why the Handbook is

written ; whatever else may be questioned, these facts stand.

I close by asking, what are the Advantages of Camping? As there is no operative law to prevent a man quoting himself, I proceed again to quote accordingly from "Cycle and Camp":

"Who can question them? Only those who have never tried it. All the horrors which outsiders fear and with which they threaten us, we neither meet nor find. In fact, they don't exist. Camping is nearly always delightful, for a holiday at least, and if well-managed is pleasant and healthy, as well as cheap, for a more protracted period. But it is not a lazy life—far from it. The question comes in here, perhaps, as to which kind of holiday is more beneficial—A LOAFING OR ACTIVE ONE? He who would spend a holiday in sheer laziness should take luxurious lodgings or quarter himself at a fine hotel, and next to the strain and exertion of eating, do literally nothing. To most men, however, young or middle aged, who lead active lives and who are gifted with average energy, something less dormant is, surely, an advantage. The camp gives this—exercise without fatigue; fresh air night and day, and sufficient excitement to create interest, and remind a man that he lives.

That sounds well! Yes, and has been proved to answer when physic failed and tonics had lost their charm."

CHAPTER II.

"ASSERTIONS."

Pursuant, as lawyers say, to the above, I wish to express some all-round views on Camping in general. It is possible that the expressions used may be somewhat emphatic, as though I assumed to know the subject. Should it seem that these preliminary notes are a bit too much in the line of "laying down of the law" the reader must take them *cum grano salis.*

Camping, I contend, is the oldest subject, for it interested even primeval man. When he was born he had to be protected from the inclemency or stern extremes of the weather, which always gave trouble. When he became a youth it was "about" the camp he played. When he became a man and wished to take unto himself a wife, the subject that must have been uppermost was where he could put her. The problem still exists, and often causes anxiety.

Now we imagine that the neolithic man was a terrible savage, crude and coarse in form, and defective in brain power. Those who wish to study the splendid form of his head, and the firmness of his jaw, the length and tolerable straightness of his limbs and fine proportion of his frame, may satisfy themselves at Cambridge or other anatomical museums, to the contrary. Fresh air evidently agreed with him, and Camping was a fairly healthy pastime for those who survived it,—they were an ever increasing number; Leopold II not being then alive.

Camping, when there was no other alternative but to camp, was quite a different thing from Camping to-day. Then a house would have been a novelty; to-day, it is the tent on a green slope, that is novel. The fragile cover between us and the sky, or the

elements, is the charm, and we seek it for a variety of reasons, the chief of which is that having started it we soon begin to like it, and liking it, it is hard to leave off.

There is rather a grave aspect of Camping ; in fact, there are several "views" that must be taken seriously. To begin with, it has a rather broadening effect on a man's mind. There is nothing that is more of an eye-opener, so to say, than active and literal Camping. The roughing it is hardly there ; the starvation fare is an absolute delusion ; the scare of rheumatism is the biggest fiction of all ; the terror of damp—it has no terrors, owing to the modern equipment ; and in the daily duty there is no time to feel tedious. Leisure for "literary" occupation never comes. But what does come is fresh air in abundance, a surprising appetite, a rare occupation for the mind in conjuring up what the next meal is to be, and trouble to find time to be ready for it, and to have the meal ready for the appetite when it calls, a wonderful power for sleeping, an absence of colds, and a jolly mental freedom and content. Time is always ahead of us in camp.

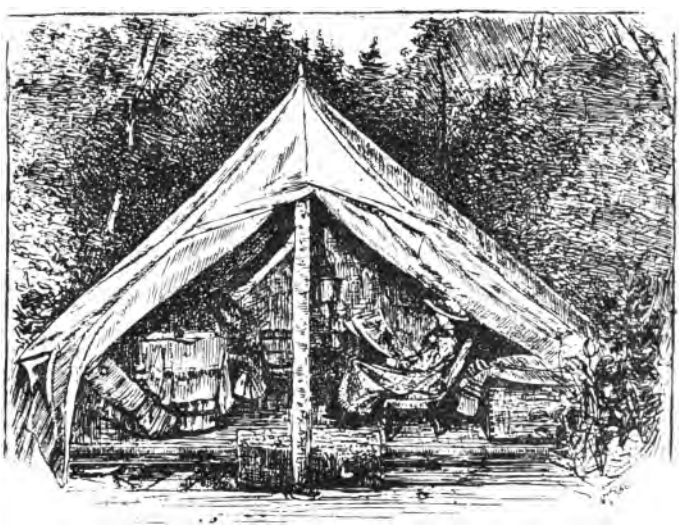
As to a cold : this is very curious. Within a day or so of writing these words, I had told Mr. Mecredy that a fortnight after returning home I caught a cold in that little sharp "snap" in the middle of September. He wrote to say he was surprised to have a cold himself, seeing that he, with his wife, had slept out for some ten months, and he thought he was proof against cold. Soon after reading this, Dr. Yeates, author of "The Medical Man in the Bush," came to see me. He came to interview me on Camping matters, and said, "I have lived out in that tent," showing me a beautiful picture of a tent in which he had slept whilst practising his profession in the Lake District, "for nine months, and directly I came to live in a house, a cold came on me."

This is what the "London Hospital" says :—

> "After the San Francisco earthquake, thousands of people had to sleep in the open, and it was thought that there would be an epedemic of enteric, pulmonary, and mental diseases ; instead the general health of the people has been better since the earthquake than it was before. Many of those who were previously in a poor state, and suffering from poor appetites and defective digestions, found both appetite and digestion improving, while their mental condition was also benefited. We hope that the lesson will bear fruit, and that the public

will learn thereby that fresh air and sunshine are essential to health, and that the former is particulary important during sleeping hours."

I wish, then, to make it quite clear that those of us who are susceptible to colds lose them directly we go to live out of doors. I spoke of this to a wealthy country gentleman who can live in or out of doors, just as he pleases, and its alternate effect on cold, and he adduced this fact: "When I am out of doors nearly the



FREEDOM.

whole time for a week at a stretch, I have no cold; directly the weather is inclement, and I cannot get out, a cold lays hold of me. In short, though I am 70 years of age, I go out of doors to cure a cold." Surely, then, these facts are in substantiation of the advantages of Camping.

CAMPING PER SE.

It would be foolish to preach that all the people who go Camping do it for mean motives of economy. Let me sink all the

advantageous conditions of it, such as novelty, economy, and so on, and take Camping as it is, PER SE. What does it do for a man?

It teaches him no small measure of self-reliance.
It gives him a new incentive to independence.
It opens to him the possibility of personal resource.
It teaches him patience when circumstances are adverse.
It opens to him a new pleasure.
It gives him greater freedom.
It affords rest of mind.
It is recreative. Repeated in another form, it is re-creat-ing.
It keeps old men young.
It gives younger people experience that they would not have.
It makes men more tolerant of the domestic life.
It gives man the power to manage and develop his personal force to overcome obstacles.
It teaches him patience and tolerance with other people.
It takes him away from the toils of business.
It opens to a man new society.
It affords him an opportunity of cutting the society he does not want.
It revives his taste and love of the country.
It enables him to wear out old clothes, for none other are comfortable in camp, and none other become the camp.
It enables a man to get away from his family; or his family to get away from him for a spell.
It allows a man to introduce his family to a new, and rough, and innocent pleasure.
It produces in him a new individualism—for the better.
It has a tendency to the extension of his geographical knowledge.
It gives him a pleasure that has no vitiating influence.
It helps to harden his physical nature.
It adds to his physical activity, and therefore tends to the lengthening of his life.
It is an educational force, which would take a chapter to describe.

INCREASE OF CAMPING.

Camping is increasing for a variety of causes, and perhaps for

the very same reason that drinking intoxicating liquors is decreasing. It hardly follows that I am compelled in this book to give a reason in the inverse ratio, so to say, for and against each of these two considerations, and to prove my cases. Statistics have settled the drinking business, and I venture to predict statistics will show, if we can get them, an increase of Camping, but I may quote a few. I have known Killarney for nearly 30 years, but never heard of a tent on its shore, but there have been through—so far as I can learn—the recent movement which I initiated, this year, at one time, ten tents upon the shores of the lake, and possibly more.* Most of the "Old Boys" from our public Schools have an annual camp somewhere. We take the poor errand boys—orphan or otherwise—and give them a camp at the seaside. Organised camps of regulars and volunteers, and all the rest of it, are quite common, so that campers are a growing force, and destined to grow more.

The Health of it.

I have never known anyone to be so unwell in camp as to have to leave it to return home. What happens in camp, and everywhere else, and it is best to state it, is the following :—

Neuralgia or toothache :—It is difficult to lay these to the charge of the camp ; the causes that operate there would operate elsewhere. I speak now for what I know from experience. When the cause of neuralgia was removed—never mind by what process—the twelve years since of happy Camping have left the writer without the added luxury of pain.

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*Several years ago, a strong party camped at Muckross, under Mr. Mecredy's irection.

CHAPTER III.

TYPES OF CAMPERS.

The Obstinate Novice.—1.—The sore place in this man's life and character, is, of course, his obstinacy. He is a very trying person to meet, impossible to live with, and certainly barely agreeable to camp with. He has a creed which is "previous theory," and that theory "my own!" He has worked everything out from the problem of creation to the putting in of a tent peg, and you can give him no points. Indeed it is harder to convey an idea to his mind than it is to wash away a sand-hill with a hand syringe. Without describing in detail what this man has done, without enumerating his mistakes, and the absurdities of his "original" ideas when he has carried them out in regard to Camping matters, I am free to say that whenever I have found him, and I have done so often, I have given him and his inventions a very wide berth. The mere discussion with him of the "bests" and "worsts" in regard to plans,—well, there is nothing best but his own, and everything else is the worst. It is this man who, I notice, makes least progress, either in method or smartness, not because he CANNOT observe common customs and common ways of doing things, but because he is too conceited. I note that the majority of such men do their work rather badly and nearly always stupidly. They appear to have made up their minds that they will not learn; they positively will not take a hint from anyone.

The OBSTINATE NOVICE is not, as he would lead you to believe, so very original. He is too proud to take an idea from anyone, and it is rare that he displays the quality of humility, and he is certainly never guilty of asking questions, the way of a true learner from John Newton to John Burns.

Finally, I say that this man is always a novice, through his own

self-centredness. He does not go the way to become smart at anything, least of all at so complex a thing as Camping.

The Variable Camper.—2.—We have to meet him, and nowhere does idiosyncracy declare itself so painfully as in his company. Divine Providence has not shown us how to cure this variablenes of temper and disposition, but there are many people capable of the highest hilarity and of the deepest depression, who display both over very narrow intervals. It would not matter if in their moments of depression they would let us alone, but they will not. That is far from their programme. They must attack somebody and they do so right royally, and without rhyme or reason. Of course the best campers are those who are always the same. We are deeply thankful for such souls. They take things doggedly and coolly, trying always to put themselves in other people's places in imagination, so never offend or neglect others. Broadly speaking, at home the person afflicted with variability, no matter how severe he may have it, has the awful effects of the evil towards us vastly lessened, doubtless much to his annoyance, than when we are closeted with him in a tent. THERE it is different. You don't retort. You are silent. The moments are particularly black with you, and I know of nothing, and have experienced nothing so near Hades, as one's feelings at such a time.

These camp "blighters" are always in the right! They may bring YOU pain—it is YOU who pain them. Moral: If your prospective companion has the affliction of variableness, even rarely, do not go Camping with him, for much as he makes himself suffer, he will make you suffer more, and, "ten-to-one" will never express regret.

The Fine Weather Camper.—3.—We all know him. He likes things to be intensely smooth, simple, and nice. His creed is quit when the wet comes on, for he usually goes home. If there is any work to be done it is left to the man who remains. When a few drops of rain trickle down from the tail end of a passing cloud, everything must be stopped until he has encased his precious person in waterproofs, and if he has not any, which is most probable, he must run at once to shelter. I have known a little spray or a few drops get on the front of his coat and whatever is in

process, it must be stopped until wiped off or he will get rheumatism. He is the man who perhaps, rather than continue a tour with the party, will remain in his tent when it is dull lest it should turn to rain. How often will he draw his hand down the inside of the tent when it is raining! I have positively heard him remark, "Why! the cotton is damp." Somehow he has a way of making people uncomfortable on these jolly times, whilst the man of a lighter stamp is all the jollier because things have gone awry.

Nothing worries him so much as a dull sky and showers, and as for rain in the night, he cannot sleep because of it. His holiday must be taken in June or July. April and May are not settled enough, and as for August it is entirely out of the question.

The FINE WEATHER CAMPER would do well not to take on Camping at all as a hobby. It is the sweets of the hours of sunshine by way of a contrast to the clouds and the showers that not only make the scenery more beautiful, and throw on it light and shade and make it charming, but they symbolise that man's own existence must not be all in holiday weather. We have every sort to make up the complete whole, and mostly alas it is APRIL.

The Ideal Failure.—1.—The IDEAL FAILURE very soon discovers that each day is a bit too long, the hours for sleep far too short and that most of the meals are a deal underdone, except those in which everything is over cooked. The eggs and sardines he had for tea last night he longs for again to-night, when the cook has provided him with a bloater. He does not like bloaters. Because there is a nice spot further on, that one of the other fellows knows as a jolly place to get lunch at, he is impatient, and says it is more important to have lunch when fellows are hungry than to go gallivanting on to find an "ideal" site, for they are not poets, but tourists. The IDEAL FAILURE in Camping gets up rather late, spends a lot of time over his meals, and is perpetually grumbling at the method and hurry of the "boss." When he is told a meal is all ready and hot, and the porridge cooked and waiting, though he is sitting on a stone outside the tent, he will object to be bothered because he is having a smoke. "But it will get cold." He will ask, "why is it ready twenty minutes earlier than yesterday?"

When the tent should be packed, and the things washed, he

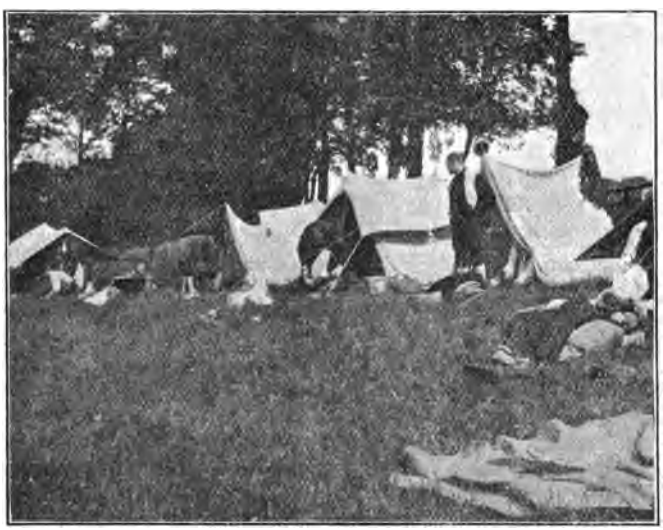
announces his intention to shave, though there are 30 miles which have to be traversed on a river, or 75 miles have to be done on a cycle that very day. So the man who did the cooking does the washing up, the wiping too, and most of the packing as well, for as soon as the other fellow has done shaving, he has his own knick-knacks to put together, and they take as long as the other work. The IDEAL FAILURE is no judge of picking a camp site. He camps anywhere he thinks he will stop at, and then begins to work things out. He finds that the milk is a mile away, and the water half-a-mile, that his tent has no protection, and that there are beastly cows in the field. The IDEAL FAILURE never learns the simple art of packing. He throws the things together; he makes his bundles very big; he twists up the guy lines; he does not know where anything is, and so at night tumbles the whole lot out in a heterogeneous pile, and spends half the evening, until it is dark, in finding them.

The chief thing that enters into his imagination in planning a tour is to fish out some very old clothes that are positively indecent, and in which he cannot enter any town or village to go and buy stores. This is said under the supposition that everyone must know that there are old clothes AND old clothes. He is like the Aneroid, he is depressed under certain climatic conditions or moral conditions, and very easily elated. He likes the cycle to go down hill, and his load to be light; he likes to go over the stream with the wind behind him when he is in a canoe or a boat. He likes to set the boat's sail, but objects to take the sculls. In short, and in the main, the IDEAL FAILURE dubs Camping a failure because everything is not done for him, because everything does not turn out exactly as he would like it, because he lacks the practical philosophy to make the circumstances subservient to his own dominant will, which he fancies he possesses.

The Energetic Camper.—5.—I can give a great many illustrations of this man. Indeed, I know some men who are tireless; as tireless as they are unselfish. May I descend to a personal allusion for a moment? In pottering about on the prairie camp, as a boy, I learnt much. Rather late in life, however, I also learnt from those whom I am supposed to have served best in those very methods of flying Camping, that I "was a good lad at it."

Perhaps there was some latent energy. Perhaps I liked it. Perhaps I did it because I felt I ought. Perhaps I did it because I was obliged to.

The ENERGETIC CAMPER is the man who confines his energy to the essential work for the time being, and to the doing of it nicely and up to time. All the while, too, there plays about his mouth that immortal smile, showing he is enjoying himself. But I have in my mind an energetic man who will put in a livelong day in and around his tent. He rises early. He breakfasts and washes



ACTIVITY.

up; prepares the lunch and looks at the guy ropes half-a-dozen times in three hours; prepares and tidies and puts everything away, and gets it out again, to do something. He even gets up to knock an earwig from the roof, and then go down to the tent door to chase a wasp. I have known the wind to drive a leaf or two inside the tent; up he gets and out they go. Now, all this is what I call energy wasted, and life is too short to chase harm-

less wasps and inanimate leaves. I admire the man who saves himself all unnecessary physical exertion, but to do the ENERGETIC CAMPER justice, I must say he is willing, smart, and unselfish, and if there is no sense of repose there is a sense of that indomitable quality which carries such men as he through whatever task they undertake.

Good Camping is indeed a commander of energy. Without it, success is impossible, but by its aid, within reason and good bounds, it is a splendid thing all round; which is a platitude, and possibly not the last.

The Self-Reliant Camper.—6.—I like this man. He is a sort of something upon which to fall back. Are we on a canoe trip? He will do what he is told cooly, for he is to be relied upon. Tired? Yes, but to make a goal he will plod away and never murmur. I have known such a man, and he has travelled miles with me for days and weeks together, and the cool self-reliance, the way he falls into the line of things, doing all quietly and never asking a needless question, and never failing to ask a necessary one, has earned him my admiration, because he gives me a sense of satisfaction that is not surpassed in any companion of the many arduous months that I have pursued as a camper.

The SELF-RELIANT CAMPER ought to have another name. I re-christen him the "Handy Man." He will give the camp and the programme in hand first consideration, and, to refer to my ideal, I have never known him to give a quarter of an hour a day to his personal adornments, or to anything save that of carrying out the excursion or the tour. Elsewhere I have said that good Camping, or Camping on the whole is one of the things that helps to teach a man self-reliance and independence, and that is precisely what it does. Perhaps the unself-reliant man, to use a clumsy phrase, is the one who never finds it convenient to do a thing that is needed in the camp at once, but always has some personal thing to do first, and so gives the camp second place.

The SELF-RELIANT CAMPER is the one who practises method and acknowledges by such practice the claims of the camp, and I am far from despising the term "business-like" in regard to these matters. If you go for a walk for pleasure it is one thing, but if you take your home and have to provide for it, cook, clean,

tidy, plan and purchase in accordance with the customs of civilised life, give me the self-reliant man, who takes these things in the right spirit, for he is the most SELF-RELIANT CAMPER.

The Ideal Camper.—7.—He it is who really enjoys it. This makes him do it well. He forgets nothing that ministers to the comfort and pleasure, simplicity and economy of Camping. He wants to save all the opportunities he can for enjoying the best aspects of the Camping life. It may be rest, a bit of study, a space spent in fraternal intercourse or conversation. A person unable to enjoy Camping had better give it up, in fact, he generally does, and I was inclined to say "a good job too." I once heard an experienced camper say, on a brisk and rather chilly night, after a lovely day down a great and glorious Irish lake, something that I have not forgotten. The candles were alight in the tent, the door was half closed, the ground we sat on was particularly soft for our tent floor, the stove was burning beautifully, the kettle was beginning to sing, the toils and pleasures of the day were past: "the three hours in this tent before we turn in, 'Skipper,' are worth all the journey from England if only for one night." That was because he enjoyed it—he always kept in the spirit of it too. The IDEAL CAMPER has to take the adverse circumstances and turn them by sound philosophy into enjoyment. Is it very very wet? He imagines he enjoys the "rest" in the tent. Is it very very hot? He sleeps with the tent door open. Is the cooking a little indifferent? He imagines it is jolly and does not grumble. Is it a little cold in the night? He says it is just fresh. Something breaks? He takes it again in the same spirit. Is he hungry and it is not convenient to have a meal? He placidly waits till the opportunity should provide the meal which he knows will come.

Every pleasure has its drawbacks. The IDEAL CAMPER will balance one thing with another, just as most people have to balance the gains and losses in life—and alas, in business. HE will set apart in due order, times and seasons for regular and recurring tasks. I know a camper who, as soon as he has reached the spot where the camp is to be pitched, unpacks the stove and starts the kettle boiling. That may or may not be idealistic, but it is, at any rate, "business." He will keep his tent moderately

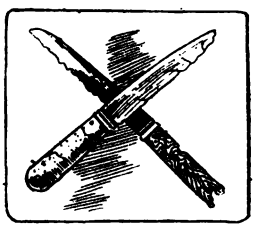
tidy. I do not think I very much like those tents in which you can "see nothing," just as if everything had been put away and must not be touched. Of the two I would rather have positive untidiness in a camper than the methods of the fidget who wipes away every straw, and sits as prim and stiff as a wooden doll. The IDEAL CAMPER is extremely patient, and even if there is a tendency to a little crossness—and there often is—he has the good sense not to hear or say anything to the other fellow. He is a wise man, because he knows the other chap who said a sharp thing with a spice of acid in it, will repent it if left alone, and if not, he will probably add to it. The worst of it is, an unpleasant word said between two men in camp sticks for ever. Moral: then don't say that word.

The IDEAL CAMPER will differentiate, if he is a junior, between a hasty order, spoken somewhat tersely by his friend, and an offensive expression by a stranger. An order should never be taken as personal or offensive from a chief when two or more are Camping in company.

But the IDEAL CAMPER, if a seemingly hasty thing is said, bears no grudge. He knows after all that Jackson is his friend and when he spoke sharply, was probably a little thirsty, hungry, tired or had too much to do, and so he "let go" without really meaning it. In short, the IDEAL CAMPER cultivates the constant smile. But, it may be asked, should a man, because he goes Camping, become an artificiality and carry the manners of Belgravia all the time? Certainly not. The term "wearing a smile" is open to all sorts of constructions, but to put it in the inverse way, "never look sour" in camp and don't take offence, unless such is wilfully aimed and meant. Be IDEAL in one thing anyhow, never say an offensive word yourself, wilfully, and don't sulk if you hear one.

CHAPTER IV.

"PROS AND CONS."



If all that is said be true of boys' camps, is it not true of others? The very demand for opportunities to let out all that remains of boyhood in an adult, so long as it does not lead to license, is a good thing. The man who alludes to the House of Commons as being sometimes "rowdy," forgets that if he were there, under the like influence of heat and excitement, he would display a bit of that same boyhood in man's years, which he calls rowdyism. The men who have most of the boy in them far on in life, are those who make the best campers, and the tendency of modern education is not necessarily academical training wholly, but is aided by athleticism. There is something more than the mere "form" of exercise in which youth so engages. There is the blending of one personality with another. Thus acquaintances are made, and ties are formed at College and School by an "atmosphere." This spirit and this training alike have an influence.

Another ground of success is that women have come into it. They can, and they do, make tents, and possibly good ones. They take a pride in their management, they like to camp with their husbands, and do so by scores, possibly hundreds. They take the neatness of the house to the management of the tent, the skill in their cooking to the camp fire. This adds, in short, another proof of my claim that Camping has come to stay.

Yet another ground of its success is that, as everybody knows, it affords more enjoyment, for less money, than almost any other form of recreation for a change or a holiday. This has been shown. But without going into the economic aspect of the question again, there is so much that is jolly and pleasant, so free,

as well as healthy, that one has said, "the health of camp life commends it to natural men and women."

Let us follow that phrase out. By a "natural" person is meant one who loves nature, and who profits by its every aspect. To them it is irreverent, not to say wicked, to speak of a wet day as "beastly." It is equally wicked to speak of the sun in its greatest heat and blaze as "atrociously hot, and makes one beastly uncomfortable." The man of nature helps to make his Camping a success because it gratifies a craving that is in him. He likes to

FAMILY CAMP.

see water, to bathe or fish in it. He camps there, when he can. Camping helps him to get to the recesses and pleasant places of the earth, and to feel he is an absolutely free man. By Camping, he can afford it, otherwise he possibly could not.

Another great thing which is worth considering is that when Mrs. Johnson packs up her trunks and joins her husband in the lodgings at Yarmouth or Dover, the only change they get is that the lodging-house servant lays their breakfast instead of Mary, the maid, at home, and that they meet with people to whom they can talk and talk, over the same kind of meals day following day. All

that makes their holiday. They left one house to go into another. There is but a poverty-stricken variety of experience in a fortnight thus spent. None of the glorious freedom and independence, nor yet the same beautiful rural surroundings that they might have, three miles outside the same or some other town, in camp, either stationary or portable, are theirs.

Camping has taken hold of a good many who are "beginning to see it," and this fact is one of the inducements towards its success. I have just visited an ideal family camp. It is on an island in a river. There was the eating tent, the sleeping tent, the servant's tent, the cooking tent for wet weather, and the over-boat tent. Here the family and their servants were spending a "savage" holiday. The scenery was pleasant and they were adjacant to a town. I asked if they liked it, for they have a fine home on a beautiful lake amongst the hills of middle Ireland. "They were having a delightful time." The brown limbs of the children, the bronzed faces of the parents and grown-up branches of the family, the enjoyment of the servants and the "handy-man," all was complete. At the end of a month they were not, tired, but were counting with regret the remaining days in camp, before they journeyed back to their home in Roscommon.

Some of us call this "Camping fever." It is not Camping fever, but an assurance of its growth in the future. I have no cart blanche to advocate Camping for its own sake, but because of the advantages which have been enumerated, and which are undoubted evidences of the success which it has achieved, whether by cycle, motor car, van, or boat; per club, or otherwise.

Scares.—8.—A writer, in reviewing one branch or share that I have taken in promoting Camping, spoke of the horrors of damp, and of the luke-warm coffee and half-cooked chops and all that. I feel I am within my right in characterising such writing as cheap journalism, sheer piffle of the unknowing. Perhaps not a day in the year passes without someone saying, "What if it rains?" "I dare not expose myself," and so on. A camp, to be a success, must be sanitary. It cannot be too well understood, it cannot be too well enforced, that a properly constituted camp has all the comforts of the home, all its physical securities from physical ills. I frequently camp, for instance, in

hard frosts and snow. "I should die of cold," has been said. It would be a very improperly constructed and imperfectly laid camp that would allow one to shiver with cold when it was preventable. Of course, one may be as snug and comfortable, as I have proved by 25 years Easter Camping, with all its inclemencies, cold winds and frosts, as at other times. And somehow, one gets hardened, gets to "know" it, gets used to it, and takes it as a matter of course. Proper equipment makes it a success. And this is a very important point. If a person desires to enjoy Camping in all weathers he must have a thoroughly efficient equipment.

It is also said by the inexperienced, and therefore unknowing, "I should think it is awfully jolly when it is fine, but in our beastly climate you can't depend upon the weather." Some of the best days and hours have been spent in ceaseless rain. Indeed, busy, active, and enthusiastic campers have so much to do, so many places to visit, and have their time so full in what is, after all, the major portion of the weather, namely, fine, that when a wet day does come, they are rather glad, by way of a change and variety, of having to loaf, lie about, read or write a little, to have someone to talk to, or go somewhere to talk to someone else. Instances by the score could be named where I have personally camped, in all parts of Great Britain, under these conditions, and enjoyed it.

Careless Camping.—9.—I cannot say much in defence of such Camping as the following, nor can I see how it can be successful: Three or four men who become smitten with a Cycle-Camping fever go to places at which they know others will camp. They take nothing, they possess nothing, they say that they want nothing. They can go to the farmhouse or village store and get some bread and a pat of butter; they can borrow a cup and drink at the brook, or they will buy a tin of fruit. They will lie down under a hedge; if it rains, they will huddle themselves in their waterproofs. I do not consider that heroic, so long, that is, as it is not necessary. Nor do I hesitate to say that it is foolish from a health point of view, to say nothing from the point of view of comfort. Why should people expose themselves unnecessarily, when, for a few shillings and a few

hours' labour, they might have some sort of protection that will make them comfortable? Camping, to be a success, should, and indeed it must, have such conditions met as run no risk of making the camper miserable.

Company.—10.—By the increase of Camping and its popularity, the strongest element of all to its success comes in the "Co." Almost anyone who likes may now have someone to share his joys and sorrows, his toils and rest, his daylight hours and his night slumbers. Whilst there is danger in all alliances, I am free to confess that in the majority of cases I have known, experienced or observed, the companion ministers largely to the success of the camp. The trouble in former times was for a man to find a sociable, equitable, and capable camper, for all these qualities are necessary to success.

I have been accustomed to camp singly and in company, and therefore know what it is to camp alone, particularly with my cycle and the latter generally after a fortnight with somebody else who has returned home, and left me to wander awheel with a little eleven ounce tent, round the rocky and often wild and remote shores of Ireland, which I am gradually encircling. I do not READILY say that I have not enjoyed myself, alone; there are so many points in favour of the lonely camp, as well as against it. Of course, the advantages are in favour of having a chum, and in another part of this work that chum's duties will be assigned him. What he should do, and how he should do it will be duly set forth, and indeed a great deal depends on his efficiency and willingness as to whether the camp in company is better than the camp alone. Some of the jolliest camps I have had during the sixteen hundred miles that I have cycled round the sea-board of Ireland, have been absolutely alone. To stop, to go, as and whenever I would. So it has after all, its points, and herein is the advantage of versatility to make Camping a success. A man must philosophically make the best of everything as it comes along. A hill, we will walk it quietly. A head wind, take it easily. A rough road, make the best of it as part of the variety in the day's conditions. A shower comes on, shelter or face it according to circumstances and demands. If in the course of travel, projects that had been planned are cut off,—part of the variety. And so

right through. The spirit is the man; and the man with the right spirit is the one who makes the best camper, and therefore helps, whether a touring or a stationary camp, to make it a success.

A Definite Object.—11.—Another great item in making Camping a success is to have an object. If it is a stationary camp by the sea-shore, by the lake, an estuary, or with the family, there should be an object. Is it boating? Is it angling? Is it botany? Is it antiquarian re-search? Is it geology? Is it motor car, cycle, with horses, or on foot?

I confess that the mental sense of failure that I have experienced sometimes in fixed camps has struck other minds besides my own; it has been marked by a sense of failure, owing to an utter absence of object or programme. Supposing a man takes a walk with no other object than to go straight along a road, to turn round, and to come back. Is it not a fact that there is less enjoyment than if he goes, say, as I sometimes do, on purpose to show a visitor Cæsar's Well or the Roman Camp in this neighbourhood? An intelligent, active-minded man should have an object for his holiday at all times, but in camp in particular, be it an excursion or a cruise down a river in a boat, canoe, or handy sailing craft, a tour by motor car, or a driving tour with the kit which has been taken, or camping with a van. With an idea of what is to be looked for and searched after, or to be seen or to be done, gives point and piquancy, and unquestionably adds materially to the success of the camp. There is one species of fixed camps I have seen in which there was no programme. The days were frittered away in sheer loafing, and apparently ceaseless cooking and eating: Nowhere to go, and nothing to do! Loafing is better done alone, or with very small companies than with large ones. A fixed camp, to be a success, should have a programme and interest of some kind sustained without pressure or fag.

Experience.—12.—This is another element of success. The veritable novice does all sorts of foolish things. It is true that some can never learn; a great many are too stupid or conceited to attempt to learn, and the shiftless people always make bad campers, but let it be said with a little emphasis that Camping is a new trade, and it requires as much thought, attention and effort to master it and to be smart at it and to make it a success as any-

thing else. I trust attention to the details and methods which will be set out in the following pages will help even those duffers to polish up their methods, and so to make their Camping more successful and more pleasant because of better method and efficiency. Anything that is worth doing is worth doing well. A man who says he can row, should at least study the first method of handling an oar or a pair of sculls, and not permit himself to swing them about like a pair of mill sails. He would enjoy the rowing better. The man who goes walking and who has, like myself, tender feet, should learn how properly to soap his stockings to prevent the sores he might otherwise suffer. And so, in short, Camping is a thing to learn, and many, indeed, are most keen on learning it, and should I be asked what is the best way to learn, I put it: Be humble-minded, pretend to know nothing, and ask questions. Watch and observe and practice to learn all you can, and it will help to make your Camping not only successful but all the more pleasant.

Economy of Camping.—13.—I am not ashamed in advocating, amongst other conditions of Camping, that of economy. It is to be questioned whether anyone can legitimately object to the quality of economy as a principle, and they are surely fools who object to it in practice, even if rich. The obvious retort to those who so object is, that there is so much need in the world and so much shortage of many things in millions of lives, that those who want to "part" may help rather than fritter away their abundant supply. In principle all waste is loss; Political Economy teaches us that. Extravagance is not the benefit in the true, wide sense of the term that it is often supposed to be. I will put a case on the economic aspect, and it is a fact. I have stayed at a certain hotel and seen magnificent scenery; had good average food, passably fair attendance, and not, indeed, an uncomfortable bed. I indulged in no extravagance; had the barest essentials, nay, and had even my tenth discount allowed by the Touring Club. From Friday at 5 p.m. until Monday at 8 a.m. the bill was just under £3.

Later, three hundred yards from the same hotel I camped for exactly seven days. I lived well, saw all the sights, had good fishing, ideal companionship, most agreeable experiences afloat and ashore for the entire week (including certain gratuities and

other things) and the cost was 23/- as against what would have been £7. But there was more fun, more enjoyment, and more health than for the larger sum. Indeed, 4/- of this 23/- was for boat hire, which leaves 19/-. Again part of this 19/- was for Club costs for the ground.

In their proper place some figures will be given in the shape of statistics of cost of the various kinds of Camping. Meanwhile, I want just in this place to allude to the possibilities of cheap camp *en famille*. Hitherto, the cost of hiring tents and their transit has been prohibitive, but I hope the close student of this book may learn from its pages how he can lighten and cheapen the things he has to use. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of land situated at charming places where the camp for the family might be arranged, and suggestions for these, in detail, will be duly given. Beyond the railway fare and the original purchase of an appropriate home-like plant of a couple of cheap tents, the whole week, with every conceivable enjoyment that the neighbourhood and the good nature of the family concerned may provide and afford, and desire, will be theirs at probably an average cost of not more than 7/6 per head per week, possibly less. But then there will be more enjoyment, more fresh air, more freedom.

In regard to the ECONOMY OF CAMPING with a motor car or van it is too palpable, as I have no doubt Lady Grosvenor will show in her article, dealing with even one of the most elaborate caravan equipments. Probably, in her case the cheapness does not stand first, but rather health and enjoyment, and the carrying out of a very worthy hobby.

So we may follow out the economic principle if we like, in all its baldness, even though it may be characterised as demoralising and even mean. But I would urge that you cannot pursue the subject on economic lines alone without having the co-factor of enjoyment as well as health. The people who are rich and do not enjoy Camping are those who are wedded to conventionality. People who enjoy it most, perhaps, are not rich, and have probably all the more pleasure because of that fact. Their example is worth considering and following for experimental purposes surely if for nothing higher.

Camping as a Sport.—14.—Possibly that is a strictly correct

term. If it is, I have known few sports that have brought people so closely together, and which have afforded an equal amount of sociability. We have sailing clubs, yachting clubs, tennis clubs, mutual improvement societies, and even churches and chapels. The writer has had half-a-century of experience amongst these and co-existent bodies, and yet the fellowship of the "Camping spirit" is so deep that it breeds a keener family spirit, and I am free to say that it has really and permanently improved the tempers and the temperaments of those who have followed it as a sport.

But when I speak of CAMPING AS A SPORT, I want to convey the idea of something that requires a little intrepidity, some courage, and even determination. That is the true spirit of sport in its best sense. The man who goes shooting has to display that spirit as well as he who goes to climb the heights, to tramp over rough ground, to combat the storm, and occasionally in downright ill-luck and danger. It is so in almost every sport, just as the cricketer has to play his game against odds and dangers, and the inevitable humiliations. Therefore I maintain that the sporting spirit in that sense is a worthy one, and that Camping is all the better because of its demands on the "sporting" spirit.

Hygienics.—15.—The questionof hygiene is one about which a great deal is said, and to which no mean amount of scientific attention is given. At the same time it is a subject concerning which the average English person of either sex knows, and I fear, cares far too little. But yet the laws of health and sanitation, a widening of the knowledge of rationality in regard to food and dress, has certainly gained ground, and vastly of late, and all for the bettering of existence. The man who walks about without a hat on principle, whatever the weather, may be a faddist. The man who preaches that, because he has taken to wearing sandals, that particular form of footwear means longer life and his physical salvation, is an extremist. The man who objects to a fire when it is cold, and has the window down and pretends to be happy when he feels chilly, is no doubt a worthy person, but he was born too late. He should have seen the light of day B.C. any time.

Necessarily everything about a camp should secure such conditions as do not expose the body needlessly, either to the

possibilities of contracting rheumatism, any affection of the digestive organs, or to any other ill that militates either against health or comfort. When the monks put peas in their boots they thought themselves finer saints, and very superior persons. We consider they were fools, and give their faded memories no extra credit for self-inflicted pain. Therefore, all the essential and best liked comforts of life, those which aid most the health, as in our homes, should be provided and enjoyed in the camp, and, indeed, the camp which does not give them is by no means perfect. I am not advocating Camping on Spartan grounds as a twentieth century penance, but as a breaking out in a bit of natural life, for the best ends of human existence.

The Sexes.—16.—Another advantage of Camping is that men and women under fair, reasonable, and respectable conditions can camp and enjoy each other's society freely. I, with other men, have camped in the neighbourhood of ladies' camps for years, and what is more, have in common enjoyed the blending of the sexes in the social family-like intercourse which a camp has bred and fostered. This influx of the women into Camping has proved one thing of great importance to this movement, viz., that it is NOT a dangerous and absurd pastime, only fit for those who are reckless of their health and reputation. We can see the most delicate matrons and maids walking about with their bare legs and feet in the dew, "fetching and carrying," cooking and tidying around the camp, and all the while doing it with a smile that won't wash off and with such a sense of enjoyment as to suggest a honeymoon on a large scale! They not only grace a camp by their presence but give to it a homeliness and happiness it could not otherwise have.

Perhaps I may be permitted to say here that I have seen them excel men, too, in smartness and cleverness. How quickly they pick up the making and mounting of a tent and its appliances, the cooking and the tidying up, and how they take to the bathing. How the beautiful spirit of brightness and the merry ring of their laughter within hearing of the men is an added pleasure to all.

Camping as a Change.—17.—I do not wish to omit mention of another feature which is an advantage of Camping, and that is it

affords a change. A doctor tells me that a change from one house to another, be it only from one side of the river to another, from one parish to another, produces certain physical and mental advantages. A change from the Thames Valley to the Surrey Downs or the Chiltern Hills, or even the flats of Essex, may lead to entire improvement in one. Now Camping enables one to go at short notice and with comparatively little preparation, with some light camp equipment that can be carried, or sent a few hours in advance to any spot or place within reason. Light tents may be rapidly put up by the sea or in some corner of a pleasant farm, or on the slope of a hill, or any other place that affords a fit site. This, I repeat, is an effective way of "getting a change," which is good for the mind as well as the body. The medical man who told me the other day that he never prescribed physic unless people asked for it, never ceases to prescribe a change, and if possible fresh air, for all his patients.

The late Governor-General of Canada and his wife, single-handed, left their Palace at Ottawa and took their Canadian canoe, cruising alone and Camping just for a change. This was their holiday. They took turns in steering the canoe, mutually assisted in pitching their camp ; cooking their food, and oh, think of it, ye gods, washing up ! Can you imagine the practical king of eight millions of people washing up greasy dishes ? But then, they wanted a change, and that was part of the game. One of the advantages of Camping is that it enables those who are within the bonds and restraints of conventionality, yes, even leaders in "society" to break away and assert a bit—and a good bit too—of the natural man, and the natural woman, and in a perfectly natural way.

Late Beginners,—18.—I do not refer to those who camp late or those who are generally late in their movements and plans. The allusion is to those who begin CAMPING LATE IN LIFE. The point has been suggested, and it is a feature I am endeavouring to controvert, viz., "that Camping is all very well if one begins early in life." In principle, if a thing is good, it is good to test, and at any reasonable time in life. Let me quote, to prove the accuracy of that principle in regard to Camping, that the most extreme case I have known, is that of a lady who began Cycle-

Camping at 63, and in the month of October, to boot. I take another: A clergyman who had never camped, began it in his 64th year, and is very enthusiastic and earnest about it now. Another case is a medical man who began in his 65th year. Another, and he a clergyman, began in his 55th year. Those who have begun in the early forties are too numerous to mention.

Camping is not exclusively play for children and young people. Ill-conditioned and ill-managed Camping with inadequate appliances may provoke possibilities of an anti-beneficial character, but there is no necessity for such, whether it be on a tour or in a stationary camp.

It is best for a man to begin young in most things, whether it is the imbibing of fine moral principles or in systematic or technical work, in the domestic economy of the home, in the apprenticeship to a business, in a line of special study, or in anything else. No habits are so hard to get rid of as those that are contracted in youth. The moral is, that if those habits are good they will stand a man in good stead later; if they are ill they become a moral trap, usually with consequences.

Apart from the youthful portion of my Camping, I personally re-took it up as a permanent hobby at the age of 35, and invented Cycle-Camping when 55. I contend that it does not make an old man older, or an old lady either, but it affords a fine opening for practical, muscular Christianity. Whether it be better for one's theology or not, it is at least as good as some sermons, and a great deal better than most. As a preacher, it would ill become me to disparage preaching. But every righteous and proper thing that a man does that benefits his health, which is not physically painful or hard on another, is a benefit to his life. Those who begin Camping late may be a little slower than the majority, but I have noticed that they not only do it well but they enjoy it vastly, and make what they delight to record, "young converts."

Camping Chums.—19,—Having touched on the advantages of double Camping, may I now tackle the plan to adopt in regard to the single chum? The problem is, "what to do with him." This is not stated offensively, but to touch on how to dispose of him in such a way as to get most

out of him. The shrewd camper will endeavour to divest himself of as much responsibility as possible. Judiciously he should show his administrative power of shelving a good deal of the responsibility, and of placing at least a fair half of the work on the other fellow. This is not easy, for three reasons. First, the chum may be one of those men who hate responsibility. Secondly, he may be filled with the notion that he is on a holiday. Thirdly, he may want everything to be very easy. These are not exaggerations of possible conditions; they are facts, and are fatal when they arise.

The best way in which to camp in company is to make out a plan previously, and stick to it. The one who invites a friend and who has taken part in a previous expedition should be skipper. It will not be necessary to state this formally to the chum, but there must be no doubt left about it, whether it be so stated or not.

By all means select a man who knows the business if possible, and at the very first stage assign him his duties. Under the heading of "DIVIDED LABOUR," this will be dealt with separately. With all politeness, let him know exactly how matters have to be worked, and always in a friendly way, and give all orders in the same terms.

It ought not to be necessary to state that the camp is the first consideration. The preservation and comfort of the tent, the orderly procedure of all its business, as tidying, washing up, cooking, pitching and striking tents, even packing up for final departure, all must have the chum's prior attention. In fact, the best chums are those whose attention to their own persons, clothes, and toilets receive the least attention compatable with decency and cleanliness. Let your chum know that he must wear such clothes, old or new, as he can do his share of the work in, whether it be sponging out the canoe, helping to pack and load the cycles, to tidy up the van, or filling up the tanks of the motor car and cleaning the brass. In the next place, it does not do to take a real or partial invalid either cycling or any other kind of Camping. Physique diluted with energy is essential.

The chum should anticipate the wants of the skipper. It is tedious and unpleasant for the "boss" to have to ask for everything to be done. Take the washing up. The junior should see that

this is done quickly and properly, and should there be any leisure for a bit of loafing, let it follow the work.

A good CAMPING CHUM is one who will endeavour to have everything done in advance, and will not be above asking if there is anything more before he finally comes into to sup of an evening, or puts on his tie of a morning.

Whilst dealing with this question, there comes another matter as between man and man. It is something which arises but seldom, yet too often. I refer to the man who cannot control his irritation, but weakly gives vent to it. That is utter foolishness because to the last day of life such behaviour is not forgotten. If the chief gives an "order," it should be obeyed as loyally as by a Middy on a ship, so long as such is respectfully put. The junior who, under these conditions, utters a hasty or impatient word, makes a great mistake and is entirely out of order. In this connection it must not be forgotten that the man in authority may possibly give a hasty order in urgent emergencies, in sharp, curt language. He does it with the best feeling possible. To pick at it, and retort under such circumstances is the act of a schoolboy; the sore may not be deep or long but it is never healed.

Lastly, let the CAMPING CHUM be selected because he likes the sport. If he does not, it will be rather hard on his chief.

The Public.—20.—The camper by hedgerow, river or by the sea, constantly comes in contact with THE PUBLIC in a variety of ways. I want to lay down a few dictums that I have found useful. I will explain what happened on a certain memorable cruise in which two of us traversed nearly every waterway in Ulster. The morning my chum met me for the cruise at the spot where I was encamped, I ventured to give him the advice I will now repeat. "You will find these people rather familiar, they invariably say 'good morning,' or wait for us to make some mark of recognition. So I suggest that for the whole of our cruise we shall say 'good morning, afternoon, or evening' to everybody, and always smile and appear to be the best tempered men in the world." The junior smiled, but agreed. We accordingly acted on the suggestion, and have no cause to regret it.

I have found that great politeness (not that artificiality which

decent people detest) is the thing that pays best. Is it a poor woman at a cottage where we are getting a glass of milk or some water? Is it the well-to-do gentleman farmer or land agent? Is it someone that is met on the road or river? Is it at a great house where we have called to ask a favour? Politeness is the thing that pays with all these. However free, however rough, we may be in our own familiar way with each other, it is best to appear as a gentleman of culture, refinement, and intelligence, and be such through all the ramifications of Camping.

This is what I added to my Ulster chum. His answer was at once a breach of the very first principle of my dictum. "Yes, it's all very well for me, perhaps, as a cultured tourist, but how about you? Therein lies the cause of my anxiety."

The reason in all this is that it brings better treatment. A man can make better terms, he will often get a thing done for nothing that people might grudge to do at all if they were paid for it, by being ordered.

Recollect that we, as campers, are interlopers, and having to requisition services and assistance are dependent upon others to a great extent, in a civilised country, and often, indeed, for the use of land for which we pay little or nothing. It will be better for the next campers if the people recollect also that the previous campers "were very nice," and they were sorry when they left.

As a general principle in dealing with THE PUBLIC who are somewhat inquisitive about our camps, we must be anything but hasty, though the camper who would let them take advantage would, indeed, be foolish. I have known some camp callers to be positively rude. I have on one or two occasions found them excessively pressing on one in Ireland. I have made allowances. It has generally been with a species of self-reservation, then antagonism, that I have met their encroachments. It does not do to be too Spartan-like. But I have heard men of education far above those surrounding them, say things in such a rough way and use such words as to put themselves far beneath the commoner people (if the term be admitted) whom they have reproved. Above all things, keep up your dignity, for it is a quality that becomes every man. I might, in concluding this note, say that wherever it be possible pay for any accommodation the public affords us, not lavishly, even if you are a millionaire. However, always

pay on the liberal side for any services rendered. It gives a better feeling than that of being obligated. If tips or pay are refused, as is pretty constantly the case in all the poor parts and less civilised districts of Ireland, do not despise the pride or undervalue the good-heartedness which prompted the action.

Causes of Failure.—21.—This has to do with the person, as well as to the camp, but I wish to make it emphatically clear that the man who succeeds in Camping makes a successful camp, just as a man who does not succeed at the sport cannot do so. There are a few considerations that are worth mentioning as to how and why the camp may provide a success, but, meanwhile, let us trace CAUSES OF FAILURE. A man who proposes to camp is often invited to go and share a tent, or a trip, or a sporting expedition with somebody else. He goes with an enthusiast, who has often had the Camping headship, all about his part of the globe. He has found the "plant" in general, and all the little appliances, and the new man has little or no responsibility. While it was fine the latter enjoyed it; when everything was comfortable and favourable, and tending to a lazy life, he voted the camp splendid, but when the drawbacks came—wind, wet, and a good deal of hard work—he has been known to say that he did not care a great deal for Camping. Yet, somehow, the fever has stuck, and later he may start with some slipshod plant, to camp, in one of its many forms, and he lamentably fails to enjoy himself because he has nothing thoroughly up-to-date. All this because he has not the capacity to rigidly think out for himself, to plan so as to get or make, or have made, or otherwise wisely select and energetically use, such an equipment as meets all the conditions necessary. He votes Camping a bore and a failure. He does it pretty much as the boy who hates Euclid or mathematics—has to grub at them because they are put in his curriculum at school. The boy who wants to be a mathematician, however, will persevere and, probably make a mark. The man who will camp successfully, must master the art of it, to be smart and efficient, and if he is not a man of method, energy, and detail—well, he will have a very bad time. There is another point about it, too, that he who expects the weather to be eternally fine, everything always to come out right without the hindrances of less pleasant

times, is the man, of course, who was not born for this world, and certainly not to camp in it. He had better stick to a house. The utter helplessness, the lack of order, the want of form, and the laziness in campers, the abhorrence of all exertion, the inability to put a tent up and keep it in form when it is up, and things of this kind, are amongst those dead points which lead to failure.

Now failure in Camping comes from stupid campers. I once shared a tent with a somewhat enthusiastic camper, and from morning till night, every single thing, whether for the body, the mind, or the stomach, was littered in a heterogeneous mixture over the floor of the tent. I admit he was a cyclist, and I admit that you cannot convey boxes and portmanteaux, as a rule, to put your "things" away in. But imagine a man having to separate the jam pot from his bathing drawers, his tooth brush from his biscuits, and his necktie from the inside of a wet towel. It would be impossible for such a man to continue Camping. I know, but I will not say what other excellent and admirable things the person in question did, but whilst there may be extremes of faddiness in packing everything away, so to say, out of sight, there is a kind of semi-disorder which may have method in it.

I have known a good many fail at Camping because they have not known how to manage their tent, either to erect it well or to make it sanitary or hygienic. They have never had an adequate apparatus with which to cook, and they went and told their friends that they liked Camping, but they could not stand its food. One of the CAUSES OF FAILURE is therefore the want of aptitude that such persons display. To be plain, Camping as a pastime, like photography, must be done carefully and well, or it is best not touched.

Another CAUSE OF FAILURE is the "originality" of some beginners. They are so full of "original ideas," so proud of having done everything differently to everybody else, that they themselves imagine that they have nothing to learn, and yet they are ignorant of the way to pitch a tent, almost incapable of cooking, and as for economy of time and management of the little handful of stores, and the rest of it, well, they are objects more of pity than of anger. Mistakes and want of common sense in the ideas of their plant are innumerable, and yet their standoffishness does not permit of a suggestion. As I have said,

"previous theory" weakness is dominant in their nature, everything else they see they condemn, and yet I never knew anything less to be commended than these people's methods of Camping.

I have further seen the opposite man begin badly and camp indifferently in simple ignorance. He would take two hours to put up a tent, but he would ask questions ; he would take hints ; he would be grateful for assistance. All sorts of ideas and aids would be thankfully received from everybody, and I have seen him, bit by bit—slowly if the reader likes—in the end achieve splendid success. Such as he have mastered the whole scheme, and their ability has equalled their genial good nature. Those who have learned in the mill of experience like, least of all, the failures to whom I have above referred, and to whom nothing can be imparted that has not already dawned upon them.

CHAPTER V.

"CAMPANIA"

This chapter includes a multitude of articles so brief and various that I have determined to insert them under the well-known terminal "ANIA." The subjects, being fundamental, should not be omitted by either party to this work. I trust they may be helpfully interesting.

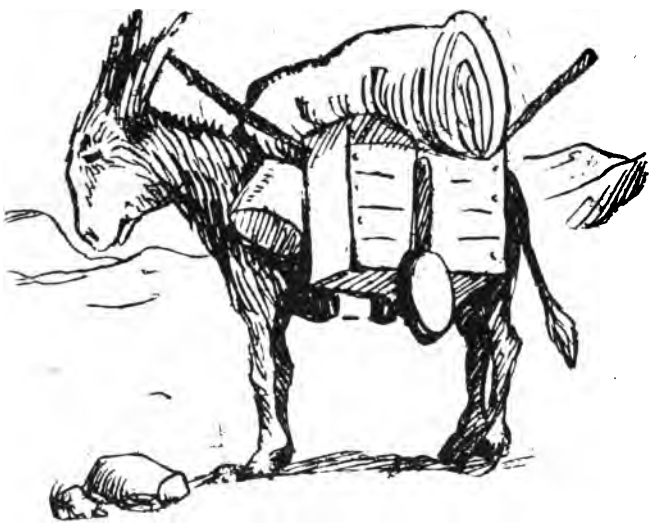
It might be added that any statement of fact is based on experiment. The value of any advice, even if it goes no further, usually leads its recipient to *think*, and so possibly to experiment.

True we may differ with regard to "points," but it does not follow that ideas should, on that account, be omitted from a book or be blinked from discussion.

Tentless Campers.—22.—In an extraordinary little book on Camping—a book in which there is so little about Camping, that most people who paid cash for it asked someone else to take it off their hands, and bore the loss cheerfully—it is set forth that really the best and simplest way to camp is to lie in a dry ditch with a few leaves under the head, that tents and appliances are unnecessary, that the proper way to go a'Camping is to get a donkey, rush to a hedge, cut some sticks with hooks growing on, twist said sticks together by their slender ends and thus construct a wooden harness for the donkey. To carry the duffle hang a few things to the hooks on each side of the "Monarch of the Heath."

Campers have often alluded to poor R. L. Stevenson's "Donkey Trip in France." I confess to having read that book; I confess also to having read a good deal of it twice, but a more unsatisfactory and a more painful, a less sanitary or comfortable method of Camping than his it would be impossible to conceive. I

am not disparaging the literary force and beauty of the work, yet it is a book that nobody can read without pain, and if I am the first to state this, it is not all on account of the donkey, poor creature, but because Stevenson's methodless ways are sad to think of; and he a dying man. He had a kind of sleeping bag that he could get into. He had nothing in the shape of a tent, and the Camping fitments and the great bag that he carried, formed a load infinitely heavier and more cumbersome than an equipment for six persons, similar to those I have brought into use for just the same purpose. But then his plan did not give a tenth, not a



UTAH MINING KIT.

hundredth, part of the comfort, not to say delight, afforded by a snug little tent after darkness had fallen at the close of day's toil of travel. Surely it is worth all the trouble, this pitching of a little tent. Self inflicted misery can pay no one. Only a few monks grew rich on it in this world—some of us doubt their advent into the next.

There are several men in and around a certain great city who

regularly go Camping with mackintoshes and "a few things in their pockets." They sometimes lie in an out-house, a loft, a barn, or possibly under a haystack with a very little of something over and nothing under them. A lady of my acquaintance tells me that she cycled from the north to the south of Ireland, right down the middle of the island, in company with a friend or two, and they "slept out" at night. I can understand that in the neighbourhood of the Mediterranean, where there are months of set fine weather. It is well known beforehand that it cannot rain. Such kind of Camping might be tolerated there, but the heavy dews of an English night, the unsettled

TENTLESS CAMPERS.

state of the weather at most seasons, and the uncertainty as to whether it will clear when it has once become unsettled, of necessity make Camping in the open here, to say the least of it, a little uncomfortable. Surely the comforts and pleasures of the tent make the trip all the more delightful, seeing it can now be so easily carried.

Some people have said to me that they liked something far more simple, and they positively condemned what I conceive to be a perfectly feasible and comfortable method. They say that there is not the novelty of hardship, they sleep as well on my plan as at home, they are as protected as in a house. Their idea

is to go to sleep under a tree, simply taking a waterproof sheet to use in case of rain. But, then, a waterproof sheet big enough to cover a man, and which has to be fastened down so that it will not blow up, is as heavy as the tent and poles combined—nay, more. And then there is the partaking of food in the wet, —never a very pleasant thing, in fact, most *un*-jolly! So, on the whole, the idea of sleeping with only a mackintosh sheet, in ditches, or under haystacks, as compared with sleeping under ordinary civilised conditions of Camping is surely indefensible.

Tips.—23.—The camper is called on to do little in the way of tipping as a rule, yet some campers whose exchequer is pretty liberal, are unjustly generous with their TIPS. I say "unjustly" because such lavishness makes it hard to the poorer campers. We make no bones of finding fault with this "good old English institution." It may seem unnecessary to find fault with others' gifts, and all they do for the community amongst whom they tour, but the fact is they bring the suspicion of meanness on others. The man who gives a shilling when he has not had a pennyworth, or who gives half-a-crown when he has not had six-pennyworth of assistance or favours, performs an act which is not dear for him, but he sets up an artificial market value causing penalization to the majority. The Britisher is said to have actually done that the world over. I love Ireland because it is the finest Camping country perhaps in the world, and TIPS are practically unknown. They are neither asked, nor, therefore, expected, and when offered are often refused.

Choosing Camping Companions.—24.—Often men choose one another; they "fall in." Still it seems, and may turn out, a ticklish question. A lady once asked in all seriousness how it was possible to find a man with the same congenial tastes, and the same liking for "roughing" it, as she supposed the writer to possess. She pricked the crux of the whole matter. On being told that it had occasioned no real difficulties over a quarter-of-a century, she being of an intensely inquisitive turn of mind, demanded the leading characteristics necessary in a man for such "times" as I took, say on the lakes and rivers of Ireland, and elsewhere. Roundly I stated, good temper, patience, willingness, love of fresh air, absence of dandified fads, good health, common

sense, moderate love of nature, first-class appetite, stability, and intelligence. Most of these points I have found combined in men who can converse about things. Some have been married "more than a little"—but happily, and above all, not a man of them "engaged;" for time when cruising and Camping is mortgaged to the hilt. It is as well to fall on one who is not over fond of reading. He may have the poetic failing to revel in the scenery but it may become tragic if he has the faculty of rhyming. Even a punster might be preferable. Lastly, and by all means, choose a man who has had some experience, and, added to it, a desire to learn more, in which case he will work.

Some curious stories I have heard might be related, if there were space for them, to show that the violation of these conditions has led to "situations" and to results not always conducive to propitious issues of a given trip.

Simplicity.—25.—I have been deluged for some years with countless new ideas. Many of the suggestions and "plans" have been amusingly impossible. I will cite just two instances as examples:—A tent for one pole. The back of the tent to be tacked to a large tree, and the one little pole to hold up the front. Provision for carrying or sending the tree on in advance was omitted. The other idea was to have no poles, but to suspend tent from two trees; the guy lines being of considerable length for that purpose, etc. This was unkind to the trees, to cast on them the responsibility of selecting the site. But one cannot go into these matters. Perhaps the most adequate way of meeting extraordinay ideas, and improvements that are too much improved, is to give a little general advice. I venture to do it in a direct way: My gentle camper, do not attempt to defy the law of gravitation, but in all matters possible imitate the SIMPLICITY of nature. If there is a good way and simple, and a "simpler" besides, take the latter. Avoid as you would a pestilence every complicated and indirect method, whether it is in the process of making, in the structure, the design or the getting at any particular need. Let there be nothing that the man who runs may not read and understand, and do quickly, so to say. For the fifty special things I have thought out and tested for campers, I claim SIMPLICITY that will not go wrong. As a veteran, I love dodges that simplify and save time, but no other.

Ennui.—26—This is a curious complaint that takes people differently, and mostly without cause. We include under its heading variableness of temper and temperament, which is a positive blight alike to the patient and his victim. We have all seen it come and, for the time, dull things in camp. I have known a man to spend the whole day on an expedition without a word unless spoken to. The word "depression" he never uttered; perhaps was never conscious of it. He relished his food, but ate it in silence. There was small comfort in that as I was cook. For a man with "a bright and cheerful disposition" (like the writer?) out to enjoy himself, to be linked with a temporary neurotic spirit of this sort makes a "loveless marriage" of a holiday—a sad case of chums not chumming.

But the main thing is to know what causes ENNUI. No man can say, least of all the victim; but how can it be overcome? It is difficult to say. "Cheer up" is a phrase that will not work. Moral advice as a medicine is ineffective. We may venture, however, on a suggestion to the sufferer, viz., to get something to do. "There is nothing to do!" Then create an imaginary "want" and go in search of it.

A want of occupation for the mind as well as for the body often causes ENNUI. They say princes in palaces suffer from it more than anybody else. The remedy is, of course, artificial. But then so is the disease. Which artificiality is the worse? If a person should try to be light and cheerful anywhere it is in camp, for where is life so free, where so many openings to free the mind, so much for the hands to do? A proper platitude to say would be, "banish depression from camp life." But that won't do it. It remains with the man himself. If it is because of his nature, better begin to improve that and so become a little more like other people.

Practice and Perseverance.—27—Camping can never be thoroughly enjoyed or successful without these. Indeed, there are many things to learn in Camping, and there are many degrees from zero upward, as to the expedition and commendable method by which it is practised. The spirit of overcoming a difficulty is at the base of everything. The practical-minded person knows this and never wearies of trying to "go one better."

Whatever difficulty a man has, say, in pitching a tent smartly, he should not rest until he has overcome it. Practice should show him the way. He should not wait for others to tell him. There is something more than that in it. Practice not only gives a man confidence, but it is *necessary* to thoroughness and swiftness. I know of nothing to which the adage "Practice makes perfect" is so applicable as to this sport. However simple a camp's appliances may be, there are a multitude of littles, places, and purposes of which to make the very best.

Many of us have seen the positive slowness and clumsiness of some campers. In the majority of cases it has been owing to their being novices. Many, indeed, have to camp who have never put up a tent; some may, of course, never do it perfectly. Old hands recommend people to practise at home, in the back garden if there is no other place; to sleep out a few times, and cook a meal or two; to take their tent down, fold it up and re-fix it, and so on. If half-a-dozen self-inflicted lessons do not accomplish the desired end, they will, at any rate, give confidence.

Detail.—28.—In Camping, DETAIL is everything. We all know the enthusiast. How delightful it is to meet the man to whom you tell the experience of your Camping and he says "grand, how I should like to do it!" You tell another that you have been away Camping and he remarks, "oh, how fine it must be to get right away from town into the country to a gipsy life!" When you bring these gentlemen down to the cake and milk of the thing, their enthusiasm is damped considerably—though it may not rain. They do not think about the DETAIL of getting or making a camp kit, of finding a place at which to camp, *i.e.*, a proper place with the necessary qualities to make it comfortable, nor of the selection of stores of the right kind and the right *quantity*, nor yet of the appliance with which to cook their food and to cook it well when they have got it, etc., etc. This is what is known as CAMPING DETAIL, and to show the extent to which I personally direct attention in regard to everything I have ever devised for, or advised others to use—having used them myself first,—I carefully consider the question of clothes, strains, weights, sizes, the bulk, and the packing to almost an extreme point. But then, when you come to think of it, the most complex engine is a perfected project of DETAIL. In fact, every

man who succeeds at anything lays down DETAIL as his alpha and omega.

In Cycle-Camping I purchase the best quality I can get in the SMALLEST razor; the smallest shaving brush; even get a hair brush strong and good, but made specially small to save bulk, and so on. I flatten the ends of tent pegs, and even consider quarter ounces in the weight of a ground sheet, and the hundredth of an inch in the thicknesses. It is then, on DETAIL that success depends. For instance, I will describe a few little evidences of what I might term the absence of DETAIL. I camped near a tent with a a man who had a pound cake of salt, but not a vestige of pepper. He had unnecessarily large pegs for his tent, but no loops in the tent to put them through. He had a good big pan to boil his water and cook in, but such a foolish thing in the shape of a stove that he lost his hunger in the protracted despair, whilst looking at it. He had a very large cake of soap, but he had no towel. He was a strong lover of sleep, but he went Camping without anything in the way of a pillow. In his store there were two pounds of bacon and one small loaf. He had a shaving brush big enough to whitewash a room with, but he had to borrow a razor. He had one jar of marmalade, one of jam, and a pot of honey, but only ¼-lb. of butter. He had three beautiful large plates to eat off, but nothing to drink from—and all this for two men.

These things are enumerated as illustrasing, better than anything else I could say, the want of completeness of thought for DETAIL that sometimes prevails. A list of things had been suggested to this man previously. "Oh, but I shall remember," he had said. It is evident that he remembered too little, and forgot too much.

Litter—Left Behind.—29.—I conceived early in the sport of Camping a habit of never leaving behind, on a site that I had used or rented, any removeable mark of a tent having been pitched there. I regret, and record it with pain, that this is not the common habit of the camper. The writer may be dogmatising a little, but it should be enforced with emphatic language that it is nothing short of an ungrateful impertinence, having got ready permission to use a man's ground, to leave a lot of litter there, as

though a party of Gipsies had been Camping on the spot for a year or two.

When the tent is down, and the kit is packed up, the last act should be to remove every scrap of refuse, every loose stone that you may have used for, say, holding down your pegs, and all other evidence of having camped there. Whether you hide it in a bush, throw it into a ditch, or cast it into the water, it does not matter—away it should go.

I want to enumerate a few things that I have seen promiscuously lying around a tent door, not in a tidy little pile under the fly-sheet, or close to the tent, but scattered over a few square yards. Sodden waterproofs, unwashed boots, several turnips, three or four onions, jam pot, paper in all forms and sizes, and greasy dishes, and that at nearly 12 o'clock noon.

But surely it is not necessary to enforce this by any further details. A tidy lady camper, a gentlemanly male camper, will take the hint, no doubt, and see that nothing to his or her discredit shall bear evidence of untidiness round the tent.

I may say this, just as a lesson. I recently carried away from the site of two tents, a dozen and a half of stones, about twenty fragments of paper, not to mention tins, bottles, and the rest. At Killaloe, last year, I camped on an old and favourite site in a gentleman's park; on which a party of Limerick "simple loafers" had left debris enough to load a wheelbarrow.

Litter—Outside Tent.—30.—One does not expect the interior of a tent to be like a drawing-room, nor does one expect its immediate vicinity to be turned into a refuse heap outside. I must plead guilty to often throwing egg-shells in front of a tent, but I think it a reprehensible habit, and, forthwith I mean to reform. It is possible by very little foresight to avoid having litter lying round a tent, and as I have camped, off and on, in many parts of the world with not fewer than a thousand individuals, I will say, and am glad to record it, that the untidy ones are the exceptions rather than the rule.

But, what is LITTER? Loose paper, peelings, egg-shells, dirty things, broken bottles, cast-off jars, and all the countless odds that you do not want, scattered all round the tent in which you are living. That is LITTER.

Where a party is Camping there should be either a hole, an old box or hamper, or some other fixed place, into which all LITTER ought to be carried and kept to itself for the credit of the camp, for its general health and convenience. When an article is finished with there is no need for it to be here—let it be THERE. The inside of a tent is not the place for dirty tins and greasy plates and things of that sort. They should of course be placed outside, but only until they can be washed. When the days are somewhat short, and the camper is rather tired, it is not a necessary rule to wash up or make another to go and wash up in the dark. Further, it would not be safe for the silver. But then these things should not be stuck right in the front of the tent door, where careless campers often put them, to be kicked and scattered about later. They should be lifted "round the corner" out of the way.

Loafing.—31.—If one or two or a party are going to have a fixed camp for a short period, or for a whole holiday in one place, it is possible to loaf with energy, method, and with enjoyment. It may not be a bad thing either. But I wish to leave the reader to differentiate between LOAFING that is arranged for as such, and LOAFING when other things seem to demand that a man cannot and should not loaf all the time. But while I am dealing with it, let us consider some of the conditions of LOAFING. To the one whose mind has been overwrought, and become what they call "jaded," the nerves themselves have been long overstrained. The body. through loss of rest and a declining appetite, has become lethargic. The fresh air cure by Camping is a thing that any doctor, who understands such cases, would surely recommend. Many of us have passed through this. We know the bitterness of it. We know what the result of absolute change of scene and life can do. The first thing is to cut the mental wires then, and so lessen the nerve strain. Let the mind begin to be at ease, and the action of the fresh air upon the appetite and sleep, and upon the spirits, is set up. For such a man as we have described, we think that LOAFING is an advantage. It ought to effect a cure, and it does. The camp may not be a bad place to loaf in, whatever kind of Camping it is intended to pursue. Although all this is essential to the case under review, it does not follow that it will be beneficial to the active, strong-minded, and energetic person who

simply wants a change of scene and experience, and so on.

LOAFING done deliberately by an energetic person on principle is a thing one can admire, if not understand. However, it will not do to loaf when an object is in view, a distance to be covered, or a scheme for visits of inspection to be carried out, because the programme and the camp have to be made to dovetail into each other to make everything complete.

LOAFING AFTER THE "LOAF."

Expenses of Camping.—32—Camping, as I have already stated, is a cheap mode of spending a holiday. In this stage I am not going into the question of expense of the princely mode of Camping by motor car, or Camping by van, or two of them, as practised by that redoubtable lady gipsy, Lady Arthur Grosvenor. But there are several kinds of Camping that appeal to the majority of us. Camping by boat, canoe, and cycle, and in stationary camps. The chief initial expense is that of getting the proper equipment, and when any person asks a friend to tell him what an equipment will cost, we get evidence that the querist has but little knowledge of the subject. There are equipments AND

equipments, and what is best for one is bad for another. And then the man who makes, buys or otherwise becomes possessed of a set is always adding to it, by getting a little of this and producing a little of that, and so, finally, the cost runs into more rather than less than any of his original estimates. Still, he will find Camping a cheap way to go and do nothing.

We have to spread this expense over an extensive period for its true worth, unless we die early. The whole thing means an asset that should be valuable for years.

But we come to the actual question of EXPENSE OF CAMPING. What does it cost per diem or per week? I have had three weeks Camping, with two friends, amid the glorious scenery of Western Ireland, with my able sailing boat, the "Erne," on 11/9 per head, per week. This represented not only food but some tips and other little expenses by the way. I find that the average Camping trip by cycle, riding say 50 miles a day and not considering the question of saving a shilling or two here and there, does not exceed a pound, and generally comes a good deal less.

The following table is based on a seven days' camp for two:—

7 quarts of milk at 3d. ...	1	9
4 loaves of bread at 5d. ...	1	8
Oatmeal		6
Jam, two jars at 6d.	1	0
Bacon, 2 lbs. at 11d.	1	10
Butter, 1½ lbs. at 1/-	1	6
Chops and steaks, 4 lbs. at 11d. ...	3	8
Tea, coffee, sugar, flour ...	1	9
Sardines	1	6
Honey	1	0
Raw fruit	1	6
Tinned fruit	1	6
Drinks (out of camp)	3	0
Cheese	1	6
40 Eggs	3	4
Oddments	2	6
"Smokes"		—
Total	£1	9 6

When two people camp in company it works out to about 13/6 a week each. It may cost a little more, but it could by ecomony be

brought down to half-a-guinea. It is generally found that the camper is a little "extra healthy" when on a rampage of this kind, and he likes to buy plenty of things and often stoops to luxuries. He does not stint the eggs, for instance, or the meat or the bacon. But if I say that the average Camping will work out at about 16/- a week I do not think I am over, or I should say UNDER-stepping the mark of adequacy and reasonableness.

It may be recorded that there is a camper who calculates that his entire week's output of money, whilst Camping with his cycle is 9/-. To begin with, he is a vegetarian, and perhaps that is just as well for him. In the next place he does not indulge in tea or coffee which is none the worse for him. But some of us like other things besides sheer essentials, and believe freely in a little latitude in regard to innocent luxuries.

Wet Day in Camp.—33—A hint has been given elsewhere touching the "delights" of a wet day. I once camped on the shores of that little lake, full of trout, at Fintown, Donegal. The morning was bright and sunny. There had been a light frost during the night. The following day, however, was half overcast. A wild, forgotten, out-of-the-way district for the most part lay ahead for an all-day ride of 60 miles. At night, after passing Pettigo, rain came on with strong puffs of wind. I espied a little "site" under some rocks and scrub that, at any rate, would afford shelter should a regular Irish S.W. wind come on. At 8 p.m. I enjoyed a tea of eggs, bread and milk, and jam, for I was hungry after my long ride with camp kit over a hilly country. At 11 p.m. heavy rain was falling on the tent, gust after gust of wind struck the trees behind and above, as though it would twist off their heads and branches. By 12 o'clock there was a lively downpour, helped by a howling wind. It continued all night, but I slept. In the morning I went to bathe clothed in a mackintosh. Cooked breakfast inside tent, had a good meal, a pleasant smoke, and half-an-hour's reading. Still it rained. I then made up a pillow, got under the blanket, and went to sleep until 12 o'clock. Still the rain continued. All this was very enjoyable. I put on my waterproof and strolled out on to a pulpit of lofty rock. Gazed across Loch Erne; saw the whirlwind gathering a column of water under the steep mountain opposite. This spiral pillar of water towered up, scattered and broke, and

gathered again until it came and spent itself at a little point of rock five hundred yards away in the bay. At 3 o'clock I had lunch, and then another smoke and read. Happy thought, write a poem! This, by the way, was kept a few months, polished up a little, and afterwards printed, though, of course, not worth it. Wrote some letters. Felt tired, got under the blanket, and waited for weather to clear. Woke up at 5.15—still dull and just a little drizzle. The rain finally ceased when the day was spent, so that the ride of 55 or 60 miles to Sligo was naturally out of the question. Rose early next day—the last—bathed, cooked and ate breakfast, packed up, cycled seven miles over an atrocious road, and caught the 8.10 a.m. train, with a quarter-of-an-hour to spare—my record!

I am not able to think of a better mode of passing A WET DAY IN CAMP, because I have no special solution for what some people call "miseries of a wet day." I should naturally have preferred to have crossed the bridge at Beleek, and to have wormed my way over those unknown roads to Sligo. Nevertheless, I spent a happy day, had a good deal of rest, a little loafing, a few small exercises, and I am bound to say that I enjoyed it all.

It is to be hoped the reader will excuse the reminiscent style of suggestion, but I have known many wet days that have been very well enjoyed by twos and threes in this or a similar manner.

It is quite out of the question for me to give any definite rule or even advice for meeting a WET DAY IN CAMP. I met a well-known M.D. cycle-camper in Sligo, who had cycled through all the previous day of wind and rain.

Damp.—34.—The following experiences taken "from life," so to say, will perhaps best meet this heading :—

DAMP comes to the camper in a variety of ways. For instance he may get damp by not having his waterproofs at the time he needs them. He may, of course, be a reckless fellow, and not bother himself about such things. There is the chance that, though having them, he may suppose that the little shower will pass, and so postpones donning them until too late. DAMP also comes, of course, by tumbling into water, by rain percolating through a bad tent or an ill-pitched one, because a fly-sheet is minus, or owing to wet creeping through a faulty ground-

sheet. Clothing may get pushed against the walls of a wet tent, and so become DAMP. We naturally get our feet wet from a hundred causes. Indeed we may be drenched to the skin in spite of all due efforts.

I hope to get a medical authority to say something technical, practical, and yet not too learned about the relation of damp to rheumatism, how the latter is caught, how to avoid it, and so on. Meanwhile, I have to deal with dampness in Camping as it is, rather than of the atmosphere and its effects on us. Possibly the ground argument, on which I take my stand, may be erroneous. Anyhow, I crave leave to illustrate it by citing a personal experience. I know no one so susceptible to cold as myself, and as I have shown elsewhere in this book, exposure to fresh air kills a cold and sets me free from it.

I have been upset from my canoe, and been in damp clothes for hours afterwards, have frequently fallen into water, have several times been drenched with rain, and have fished for ten hours at a stretch without a "mac." On one occasion I climbed Ben Nevis in a downpour in a white flannel suit, and on returning to its foot crossed the river waist deep and trudged two miles to camp, tired, thirsty, and hungry. I frequently jump overboard in rapids and falls of rivers, necessitating my wearing damp clothes until they have dried on the body. I have walked, at short intervals during three days, in the Dee, leading my canoe over rapids in snowstorms and sleet, and with the thermometer standing below 20. It cannot be false reasoning to state the result, viz., that I am as free as a child from rheumatism. It may not be as a RESULT, but the fact remains.

These things to any man susceptible to cold, and long past life's meridian, are said to be mad, absurd, dangerous, fatal, and the rest. I have tried to trace any little physical ailments to any of these "reckless acts" during the rough experience of my Camping trips, but I have sought in vain. True, on the Dee trip I had a swelling in one foot, which I attributed to slipping on a rock in in a swirling rapid. As stated, I have been knocking about till my clothes dried on without any ill result.

I do not think that DAMP necessarily gives cold. I was upset in the Severn and was four hours in my clothes, paddling and cycling home to Cheltenham. No result. Colds are generated

by a microbe. Colds may be "caught." They are proved to be contagious.

The fad of changing stockings because there is a slight leakage in an old boot is commendable for comfort whenever possible. A certain well-known political figure, who shall be nameless, has put to defiance all those ideas, though, by having his boots perforated just above the sole to "let out wet." Under dry conditions the plan won't work, I understand.

I do not know what may happen to a man who deliberately goes into cold water and stands about with chilly clothes on his inactive body, gradually getting cooller, and one has no desire on the score of comfort to try the experiment, but we know that tramps and others who sleep in ditches and barns, and very often with their garments thoroughly wet through, are the freest from cold of all our "citizens."

Rheumatism.—35—This affection is a disease which takes many forms, but medical science has not yet discovered what it is, nor what causes it. It appears to be hereditary. It does not necessarily follow damp, and yet evidence seems to point that occasional and protracted exposure to moisture does bring it on. Of five medical gentlemen I have asked about it, two concurred, at any rate, in using the same remark, "I would give a great deal to know how it comes and how to get rid of it."

The Science of Colds.*—**36**—The writer has consulted the five medical authorities mentioned above as to what constitutes a cold, how it comes on and how it goes. The sum and substance of the whole matter resolves into this: COLDS are really produced by the body passing suddenly from a state of higher temperature to a lower one, such as going from a hot room out into the street, say, for a drive. It is the lowering of the temperature that enables what is commonly known as the cold microbe to assert himself. For a short life he is very busy, and the application of heat externally and internally, and the protracted keeping of the body in a higher temperature has the effect of checking his progress and inroad.

In effect, damp is not necessarily a provoker of a cold, except when accompanied by certain conditions of temperature.

*A remarkable explanation under this head is contained in Mr. R. J. Mecredy's contribution later.

DIVISION II.

Some having had news of the preparation of this book have asked "will it deal with COOKING?" As cooking is part of a camper's life, and on it depends whether he can camp or no, COOKING must be one of its chief features. Some campers delight to aim at making it a "fine art." They revel in it and spend a great deal of time on it. They thus excel and are proud of excelling. Many out-of-the-way dishes and dainties, seemingly almost impossible for a camp's capacity, are provided in the camp—cooked or partly cooked there. All this is very praiseworthy for what may be termed "show" occasions, but the average every-day, and particularly migratory, camper has no time for all that. The Author feels that the confines and mission alike of this book do not demand anything extreme. Multitudinous as are the headings under which this important branch of the sport is treated, I simply deal with the results of actual experience and describe the methods that such has taught me.

The matter of this Division then mainly covers such things as can be readily cooked, even by the Camping novice, yet, I trust, are not too stinted for the scullion of the camp fire. Nothing that may help the camper in the preparation of such simple food as he may enjoy and digest, work and sleep on are wilfully omitted.

CHAPTER VI.

"GIPSY" COOKING.

Fried Bloater.—37.—Many campers are fond of bloaters, kippers, and other kinds of PORTABLE fish. I do not propose giving a great deal of space to the frying of a bloater. The Yarmouth fishermen, from whom I take the hints I am about to give, have a way all their own of handling bloaters. They simply slit open the belly with the little finger, and take out the roes. They throw away the hard ones, but always cook the soft—one of which may have to be extracted to replace the discarded hard one. They particularly beg you not to open the fish and lay it out flat to be cooked. They cook three for a one man meal. The camper may do the same. They do not clean or scale bloaters, and will not let the water touch them as they say it would spoil them. However, I have, wickedly it may appear, WASHED bloaters and found no evil result follow up-to-date, surprising though it may appear.

I speak elsewhere of using flour to trout. It would be none the worse to apply a little to bloaters. These, of course, would be fried in fat in the usual way, and as we cannot carry lard on cycles we have to use butter. Stale bread rubbed and grated very fine—"like unto dust"—may be used instead of flour, but with a little extra fat for the fry. They are said to cook herrings of all kinds better at Sunderland than anywhere else, and this is ONE of their ways, though not a rule.

Fried Herring.—38—These hints re the cooking of a herring, would naturally follow that of the bloater. To make a variety, herrings are very nice in camp when they are procured fresh. There ARE fresh herrings which "aren't" fresh. These need very little cooking, because pussy is less particular than most campers.

Red Herring.—39.—An Irishman in passing though a street was once attracted by the tempting smell from a barrow, behind which a stout lady with a strong voice was declaring the excellence of her fish. Pat had not seen a red herring before, so he bought one, and asked, how he could cook it.

"Faith, just let him see the fire," was the reply given.

Later that evening, Pat, who was tramping in search of work, began to feel very hungry. On reaching the top of a hill, he saw in the valley beyond what was evidently a haystack on fire. The thought immediately occurred to him to let the herring see it as well. However, he controlled his impatience until he reached the exciting scene, where every effort was being made to extinguish the flames. Pat was observed by one of the workers to take a herring from his pocket and hold it for a minute in front of the burning stack.

"Ah! What are you doing at all? Why are you not helping?"

"Bedad, but it's hungry I am. This fish only wants to see the fire, thin he is good to ate, shure. Now I will help you."

Seriously, I have heard of people par boiling "sogers," and of their soaking such in water a long time before cooking. As a fact they are usually so salt and so dry as hardly to rank as good camp food. Still, I HAVE eaten them, after a long scarcity of other fish, just for a change.

Pickled Herring.—40.—When in a protracted camp it is quite easy to pickle herring. They are uncommonly nice when so prepared. They should, in the first place, be cooked by boiling, but on no account must they be overdone. Thin "onion shavings" improve them in the boiling. These are afterwards gathered up by a spoon. Having been boiled, place the fish in a dish and sprinkle the boiled onion over them, then pour on vinegar until they are covered. These may stand for two days before being eaten, and I promise a thoroughly tasty dish, but they are perhaps eatable immediately they have become quite cold. PICKLED HERRING forms a tasty dish for a wayside lunch on a tour or cruise. Then they must be prepared over night and specially kept and packed for the purpose.

Boiled Haddock.—41.—There are two ways of cooking a haddock, viz., frying and boiling. When a haddock is boiled, it

is simply put in boiling water. It should not stand soaking long in the water in which it is cooked, for it is a DRY fish and sucks in too much. When the water boils briskly, put in the HADDOCK. About twelve minutes should suffice to cook it. Next, it should be held up to "run" or dry—it would do it no harm to put it in a very sharp oven for two minutes, or hold it over a fire. Then place it in a dish or plate and add a liberal supply of butter, and cause this to run all over it, and if you like, INTO it. A sprinkling of pepper, of course, completes the dish. Haddocks vary much in flavour. The one tasted to-day may be fine and full of flavour, the one to-morrow probably like boiled wood, with about the same flavour.

Fried Haddock.—42.—This is a dish we can have almost at any time in camp. There is a difficulty with the best type of haddock, because of its big size and the littleness of our pans. Unfortunately the small haddock is more or less tasteless. The bigger and fatter they are the better. On this point there is no doubt. Therefore, if a particularly large fish be purchased, such as we get from Aberdeen, it is best cut in as large sections as will just fill the pan. It requires very little care, so long as there is plenty of butter. Haddock will eat up butter as freely as the camper himself, particularly if pricked, as it should be. It is none the worse if a free supply of pepper is cooked with it. The haddock seems to demand butter and pepper, and it asks that it be not meanly treated in that respect, at least, that is the finding of the writer. "Eat me hot," is the motto of haddock. Cold or lukewarm, it is tasteless and unpalatable.

Fried Trout.—43.—As regards the English camper, trout rarely comes his way. In Ireland, and sometimes in Scotland, it is different. Trout are evidently made to be fried. Having, then, caught your trout or had it presented, cut off the head and the tail, because you have no pan space to spare. Then slit open the belly, and clean the inside. Be careful to clean it close in to the backbone, and particularly up towards the throat. You will notice that the trout in dying burst a blood vessel, which is its custom, too, and the congealed blood lies there. Have all this thoroughly cleansed away, until the inside is white and pure. There is no need to scale trout, but rub on to the outside of the

fish, plenty of flour before you put it into the pan to the melted butter which has already been put there. The flour prevents its sticking, and makes a thick coating which protects the fish from the hot metal. When one half of the fish has been carefully "done," turn it over to the other side. Be careful in doing so not to break it. It does not matter in your own case, but the other man may not like it so well. It turns all the better if you keep it moving by occasional gentle shuffles with the fork.

FRIED TROUT are delicious, and they are worth care in cooking. Try and keep the skin whole. It is disrespectful to fish to be served up in serried fragments, and certainly not polite to the rest of the mess.

Boiled Trout.—44.—I have sometimes ventured to boil trout of large size, but have found it a failure. Of course, trout may be boiled, just the same as salmon is, but it is much more palatable from the pan than from the saucepan. The point appears to be that a trout boils better after 24 hours ashore, but it will fry well directly after being caught. The best size for nice flavour is 1 lb. Three-pounders are good, but lack the delicacy of those of less weight.

Boiled Salmon.—45.—Salmon, if cut as a steak, is simply boiled in a piece of cloth to keep it together, otherwise it should be treated the same as trout. It is well worth thinking about for a camp meal, because it is equally good, cold or hot, and is very satisfying; can be purchased in all towns in England, but only in the five chief towns in Ireland.

Fried Salmon.—46.—The question of the indigestibility of salmon rarely troubles the camper, for indigestion is a complaint however much he suffers from at home, bothers him but little when living in the open.

Salmon fries nicely, particularly if a piece of thin paper (clean white please) is put between it and the pan. This must be well greased first, of course, to prevent it burning. The paper is not wholly necessary, because if the salmon is kept freely moving from the time it is put into the butter or lard, or whatever is being used, it will not burn or stick to the pan. The steak should be cut one inch thick. I have tried thin salmon steaks, and they

do not seem to be so luscious and tasty as when cut to the recommended dimensions. It should not be constantly turned over and over, but only once. Another thing: It should be eaten hot or cold; lukewarm salmon steak seems to loose its life and taste.

Stewed Eels.—47.—In camp STEWED EELS are rather a luxury, not only because they need a little cooking but they need a little catching. The difficulty with an eel is that it is rather a disagreeable thing to handle, though to those who like eels this is a trifle. There are two things which have to be done. The first is to *skin* the eel, and the second is to carefully *cleanse* it. Note the words italicised. When Camping near a river recently, a man who was to have saved me a quart of milk, sold it, and in a spirit of contrition presented me with a fine fat eel, 2-ft. 9-ins. long. I was delighted, as it was my first eel. I consulted many people as to how to remove the skin. No one could tell me, and no one could do it. Now I know that it is imperative to take the skin off the eel, because that skin contains that which is not good for human creatures to eat. The correct way to remove the skin is to nick it under the ear each side till you get two small corners that you can take hold of. Pull these "tales" back a good bit. Be careful and take time at the beginning. Hang the head fast to a nail, or get the "other person" to hold the eel by the head. Then having properly started, the skinning is a mere matter of a moment or two. The belly must be ripped, and the interior most carefully washed and scrubbed, and examined, so there is not the slightest suggestion of anything other than the clean flesh of the eel. Do not let the head and tail go into the pan. Stew until it is cooked enough. Then add your parsley butter, the mixture for which is flour, water, parsley, salt, and pepper. Pour it into the pan, and continue stewing until it thickens and the parsley is cooked.

As a caution, however, I think it best to mention that after the eating of three sections of my long eel, it was my misfortune to be very seriously affected, and for a matter of 24 hours I suffered sickness and all the evidence of ptomaine poisoning. Such a case is not infrequent with those who eat eels caught in English rivers. Eels from Ireland are different, because they come

chiefly off the limestone and sandy bottom of the lakes, and not from the bottoms of muddy, sluggish streams or pools.

Boiling Fish.—48.—In BOILING FISH in camp it is best to put it in a thin cloth if one is handy. If not, part of an old flour, sugar, or salt bag would do well. The reason for using a bag or cloth is that it keeps the fish together, and it can be lifted out easily, aud turned over on top of a dish—all in a piece for certain.

By pricking the fish with a fork it can be ascertained how near it is to being done. But if the fork is inserted, whether the fish can be seen or not, ply it on towards the backbone. If there is the slightest toughness at the points of the fork, it is not cooked. It must be boiled until the flesh yields to the prongs freely. This applies to any fish that may, and can conveniently be boiled in camp.

"Cooking" Eggs.—49.—Eggs are of three characters—though some have no character at all. First come the "NEW LAID," which are excellent; then the "FRESH," which seldom are fresh; and, lastly, there are "COOKING" eggs, with which I now propose to deal. These are supposed to be a little inferior to the "fresh" eggs because they are a little less fresh, and when they are beaten up with milk, rice, bread-and-butter puddings or custards, the chef has to rely on these other ingredients to counteract the questionable flavour of the egg, brought about solely by remainining in the shell a bit too long. These eggs have been kept in certain cases for months in lime. An egg-shell is evidently porous, for these eggs suggest lime. Fastidious people I know say they would prefer having the lime by itself, then they would know what they were eating. That is all very well, but grocers do not sell lime, and lime burners do not sell eggs.

Boiled Eggs.—50.—The boiling of eggs would not seem to need any mention at all, but like everything else there is a way to boil them that seems best, and the other way that does very well, but can beaten. The common method is: to put on the water and when it boils put in the eggs, and then begin, watch in hand, counting the minutes and seconds. This is all very well for the domestic household, but I take it the reader of this handbook

simply wants to know what is the best way for cooking them in camp. I have tried all ways, and the method I have followed for thirty years is just this: Take the eggs (and wash them if they need it) and put them into the COLD "tea-water." The water should cover them by an inch, and directly the water boils, those eggs will be done to a turn. This is in the case of the pan being two-thirds full. Can anything be simpler? Supposing on the other hand, we have a bigger pan with the same flame or fire, and

"NEW LAID 'UNS, SIR."

25 to 30 per cent. more water, then it will take longer to boil. You must discount the arrangement by feeling or listening, for when the water begins to sing very slightly, or when the first faint sign of bubbles occurs the eggs are cooked.

In case of no other check for testing if the eggs are done, I give the following, which is the Salopian plan: Lift the egg out

per spoon. IT IS SLOW IN DRYING! Give it another half-minute. Now re-lift it out. Ah, it dries instantly! It is cooked. This method is so old, that after Adam and Eve got tired of eating stolen apples they cooked their eggs this way.

I am aware that I have shocked the sensibilities and prejudices of my readers, or, at any rate some of them, by the abject heathenism of proposing to make tea from water in which eggs have been boiled, "warts being the inevitable result."

Many of us are so built that we are liable to contract every ill that flesh is heir to. Yet eating eggs (a pastime of which I am very fond) that have been boiled, as on all my Camping tours, in the water with which I make tea, coffee, and other beverages as occasion may require, has not yet succeeded in causing those warts to make their appearance. Where the warts are supposed to have grown, whether they hurt very much, how they were traced to the egg water, and how long the victim lived after, are points concerning which we are left in entire doubt. I am afraid I can throw no light upon it. I may, however, add that the shell of the egg is chiefly composed of lime, and possibly there is no water, even rain water, that is absolutely free from it. Again, one of the most powerful ingredients in our own body is lime. Further, the egg-shell gives off nothing in the boiling, and why lime should provoke warts anywhere, is one of the mysteries I have to leave for science to solve.

Fried Eggs.—51.—The best pan in which to fry eggs is one after the domestic shape, with a set-out flange at an angle of 45 degrees or thereabouts. Having removed the bacon, and while the pan is still on the fire, but with a slack flame, take the egg in the left hand and dent the shell in the centre two-thirds of the way round, by little taps with knife. Then open the cracked egg, keeping the thumb clear, and do not let it fall too fast or too far, as it may break the yoke. To put an egg into a pan without fracturing the yoke should be the aim of the cook. It is an art. Directly it is in the pan, cut it away from the bottom, to which it is beginning to cling hard and fast. This must be done at once, and gently, or this again will break the yoke. When the second egg is put in, take a knife and separate the white, which glues itself or unites with the egg already partly done. They will marry

and must be divorced. Repeat the same operation as to freeing the bottom also. Run the knife in an upright position round the edge of the pan, to the sides of which it will also cling. In fact, an egg in a fry-pan is almost like an octopus, it clings to anything, particularly that which is hot and not greased, when in its original damp condition, before it begins to solidify. There is trouble in getting a spoon under an egg without breaking the yoke, simply because we have not the proper sort of spoon. I would suggest the carrying of a small egg-spoon, which is FLAT and perforated, and made of block tin. It should be made so that a fork, or a knife, or stick, could be put into it and used as a handle, and so, when packed, it would occupy no more room than a playing card. It would be a handy article, and, as the dressmakers say of their confections, "have a pleasing effect"—on the egg. Naturally, no one cares to see the yoke of an egg travelling all over his bacon, besides it declares the amateur cook. Worse still, I have known such a thing cause a man to say naughty words that should not be spoken in a Christian tent, and thus provoke a retort which has put two people in strained relationships for at least an hour—and in Camping that is one-thousand times worse than bad weather.

Poached Eggs.—52.—There is no great art in poaching eggs. First, the water must boil. In this water a considerable amount of salt should be previously put. Then drop in the egg gently with the yoke unbroken, and it will assume the form of a very much extended and flattened cone. It will soon be cooked, and can be removed with a spoon. That it has not quite the same flavour as a fried egg goes without saying.

Egg Omelette.—53.—This is very simple to make. The yokes should be broken, by beating the eggs in a basin. Supposing we have the case of two men Camping, and they wish an omelette. Break up at least six good eggs. In camp the question of quantity is immaterial—so long as there are plenty to use. Add to these eggs a very small amount of salt only, and on no account any pepper. Mix with them two table-spoonfuls, say, of marmalade, and let the whole be gently stirred and played together, till it begins to thicken, and tends to solidify. Divide in equal portions

—and remember the other chap is watching you closely. It can be eaten either as an omelette or with bread.

Fried Bacon.—54.—"Surely," the reader who turns to this heading will say, "it is not necessary to note anything about frying bacon. Anyone can do that and all cooks do it alike." I have three answers to give to that. First, there is the right and wrong way of cooking bacon, as there is of choosing a wife, making out a lawyer's bill, or cleaning a ditch. Secondly, everyone does not do it properly. In the third place it is possible to absolutely spoil good bacon in the cooking.

Chiefly, the camper will have to cook by some sort of artificial heat, by which I mean other than stick, wood, or coal fire. Many little stoves will not "manipulate." The "Primus" can, of course

WRONG SIZE.

CORRECT SIZE.

be put down to the smallest flicker and can, in a moment or two, be made to do double power, even up to 100 times. There is another difficulty in regard to camp frying, viz., that most of our pans are most unconscionably thin: some are tin, a few copper, a good many aluminium; but in any case thick cast-iron pans, except for stationary or boat Camping are out of the question.

The first thing to do in regard to bacon when ordering for camp is to see that it is cut in slices not more than three, or at most, four inches long. The reason for this should be apparent. The long rashers, from the grocer's bench, swinging about in a tent are inconvenient. In a big pan on a kitchen cooker at home they may be handled fairly, but they are ungainly and awkward as well as dangerous, to an extent, in the ordinary little camper's frying pan.

The rashers should be cut short because our pans are small, nevertheless, a good deal of bacon can be cooked in a very small pan by three layers, being changed and changed about. It will always be found in this way that, say, four slices are quickly done. Thus, when they are removed, the top layer, which has only just got warm, goes into a warmer place, and so in relays a good deal can be got out of a small vessel. Put two nicks in the rind before placing the bacon in the pan. It allows it to lie flat. The rind or skin shrinks up, and causes it to curl if not cut.

Bacon that is not fairly well cooked always has a "piggy" taste which no one likes. On the other hand *overcooked* bacon with all the "nature" burnt out of it, so to say, is anything but a blessing: it is like what they call in the country, "scratching"* rather than bacon.

Bacon should not be burnt, though unfortunately that is easily done in camp cooking. It should not for a moment be allowed to stick to the pan. Hence the rashers that are put on first should be moved gently to and fro until the pan is thoroughly greased. When the bacon is well browned (the fat slightly and the lean thoroughly), when, in fact, all that bluey-white or water-white has disappeared, the bacon may be considered done, i.e., for the average bacon eater.

Mutton Chop.—55.—The rule that I have laid down elsewhere for cooking a steak is undoubtedly not the only sound, but the ONLY true way of doing it, and we have quoted a high authority for it. But the cooking of a loin or chump chop, however, is quite different, for this reason, that the one is tender and cannot be cooked too little, in reason, and the other is tough, and cannot be cooked too much.

There is no harm in letting a chop burn on a pan, so far as the chop is concerned, but there are two evils: the one is the stench that it makes in or near the tent, and the other is that it burns the pan and gives the trouble of extra cleaning.

In cooking a MUTTON CHOP, first let the pan get warm, then rub with a piece of the fat from the meat. As this fat warms and melts on the bottom, put in the chop and slightly increase your

* "Scratching," the residue of pig's fat, from which lard has been boiled out.

flame, and let it cook rapidly. Put a very free sprinkling of salt on the TOP of the chop. I will explain this. The salt that is so distributed melts, and runs into the pores of the meat and gets through it. As the heat forces up the blood, so the salt in melting trickles down till it fills the chop, so to say. Directly the latter begins to look red on the top, turn it over smartly and cleanly. Now the heat will drive back the blood to meet the fresh supply of salt that is put on to the "new" side. Cook it gently, moving it at intervals. Presently this salt will disappear, and in its place blood will begin to make its appearance and show the chop is cooked.

Now, the hungry one who knows how to enjoy a chop, will be delighted with one thus cooked. It will be tender, tasty, and soft if the meat is good. A chop should not be cooked till it is pale inside ; if it loses its redness it loses its character and its flavour.

The fat of a chop should not be cut off, unless there is too much of it. It will pay to cook it and so help to make gravy, into which a piece of bread or slices of potato may be put and fried.

Potatoes with Chop.—56.—If a potato or two are constantly kept in camp or in the kit, whether for cycle or other kind of Camping, they can always be utilised. Now, if a couple of potatoes be peeled and washed, cut in slices not more than an eighth-of-an-inch in thickness, put in the pan around the chop, and the whole covered over with a plate, they will be cooked by the time the chop is done. I am free to say from experience that never do potatoes taste so sweet as when cooked under these conditions. Somehow they even meet that delightful, ideal success, "As nice as mother makes it," as the cookshop legend has it. But to cut these potatoes thick is to foil the object, because they have not time then to cook through.

Steak.—57.—The usual method of cooking a STEAK in camp is to put it in the pan and not let it cook too fast. Put no salt on it, and turn it over every 60 seconds. Turning it over constantly gives the side that was cooking plenty of time to cool, being thus exposed to the air. Just as the underpart again begins to cook, turn that up to the air and so check it again. This is the only method I know of for making a STEAK like nice new leather.

Presumably you have a "Primus," or other efficient spirit stove. Lower the flame sufficiently as not to have it too fierce, nor too weak. Rub the pan with a lump of the fat, just as described in the case of a chop. Now put the STEAK on and move it gently now and then, to prevent it sticking to the pan. Sprinkle salt freely all over it, and it will be seen to quickly disappear. When the blood begins to show itself practically all over the surface, quickly turn the steak over and re-salt as before. When the blood has begun to appear again through the cooked side, the STEAK is done. On no account must the flesh lose its inner redness.

HALF DONE.

In eating a STEAK, try and arrange to have a fourth of fat with three-fourths of lean for every "chap." Pepper fully, and use a small mill to grind real peppercorns on to it. Avoid the ordinary white, hot stuff often sold as pepper by grocers.

The STEAK thus cooked will be found to be most appetising.

This recipe is that of the late "BEEF STEAK" CLUB. You doubtless have been told to pulverise a STEAK with a rolling pin before cooking. Of course no one camps without that unimpeachable implement, said to be occasionally used for less violent purposes. Advice: The STEAK needing pulverisation is best left on the butcher's block for exhibition purposes. If you should buy one of this character, reserve it for a steak and kidney pie. When

asking for STEAK, don't forget to add the prefix "rump"—one from any other part of the beast would prove a mis-STAKE.

Carrots, &c., with Steak.—58.—CARROTS may be fried in precisely the same manner as potatoes described in article 56, as also may turnip, or any similar vegetable. They MUST be cut thin, like onions, which should be sliced.

Fried Kidneys.—59.—These are extremely nice with bacon in the morning. They are a luxury and a little expensive, likewise scarce. They are very difficult to get because the local butcher generally has them "bespoken" by some of his "biggest" customers in the town—and, moreover, he generally has a few on hand for himself, but if he be in a good temper he may sell them to a person who pleases him.

The best kidneys are, of course, those of the sheep. I have occasionally procured a few, but it has been chiefly in the poor little towns in Ireland, and by ordering them a few days in advance. It is best, in cooking them, to cut and halve them, and then slit them twice long-ways on the inside (but not through), as the interior of the kidney is, in any case, the last to get done. But it is very tenacious, and all semblance of the blueness should before eating be made to disappear, which thorough cooking does. The small piece of fat should always be allowed to remain on the kidney. Pigs' kidneys are liked, but they are equally scarce.

Liver and Bacon.—60.—The best liver for our purpose is, of course, that of the much despised hog. Sheep's liver comes next, and after that, perhaps, they are best left alone. Liver should be cut in somewhat thin slices, and not too large. The liver should also be put in the pan before the bacon, and in order to get the fat for this, put in, in small pieces, the fattest slice of bacon you have, and this will be sufficient. When the liver is half done on one side, add the bacon, and by the time its other side is done, the bacon will also be prepared. It will improve the flavour of the liver if it is rather well salted beforehand.

Extra cooking does no harm in this case. Liver MUST be thoroughly cooked. Half done liver is dogs' food.

Onion Gravy.--61.—Either with steak or liver and bacon, ONION GRAVY appears to be a popular and favourite adjunct. Here we have to fall back upon three of the main and chief components. First, the gravy in which you fry ; secondly, the onion ; and thirdly, flour for batter. We will work these backwards. The last named should be mixed rather thinly before it goes in the pan. It should also be salted. The onion should be cut up very fine, and it will be none the worse if put on to cook before the fry itself is quite done. Then remove the meat, pour the batter on to the onions, and stir until the flour is done.

Parsley or any melted butter underdone is not palatable ; in fact, the raw taste of flour is more objectionable than any other partly cooked thing.

Fried Mushrooms.—62.—This is a very simple process. Directly the bacon has got a start, put the mushrooms all round the edge of the pan, with the bearded side downwards, and it will be very soon seen that though the pan seemed full of mushrooms, they have considerably diminished. Mushrooms consist to a very great extent of water. It is well, therefore, to put an abundance into the pan for they shrink alarmingly. Also let salt be put to them while being cooked.

Well-cooked mushrooms, like bacon, are always welcome and palatable to the camper. In fact, they are worth seeking.

Roasted Duck.—63.—Wild duck do not generally come much in the camper's way, but those who go on lakes and fowl-haunted rivers, will frequently find a wild duck or two for their larder. These are not easy to cook in camp, for the reason that they were made to be roasted, by the inverse rule that chickens were made to be boiled. There is the difference on which we may differ. It is, of course, possible in a permanent camp to build a temporary oven in which you may roast a duck.* Biscuit tins have been used for this purpose with tolerable success ; stones and sods beside a steep bank have formed a sort of oven in which the baking of much good stuff for the campers' stomachs was produced.

Stewed duck must be thoroughly stewed to be even eatable.

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* See "Three in Norway," by Lees.

Young ducks are the greatest delicacy that we get in the shape of "fowl," and a pair of them nicely roasted make an appetising dish that the camper never forgets. He often longs for a gun, but it is only in cruising camps that a gun can be carried.

Fried Chicken.—64.—It does not often occur to the average cook of the house or of the camp to FRY a chicken, as bacon is cooked. This is very simple. First detach every limb and even cut the thick parts off the breast and limbs, and fry same with bacon, lard, or dripping. They are really quickly cooked and decidedly tasty. For part of the time, a pan or plate should be placed over this. If consideration of time has any influence in preparing this dish, 35 minutes will be the outside limit. Much depends upon the massiveness or otherwise of the parts.

Grilled Chicken.—65.—In rough camps with wood fires there is no difficulty in grilling a chicken if one has a pan big enough. It is not worth while doing half a chicken only, because of the time it takes. First, split the chicken down the back. Grease the pan thoroughly with lard, or dripping—not butter, as the flavour does not agree with the chicken so well. Get a large bed of hot live embers. Place the pan upon these. Put a plate that actually fits inside the flange of pan over it, to prevent any dust or ash getting inside. Then put the chicken to cook. Very soon you will hear that it is "under way." It may stay in this position for from 25 to 50 minutes. The plate will not fit so closely as to prevent the steam escaping, which results, of course, from the heat forcing moisture out of the flesh. It is necessary to put the flattened part of the fowl lowermost.

In America this plan is known as "baking" a fowl. It would be as well to place rashers of fat bacon on top of the fowl. The slight run of liquor or dripping from the bacon will do good, alike in the actual process of cooking and in helping to flavour the chicken.

Roasted Potatoes.—66.—If any kind of stew is about to be made, potatoes may be roasted in the following manner without loss of time or giving any extra work: As soon as the fire has got a start, and there is a fair base of embers, insert several potatoes in the bottom, opening the ashes out for the

purpose, then covering the potatoes over and building the fire on the top, and going on with the stew in the ordinary way. The potatoes will require very little attention until they receive it from yourself in a cooked condition. They take twice the time of an apple to cook thoroughly.

Fried Potatoes.—67.—This, of course, refers to those potatoes we fry after they have been cooked. It is best, indeed, not to select over-boiled ones for this purpose, but rather under-done. Such potatoes can be put to fry in the bacon liquor for breakfast; and what is nicer? And how simple and how soon they are done! Everyone for whom I have prepared them has always praised the dish as a desirable extra "course." Hence it is the writer's rule to carry potatoes. Even on cycle touring I always have a few in a little pasteboard box. They should be cut into ¾-inch cubes before putting on the fire.

Potato Cakes.—68.—It is rarely that we, who have become "towns-people," talk of POTATO CAKES nowadays. In the country districts they are still popular, especially in the N.W. and N. of England, in Ireland to an extent, and in Scotland to a greater degree. They should be freely buttered and eaten hot.

As the name implies, the first ingredient to compose the foundation for these cakes is potato. Take about four or five boiled ones and break them up with the hand or a "masher," into a sort of semi-pulp. Take a little flour, say five spoonfuls, and blend it with the potatoes, and add a little milk. If milk is minus use water, but only a little, and as a last resort. Beef dripping or lard should be blent up with this, and, by all means, the usual salt. This dough, for that is what it becomes, has to be rolled out. On expressing the difficulties about a "rolling pin in a camp" to a professional expert, who gave me this recipe, he said, "Well, use a bottle, Sir. There is sure to be one."

Ready-made rolling pins can always be got from a draper's shop, for they are used to roll silks in. Oil shops sell cheap window rollers for a few coppers. These will do also.

The matter of a rolling pin suggests, of course, a paste board also. There are two kinds of paste boards, and one is made by pasting a quantity of thinnish layers of paper together. In

using this, place a piece of clean white paper carefully folded over the top and under the edges, as it lies on the ground. Put the dough on this and roll out with your bottle. If you have not one, clean up a foot of a very thick stick with your knife, and overcome the difficulty in that way. The most satisfactory board, however, is the lid of a box, which can always be got. Personally, I always take good care to have a few little planks off a packing case about my fixed camps to use for many purposes.

A POTATO CAKE needs well baking. If possible, cover the top to facilitate the "pace," but there must be ventilation. If there is not, the result will not be very good either for the cakes or the digestion.

Making Bread.—69.—Yeast is so important a factor in this process, and it will keep for a time, and as it can also be got in most places it lessens the difficulties of the amateur baker. The best brand, to my belief, is known as "D.C." One ounce should be used to about 3-lbs. of flour. Having put the latter in a pan or big basin of some kind, it should be placed to get warm. If it cannot be put beside a fire, it may be held over it and the flour stirred a little. The temperature of the flour must be raised several degrees. The yeast must be put in warm water, with a little pepper added to it, but don't overdo this. In the Autumn time, if the air is rather cold, the yeast takes about 20 minutes to ferment, but in hot weather it will rise in about 4 minutes. It is as well not to force it by artificial heat too much. The flour having become warm, make a little hole therein and pour the yeast into it, when the latter has fermented. Then add about a quart of water, for about the quantity of flour mentioned. This will be none the worse if it is lukewarm. Then knead it up into a dough, after carefully washing your hands. If it is to be baked in a tin, the latter must be rubbed with fat or lard before the dough goes in. It must be so baked, whether in an open loaf or a tin model, that the hot air can go at the top of the cake as well as round and underneath it. To cover it up in a tin with a lid, and have the heat without the freedom for its rise, would make the bread "sad," and the hungry one more so.

Baking Bread.—70.—Having gone into the question of how to mix, prepare and knead the dough preparatory to making

bread of it, I ought to mention the several methods of BAKING BREAD. I must, however, only do so very briefly, for the reason that baking does not come regularly in the camper's way. He can usually buy bread. But still a great many squat outside the confines of civilisation. They have to bake, or do worse. To get real bread is the aim of the camper, and it is a process not always easy. The simplest plan is an American portable oven. That can never fail when a fire can be made. It has legs and it

PRAIRIE OVEN.

can be practically buried in the embers or it can be put into the hot earth and the embers all round it.

Heat on the top of a loaf, by the way, is as important as the heat at the bottom. The lid allows of necessary ventilation and room for the heat to move about beneath it. The dough should only half fill the pan. It does not do to have an over fierce flame as it burns the bread. But it is possible to bake bread in such things as biscuit tins, in fact it has even been done by means of a built oven and flue giving heat without actual fire contact. It is best to build such an oven with stones in a bank, leaving an opening for the heat of the fire to pass freely round but not to touch the actual box in which the dough has been placed. Do not on any account forget to make ventilating holes in the lid. For the rest it ought to be simple.

CHAPTER VII.

STEWS AND BEVERAGES.

Irish Stew.—71.—When we come to consider IRISH STEW, we think of something unusually tasty. There are various kinds of IRISH STEW, and various ways of composing it, but there is one method that dominates it as a system, and it is that which I wish to describe. I have been to a camp where we had camp stew for, say, about 18 men out of a common pot. The pot was put on at 10 o'clock in the morning. We were on an island in the middle of a big lake. I forget what the meat was, perhaps it does not matter. I believe really there were several kinds of meat put in. There was certainly an abundance of turnips, a tremendous lot of carrot, a few potatoes, thyme, mint, and a list of other strongly flavoured vegetables too numerous to mention, and too strong to smell. The final result was a stew of which the meat was not only subsidiary, but its flavour had practically vanished. I noticed that my friend, the cook, kept stirring and stirring it through the hours, for it rained, and there was no sailing that day. A sort of brown pudding was the result, which the fellows enjoyed. We needed no knives or forks, for we ate it with spoons!

To start with, the two main essentials in making a good IRISH STEW are a right mixture of things, and secondly thorough cooking. Let us imagine we are going to make a stew. Purchase 1½lbs. of the neck of mutton. See it is cut thin with the help of the meat axe, and every bone severed. In fact, the best way is to ask the butcher to cut it in ½-inch slices, then to cross cut it in little bits, so that nothing is more than 1½ inches any way, bone and meat altogether. Put the meat into the pan and

add water to cover the meat at least twice its depth. Add salt by all means; it is always well to add salt at the beginning of all meat cooking, because the heat works the salt into it.

Put on the pan and let the flame or fire be full until it boils, then lower so that the pot just simmers. When it has thus been stewing by itself for, say 20 minutes, add almost whatever proportion of potatoes you like. Regarding this it may be added that the potatoes should be cut in square lumps, not slices, and in considerable abundance; whatever else is liked in the stew the

CAMP STEW.

potatoes will always "go." Having added potatoes, say that you add one-quarter the amount of carrots. Now a turnip, if not too large, should be added, cut in tiny bits, not slices. If a parsnip is to be had, by all means chop it up and use it. If there are any mushrooms to be laid hold of, use a few only, so as not to make it into a mushroom stew, and see that they are chopped up small. As to onions; the amateur is generally too liberal with onions, as he is with turnips and other demonstrative vegetables. One onion cut into very fine flaky sections will be

ample. Too much onion might be a nuisance later in the day; you may have to call on someone.

It will be found that as the stew goes on it can be tested as to its fitness, by a fork. When the potatoes begin to admit the fork point quite freely, the stew is almost done. Another ten minutes at most, and I venture to say that whoever makes an IRISH STEW on this simple plan will enjoy it.

IRISH STEW, if it contains too much fat, is liable to make dyspeptic people uncomfortable, for it is bilious. However, a neck of mutton has, fortunately, very little fat.

If neck of mutton is not procurable, chump chops duly cut up will answer. Rabbit and chicken may replace the mutton, but both latter are best stewed by themselves. Such a dish as this makes a splendid dinner after a hard day, and there is nothing in it that cannot be easily carried in a boat or van. Indeed, the writer often indulges in its making when cruising by cycle as well as boat. The only drawback is that it takes some time to cook

Stewed Steak.—72.—This is a dish well within the capacity of the camper and of his plant, providing the simple detail of the steak itself be procurable. The inexperienced cook often makes errors regarding the purchase of steak, of which the experienced man is never guilty. The simple thing to learn, in the first place, is what part of the beast is called the "rump." The next thing to be determined is to have rump steak and no other. In the third place you have to see the steak cut and not to take the word of the butcher for it. In Ireland I have often found them lie over this matter.* Whilst you will get over the indigestion, it is harder to ultimately lose all memory of the anger you felt at the time when you were tearing your teeth out. Further, you cannot afford to forfeit salvation for a pound of flesh for any man. I judge by hard facts !

Well, we are to stew rump steak for dinner to-night. For this the meat should be cut in pieces convenient to hand out to your plates. It should be stewed with about a quarter or so of its bulk of the fat attached thereto. A little onion must be cut up to help the stew. If you have them, also a couple of carrots

*One regrets the word. I would use a more refined term, but love of veracity prevents my doing so.

cut up in small pieces will be no detriment. Indeed, I do not know what you cannot boil or stew with steak. Having the steak just on the point of its being completed, mix flour and water so as to thicken the gravy. This will need well cooking after being mixed with the steak and such vegetables as are put in. If the camper has cold potatoes with him, they can be very quickly warmed by all manner of processes. (a) They can be dropped into the stew at the last moment, cut in bits. (b) A drop of water can be put in the bottom of a pan, say about half-an-inch in depth. In this water may be placed a small tin plate. ON this plate the potatoes should be put and the pan put on the flame. The water will quickly boil and thus heat or "steam" the potatoes without getting them soddened or wet. And so the stew, hot and fresh, with potatoes also hot, will make a dinner fit for the camper, at any rate—and possibly a hungry king would not be altogether averse.

Stewed Rabbit.—73.—A good many people are not fond of STEWED RABBIT. Perhaps this would be best explained by inquiring where they eat it. In the restaurants of London, and alas, of late in other cities also, the customer gets, according to the bill of fare, "boiled rabbit," white and rather tasteless, served with a peculiar oniony white stock or poor soup. But he will see elsewhere in the same bill of fare, "rabbit broth." As the sale of that broth realises more than twice the price the caterer pays for the rabbit, and the expense of cooking it, it is quite evident that this part of a rabbit stew, which you really ought to have with the rabbit itself, is of some value.

It pays to cook a rabbit in a fixed camp, or during a rest day of a migratory camp, for in the country they can be bought for about a shilling each. On making the purchase see that the animal is skinned and cut up with the legs and "wings" separately, and the body into smallish sections. The dealer will do this better than you can. Get about half a pound of bacon, roded by preference, cut in thin slices and then into tiny sections of say half-an-inch each. Put the rabbit and bacon together to stew. When about seven-eighths done (test with a fork as usual as it proceeds) prepare a thickening gravy with two spoonfuls of flour beaten up into a batter, then take an onion and cut it into

the thinnest possible slices, add the batter and onion to the stew, and continue it on the fire until the gravy has thickened up just a little—using salt freely—and the flesh of the rabbit is perfectly cooked.

Such a stew as this, supposing the camper is proceeding by car, van or boat, or even "on a pinch," per cycle, is got ready over night. It can be cooked during washing and brushing up, cleaning and packing next morning, and can be carried till lunch if the pan containing it is packed up first in a piece of paper, then in a cloth or towel and put in a basket or bag, where it will remain hot until 1 o'clock or so. Supposing some half cooked potatoes are also carried, and it is desirable not to waste time at lunch, these can be put on and steamed (as described in article 72) so that hot potatoes and hot STEWED RABBIT ought to make, with a few etceteras not needing mention, a rattling good lunch by the way.

Stewed Pigeon.—74.—An innocent, beautiful, and sensitive bird like the pigeon, it may be supposed, can soon be cooked. The reverse is the fact. The ordinary camper may not often get pigeons. In Ireland in sailing they often come his way. He may shoot them from his boat. If he does so he must leave his gun in his craft when he fetches the bird, as he must not trespass with arms.

I frequently have pigeons in that way. But what do I do with them? To begin with, I have vainly experimented with spirit stoves to cook them, and it has been a failure, simply because of the enormous expenditure of spirit necessary for so long a stew. But to cook a pigeon with a "Primus" is quite an easy matter. The way that I have found simplest and best is, directly after breakfast is over, and while George washes up, I essay to cook it. The pigeon which has been plucked and made to look nice and trim by the woman at the nearest cottage (for which I pay 6d.) is put in the water, and the stove is started. It must be put in a sheltered place, or a shield must be erected round it. All the time the washing up, the wiping, packing, dressing, boot cleaning (if any) and the general work of the camp is proceeding, the pigeon is doing itself for the finality of its existence, and by the time we are ready the pigeon is done.

But I spoke about a pigeon needing a lot of cooking. I have just consulted some of the experienced, and on expresing wonder as to why it was not done when I thought it ought to be, the answer to the secret came, "they take a lot of boiling." Then let them have it, and I promise the camper there are very few dishes to beat STEWED PIGEON. It will be none the worse if a little bacon is stewed with it. After all, with what cannot you eat bacon? When and how cannot you eat it? Breakfast, lunch, tea, or supper, hot or cold, fried or boiled, fat or lean!

In stewing a pigeon some people would add an onion—they do to everything. However, there is no serious objection to it in this case. Are you proposing to lunch off it or to keep it for dinner to-night? Would you believe it possible to carry such a thing 30 miles on your cycle for lunch? Quite easily. Let it remain in the pan in which it was cooked. Put a piece of paper over the top, and force the lid down on top of this. I say "force" it down, and I mean it. You may then turn it upside down and it will not spill easily. Of course, you will put it flat down, right side up, in one of the cases or packages in which you carry your equipment, and you will be surprised to find that when you take it out at 1 o'clock it is still hot. As a precaution to retain the heat, put an old newspaper round it, and it will only become a few degrees less hot than when you took it off the fire. So you will have hot pigeon for lunch four hours later or thereabouts.

Stewed Mushrooms.—75.—I am not able to explain how it is that sometimes my mushroom stews are splendid, and sometimes they are not. It depends upon a varietv of things. STEWED MUSHROOMS are simple enough to cook, and they need salt, pepper, flour, and water. The camper can generally find mushrooms, particularly in Ireland, where certain years there is such abundance that I have known my camp protracted for a day or two because they were so plentiful. On such an occasion, it was mushrooms fried for breakfast, mushrooms stewed for dinner, and mushrooms stewed as an extra in the evening. They are wholesome and pleasant to most people.

It will be noted at home that the housekeepers are very careful to peel mushrooms. It will be noted in camp that the amateur

gipsy is very careful not to peal them. There is no restriction against his doing so, but there is a comfort in knowing that he will not be punished here or hereafter if he does not.

Having got the mushrooms, do try to prevent them being crushed as you carry them. Find something you can put them in and keep them fresh afterwards. Directly they get crushed the juices get together, and they begin to go off. A cap makes a passable mushroom basket.

The amount of water you put in the pan must depend upon the quantity of mushrooms. Put the water on, and it will be getting hot while you take the mushrooms in hand. Having taken off the stalks, which will only do for catsup and will not do for your stew, cut the mushrooms into small pieces and drop them in as quickly as you can. Then proceed to salt freely. There is no harm whatever if you have a little cold mutton or beef to cut it up. It should be almost minced. So prepared, it is very nice with mushrooms, but it is subsidiary. While the water is boiling, you take some flour and put it in a vessel and mix it into a thin paste. It must be stirred well to avoid lumps. Now add it to the mushrooms, and do not forget a little pepper as it will help the general flavour beforehand.

You might think this stew is done when it has boiled a little. Not so, however. Mushrooms take a considerable amount of cooking. Keep on boiling the stew until it has become almost black, at any rate, very dark. A whitish stew means that it is underdone.

This stew can be eaten with bread; it may be tackled with fried ham or fried bacon, and, "on a pinch," it can be eaten with cold mutton. It is good at almost any time, and to most people's palate. Hard boiled potatoes cut in bits are simply fine in it.

Horse Mushrooms.—76.—HORSE MUSHROOMS are very abundant and very large. They are hardly delicate enough to fry, but though big, they are not bad if they have not got too old to stew. The difference between HORSE MUSHROOMS and the ordinary kind is that the former are coarse and lacking in ordinary flavour, and are far less palatable. They are eaten by a few adult animals, but never by horses. They are things I only use when I can get no others, and not always then.

Boiled Fowl.—77.—The camper cannot carry with him, nor will he usually camp, indeed, in the adjacent neighbourhood of, a cooking range, so he may have difficulties in roasting a fowl. What, however, he *can* always do, is to boil a fowl providing his pans are big enough. Even if he has a small pan he need not fear any loss of flavour if he cuts the bird into quarters, or less. It will eat quite as well. A fair sized chicken thus severed can be cooked in a comparatively small pan. With a "Primus" stove it is possible to boil a fowl, and, say, a pound of bacon, in one pan.

There is nothing more palatable than BOILED FOWL and bacon, with parsley butter, which is easily made, provided parsley is available. The transitory camper, who is on a tour with his boat, can camp a little earlier in the evening on purpose to have a big "cook," as he can carry most of the necessaries. The writer often does this. The cycle camper can also do the same if the things are available when he reaches his destination, supposing he carries an apparatus big enough.

The amateur cook sometimes makes the mistake of under-doing such things as fowl and bacon. A chicken will stand a lot of boiling, and so will the bacon. The boiling is therefore simple. When the fork goes freely to the bone your dish is ready. The best place to test it is in the musclar part of the leg.

Chicken Broth.—78.—The water in which the chicken was boiled makes good broth, but it is not all of us who can take it if the bacon has been boiled in it, as the latter lessens its digestibility. When the bacon is boiled with the chicken no salt need be added, or, at any rate, only a small portion. When two camp in company, a second "Baby Primus" can be used to advautage for vegetables, bacon, etc.

Parsley-Butter.—79.—This is a very simple thing to make. First get the parsley, and plenty of it. Chop it up fine, as fine as can be, and place it in a basin or pan, in which you have made a thin mixture of flour and water with salt added. Just to save your reputation for consistency, and to show the mixture you are concocting is not a fraud, add a pat of butter. It will do no harm. I never have discovered it did any particular good, but PARSLEY-"BUTTER" you are making, and it must therefore have butter to

be consistent. Boil this only a short time. Cook it till the rawness has gone therefrom, and you will find that it will "help" your boiled fowl very much, and may be used on other occasions with other commodities, such as boiled mutton, cod, ling, turbot, or even trout, or salmon, and certainly, at all times, with boiled bacon.

Spanish Onion.—80.—Spanish onions are not often used in camp. It may not be generally known that these vegetables take a great deal more boiling than the ordinary domestic species—though its much smaller brother. These onions should be peeled. Generally they are boiled whole, but in camp I suggest that they be divided in half to save time in cooking. The furnace should be put at full blast till the water boils, and slowed down and kept so whilst simmering. The process will occupy 50 minutes. Having cooked it, how is it to be eaten, seeing that it is not a common dish? Usually, while it is steaming hot, open it out and put on a large pat of butter, freely salt and pepper it, and eat with thick bread and butter. It is tasty and, bar the difficulty of the hungry man waiting till it is cooked, it pays for the trouble.

By way of caution, let me say in testing its condition be careful not to judge it as done unless the fork enters it freely. You cannot well overcook it, but a less satisfactory diet when the least underdone cannot be found. All rawness must be banished, and over-cooking will not adversely affect it.

Soups.—81.—Some have often wondered why it is that campers do not more often indulge in soup, why, in fact, it is not a regular part of our food. There are a variety of reasons, which I believe to be sound. In the first place, the SOUPS you buy are sometimes rather poor, and always dear. They have high sounding names, but are too thin and weak in substance. The permanently pitched camp can almost always be supplied with soup, so long as the principle is known of making "stock." Stock is everything to soup. It is made from bones and odd bits of lean meat. But apart from bought SOUPS, even vegetable SOUPS are a deal of trouble in camp. I might here say that those who are keen lovers of Camping and think a lot of their food, and are proud of their skill in cooking it, may, and in fact, they do, give a vast sight more time to the preparation of food, and to the

exercise of their culinary art, than many might think necessary, or most of us would like to give. I can tell of self-sacrificing cases of this precise nature. However, it is a perfectly harmless amusement, ministering alike to the satisfaction of the operator and to those for whom the operations are prosecuted. Therefore, let the "cooker" cook to his or her heart's content. Now such can make vegetable soup. But then, the "meat stock" is wanted even for that. They can boil bones if they choose, which is the chief ingredient in SOUPS after all. But they need a lot of stewing over a slow fire, and this distracts one often from other work.

Decidedly the simpler course for those who can afford them, and who simply want soup as preparatory to making a square meal, is to procure and use the various concoctions put up in tins and bottles for the purpose.

I do not intend, however, to dismiss the subject without pointing out, that another reason why SOUPS are so scarce in camp is they are not very satisfying, and the camper cannot have his meals of from four to eight or nine courses. Camping is justly and righteously accused of being a hunger-making piece of indulgence. Therein is one of its strongest recommendations, and the average camper soon begins to "want something," and in taking soup he does not feel he is having it.

Stock Soup.—82.—We suppose that the camper to whom this note applies is in a fixed camp and is fond of soup. Every odd scrap of meat, in fact, cheap "necky" meat or the coarser fragments of steak, also bones which can be bought for the purpose for about 3d. may be stewed up, and this becomes "meat stock." This with tomatoes and vegetables, and many other edible articles that are used about a camp may be fittingly combined, cooked and eaten as soup.

Usually in making soup, onions, rice and carrots play a more or less important part. These, of course, should be used somewhat sparingly, particularly onion. Again and again allusion is made throughout this work to the too great abundance of strong flavoured vegetables of that kind. Cooks forget that you don't want soup that only tastes of turnips or onions, and that it is just a SUGGESTION of each that is needed.

Making Porridge.—83.—There are all sorts of ways of

MAKING PORRIDGE, and there are many kinds of porridge. First, the father of all meal for porridge is what the world knows as oatmeal. They don't grow many oats in Scotland now, so that we get most of our meal from abroad. Still, Scotch oatmeal can be had. The "proper" meal for porridge is very coarsely ground or "crushed" into tiny flat cubes. If it is raw, that is, just crushed as it always used to be, and as it was formerly used for porridge in Scotland, it takes a great deal of cooking and previous preparation. Scotch oatmeal, then, raw, should be soaked overnight. It is put into water, probably in the pan in which it will ultimately be boiled. Being a "single" pan it not only needs constant stirring, but stewing pretty briskly for over an hour. The modern plan of a "pan-in-a-pan" was unknown, and even now is not keenly believed in far up in the North. I have seen, in the Highlands, the housewife and even the children with their long wooden spoons, taking turns at stirring porridge. It has always struck me as most unsatisfactory, and as everyone knows, it is quite unnecessary, because even Scotch oatmeal can now be obtained cooked. That needs a little explaining. The meal after being ground is passed between very hot rollers, which prepares or par-cooks the meal. After this it is fit for the final rapid cooking. It is hard to detect, when you taste your porridge, whether the meal was par-cooked or in its raw condition. Nowadays, Quaker and other well-known American advertised oatmeal is generally used, because of its domestic adaptability, quickness, and I may say, excellence, as a porridge producer. It may not be generally known that some of these meals are composed of perhaps two-thirds wheat, and not all oats. Some, indeed, have scarcely any taste of oats. The very finest brand I have ever come across, and it is very excellent in flavour, is what is known as the "A.B.C." Unfortunately, it is most difficult to obtain. I think it is an English make. There are other makes done up in packets, such as the "Provost Oats," which are good—very good—of course, because they hail from Scotland.

My method of cooking porridge is one on which, like my Creed, I have very strong convictions. The Creed rests on no stronger rock than that upon which I base my own ideas of porridge making. One method of MAKING PORRIDGE is to put a

pan of water on the fire—and I have seen the operation begun with both hot and cold water—then to put the meal in slowly and begin to stir until it thickens. One porridge maker will tell us, "you must not put your meal in when the water is hot." I retort, "Yes, you may if you like; it has no effect on the flavour." Another will say, "you must have the water boiling before you put in the meal." Again I retort, "It will not affect the flavour of the cooked stuff." However, neither of these methods have ever been known to cause an inquest.

I have already stated that practically all oats (?) are now prepared or half cooked in the meal, and with a "pan-in-a-pan," stirring is happily abolished.

Probably there will be questions as to why I am so emphatic about my own recipe for MAKING PORRIDGE. I will give the secret and explain it, using the "So-Soon" pan.

My plan is to put into a pan as much meal as will make porridge for the number for which you are cooking. Add to this about as much water as amounts to two-thirds of what you deem sufficient to liquify it to the proper degree. If, that is, you have put one pint of water to it for a large bowl, add half-a-pint of milk. I insist on the milk, and in this proportion, too. Then add a fairly liberal sprinkling of salt. Put this on and gently stir, and after it is pretty well on the boil, keep stirring till it thickens. Give it approximately eight minutes after you think it is done, just to cook it more. This is my clumsy way of saying let it be thoroughly cooked. You may do this, not forgetting the fact that the meal had been prepared by the par-cooking process.

We frequently have porridge at hotels. Sometimes it comes up like a "stir pudding," as if made entirely of water, without salt, and is more or less tasteless. In the next place, somehow, porridge comes up in big cakes in the middle of one's plate. It does not tempt one and is lacking flavour. Certainly some 20 men who have shared my porridge of a morning, up and down in the United Kingdom through many years, have always said, "this porridge is grand." "My wife," "my daughter," or "my housekeeper, can never make it like this," and so on. The secret, then, is not personal skill, but in that which I have described as its composition, the proportion of the milk to the

water and the thorough cooking and lots of salt. But the question may be asked, "why don't you put half water and half milk, or two-thirds milk and one-third water?" The obvious reply is, that I have tried every degree of mixing, and I find more milk makes it insipid and "puddingy," and porridge made without it has a poverty-stricken, tasteless flavour in comparison. The milk if cooked with it, and with the help of the salt, seems to bring out the flavour. I can only, in conclusion, say to those who wish to experiment from my recipe, that I have no fear of the result. The proof is in the camper's own hands, i.e., by making it in all known ways, and then trying the "Skipper's," and discarding it if he wishes to.

Porridge Spoon.—84.—There is a crack regiment in London, one of the Household Brigade, which has porridge as a standing dish. I believe it is cooked on the model that I have just given, and if it is not, well, it ought to be. They have a special PORRIDGE SPOON. It was made by an old friend of mine, and the blade is

PORRIDGE SPOON.

bent at an angle so that you may lift the hand up naturally to the mouth and avoid the double curve of the head and the hand to make both meet.

Those campers who use aluminium, can easily make one themselves by putting one of their ordinary spoons in a vice and giving it the approved twist, as illustrated above.

Eating Porridge.—85.—There is one right way and many wrong ways of EATING PORRIDGE, and I think those who invented

porridge, the Picts of Scotland—if they did invent it—have learnt the true and right knack, and it is to take half-a-spoonful of porridge and dip it into the cup of milk—which must be cold. The average method, however, is to pour milk on to it, but then it gets hot and is undone for its special purpose. Some people add sugar with porridge; and who shall lay any sin to their charge if they like it? A sarcastic Scotchman once Camping with me said, "it is horrible, it makes it like pudding." I discovered that same day that there was nothing he liked so much as real pudding, and we had barely enough for two ordinary men at dinner that night.

Gruel.—86.—This is usually made thin, of oatmeal, about three spoonfuls of oatmeal to a pint of water, which, when cooked well, becomes partially thick. GRUEL should not be made from the uncooked oatmeal, as it takes too long. There is an excellent preparation, fine Scotch oatmeal, in packets, that makes splendid GRUEL. I know of nothing better, only the camper, as a rule, would not carry it about with him, because it is a thing he does not expect to need—campers being rarely sick. When the GRUEL is half done, put in a good lump of butter. If possible, put in a sprinkling of nutmeg, and, of course, a little sugar. Some people add spirit to it, such as brandy or whiskey. But as all good campers are total abstainers this last suggestion is out of order. But the question is, what is the use of GRUEL in camp? Well, it is possible that the camper MAY get a cold, and therefore want to go to bed early and have a long rest. Now, to take anything heavy for his supper would be an error, but GRUEL taken hot is not only sustaining, but helps the body to put on a good sweat, which is easily possible in camp by the addition of plenty of clothes, even when the weather is a trifle cold. Instead of water in making GRUEL, by all means use, if convenient, milk, which is far better, or they may be mixed equally.

Bread and Milk.—87.—Many campers are fond of milk, hot or cold, and an abundance of it in everything. As it can generally be easily obtained, it is a thing that need not be stinted in the camp. It is alike nutritious and healthy, particularly when cooked. A basin of BREAD AND MILK is always acceptable as a

CANADIAN CAMP LIFE.

light supper, or a prelude to something else. The milk can be boiled and poured on to the bread in a basin or other vessel, the bread being cut whole or into little squares according to the accepted hotel custom. My own plan is to put into the frying-pan a quantity of milk, say, 1½ inches in depth. Then I cut a slice of bread, remove the crust, and place it into the milk directly the latter is hot. This makes a very nice tasty prelude before one's evening meal, or in place of porridge at breakfast, or upon any similar occasion. Sugar may or may not be added according to taste. It is a dish I like to have at least twice a week when Camping.

Tea.—88.—TEA is really made in various ways, and yet in the main, one way. The usual method with the camper is to dispense with the use of a teapot, because he cannot always carry one. He may use a pan and make the TEA in the vessel in which the water boiled—Rob Roy style. He may have a jug or any other vessel, of course, into which he puts the TEA and on which he pours the water.

We will assume, for the nonce, that the camper has a "Primus," stove, on which he has used some such vessel as the "So-soon" pan. He need not wait long for the water to boil, for the power and rapidity of the stove's action is well known. He will have to consider, to begin with, if his TEA is intended to be weak or strong. We will say just moderate. Then he must have a pint and half of water for two. Into this he would put a tea-spoonful of TEA, as it boils—in which case he would instantly lift it off—or into the pan directly it is off. I deem it best to pop the TEA in as the water boils. Now I have known ladies to lift their hands in horror as they have seen me perform this move, and say, "what, boil TEA!" No, it did not boil five seconds. The TEA simply had the first "bite" of the water at boiling point. As it stands in the pan off the fire it becomes degrees under boiling point in a few moments, and yet boiling point has power and influence over the TEA that cooler water can never possess. After the TEA is inserted in the pan the lid should be put on, with a paper or other cover over it. The TEA will be none the worse for a stir. If TEA is put into a strainer this should be removed pretty soon. Let us imagine a case where a strainer has not been used.

It will be found that the tea leaves fall to the bottom. If, however, the TEA is put in when the water does not boil, many leaves will be left floating. Perhaps a scientist could give a reason for this ; I cannot. If milk is inserted at once it checks the "strain" as it is termed, of the TEA flavour and tannin from the leaf. It does not need a great deal of milk to do this. Both the sugar and milk seem to stop the process of what is known as the "making" of the TEA.

It is said that the boiling water must be poured ON the leaf. As this is the constant assertion of the feminine sex, who ought to know more about TEA making than a mere man, I will display sufficient gallantry not to contest it, but the fair ones will, I trust, permit me to say that I do not accept their ruling in this matter. If the boiling water is put to the TEA it is NOT any longer boiling water, a thing they invariably insist on. The simple method I suggest does secure that anyhow.

I am told that in North-east Russia TEA is boiled quite freely, It is the strength of the tannin that they like. Boiled TEA however is an offensive thing and, according to the general opinion of those who should know, it is injurious. I once heard a celebrated TEA merchant say that to "stew TEA, strong TEA, with a big suffusion of leaves was to get out of it what makes the inside of the stomach the same as the outside of our portmanteaux."

There are various fads about TEA, into which we need not enter, viz., that it must be taken out of a porcelain cup, that the sugar must go in the cup first, or that the sugar must go in after, or that the milk must precede the sugar, and so on, ad lib. It makes one wonder when we hear all this, how men and women have managed to live in spite of their stupidity which has led them to tempt Providence by so much recklessness in their food. As to sweetening TEA, there are those who believe it must be with lump; that castor-sugar would certainly not be good, and that Demarara would be fatal. As a matter of fact, the use of brown sugar in TEA is objectionable, as for the rest, the subject may be left to taste or fad.

Tea Cosy of Paper.—89.—A paper cosy is a useful article. It requires no art, skill, or time to make. It is, of course, a sheet of newspaper, or that which had covered the groceries. It is

advisable to always keep several of these sheets handy—not lying littered about, but tucked between the ground-blanket and the ground-sheet. Be sure to place them where the other fellow cannot find them, but where you can. All you have to do is to roughly crease in four corners, and place it over anything you want to protect from (*a*) cold, (*b*) sun, (*c*) moths, (*d*) flies, wasps, and other little pests, in which case it must be fastened down all round, for a wasp can sometimes even find a hole where one does not exist, and more, he can alike find his way in and out. A wasp has a depraved nature. He cannot help that. Besides, a wasp can damage lots of things. As for instance, he can half bury him-

PAPER TEA COSY.

self in your jam so that you cannot see him, but when you eat the jam you feel his presence.

There are a variety of other purposes for which the paper cosy is useful besides covering your tea or jam-pot. It is an article far more useful than the one that stands over the teapot at 4.30 p.m. in the drawing-room in all its glory of magnificent ornamentation.

Coffee.—90.—What a sublime drink is COFFEE! How it refreshes. How magic is its effect of staving off hunger. It revives the fagged and weary brain.

Now there is proper COFFEE made of proper COFFEE beans, and there is—but I dare not risk a libel action. If I were very rich I would not mind being a martyr for the sake of the public, because I am one of those who hold to and preach the doctrine that things should be called by proper names, and not by names that are immorally used. Flannelette is not flannel. They

cannot make Harris tweed at Pateley Bridge, and the COFFEE bean does not grow below the surface of the earth, where the chickory comes from.

All this is to warn the camper against troubling himself, unless he wants to, with the concoctions sold under all sorts of euphonious names.

I met on the Shannon an ardent sailing man, Mr. Stewart. He is so fastidious over COFFEE that he buys the berries green. He has a little COFFEE roaster and browns them himself. He carries a COFFEE mill, and on a seat of his boat he grinds his COFFEE for every meal. I once went into that interesting little town called Monastereven on the Barrow. We had run out of COFFEE. We asked for the chief grocer. On asking for COFFEE, a hugely decorated tin was put on the counter.

"Do you guarantee this pure COFFEE?"

"No, it is not all COFFEE."

"Is it good?"

"Very good."

"Do you drink it?"

"Certainly not."

"How is that?"

"Because we only use pure COFFEE!"

"That is what we asked for."

"We have none to sell."

"How do you supply yourself?"

"Buy the beans, and grind them."

We soon had his mill going.

In making COFFEE, the degree of strength is a matter of taste, but COFFEE, unlike tea, is a thing which may be made extra strong without serious results. Boil the water and then put the COFFEE in according to strength desired. Do not forget to stir the COFFEE well into the water, as it gives off so much air, which expands with the heat, that you will have the liquid over the top before you can look round. This, besides making a mess, might cause something to get scalded and the tongue degraded. Lower away the heat. How are you to do it? If it is a stick fire, draw your pan a little aside; if it is on a stove, let a little air out, or move it slightly from the centre of the blast. Boil two minutes. Next put milk in, and boil the milk and the COFFEE together about

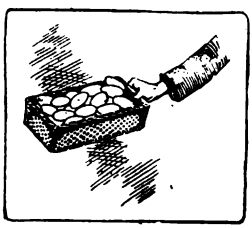
half-a-minute. But do not boil the sugar ; let that go in afterwards. The process it will be observed is quite the reverse of the tea rule (article 88).

"But, surely, you do not boil COFFEE?" "Yes, Madam, I do, certainly." I have argued it with so many, so often, and so long, that I find the "boilers" and the "anti-boilers" are about equal. I still mildly repeat that COFFEE is better boiled, but if over-boiled it gets a cooked taste similar to the rank burnt milk taste of French COFFEE, which is not nice. I cannot amend the directions given for making nice COFFEE, but I should like to say a word as to how to keep it warm when it is made.

Probably you have other things to cook ; such as porridge, bacon, potatoes, or eggs, and the COFFEE must not be allowed to get cold. To keep it warm, therefore, put a cloth or towel folded all round the pan, with a lid or a plate on top of your vessel. Keep the cloth a bit off the pan ; in fact, build a "tent" round it. But you do not like to use your towel, and you have no cloth ? That does not matter. Use a paper bag, or make your newspaper into a cosy (article 89), and put it over the pot, and, when you are ready for breakfast you will find the temperature of the COFFEE has not dropped more than a degree or so.

CHAPTER VIII.

SWEETS.



Pancakes.—91.—It is not everyone who is sufficiently fond of PANCAKES to take trouble to cook them in camp, nor are the camp appliances, as a rule, suitable for so doing. All this, however, must be determined by the camper, according to the degree of his expertness and time at his disposal. There can be, however, no harm in giving a simple recipe for making PANCAKES as they are composed and turned out ready for eating in the ordinary way. They can be cooked, of course, in the ordinary frying pan. The proper thing for PANCAKES, and such like, is a "Baxton," as it is called in the north, which is a perfectly flat disc of iron about a foot in diameter, with a very lofty, raised handle about two feet above the disc. It will be no more unreasonable for me to recommend carrying such a thing in camp for CAMPING purposes than the recommendation in a book recently published on Camping to take a portable forge! This was not a joke to embellish the book, for no more "serious" work for 3/6 has ever been published.

The first thing to prepare is the batter. For this branch of cooking it is the "hare." We will suppose that we are going to make half-a-dozen PANCAKES of about 6 inches across. Take one pint of milk and two eggs, and blend these up with a fork. Add to them a considerable amount of salt. Put in about six table-spoonfuls of flour, and also see that everything is thoroughly mixed. It is quite common to add a little lard. If there is no lard to be had, a bit of butter may be used, that is, if it is fresh. Well grease the pan with this, the pan having been made hot previously. Pour in sufficient batter, moving the pan round and round so that the former runs into a thin disc, as thin as can

be turned over. Like eggs, this batter will adhere to the edges of the pan, so run a knife round rapidly. If possible, see that it is also freed underneath, so that it does not burn or stick to the pan. Just turn it and run a faint thin layer of beaten egg over, in fact, mix this up with a little milk first. It will improve your PANCAKES.

The method of turning these in the great kitchens is to lift the pan off and give it a "flick," throw the pancake up into the air some three feet, and to catch it on the fall and then put it on again. In Westminster School, about 13 feet above the floor, there is an iron bar fixed, over which the pancake is still pitched annually, to be caught in the hands of the boys on the other side!

Will the reader of this who contemplates "pitching" his pancakes kindly let the writer know, as he would like to be there.

Blanc Mange.—92.—This is made of cornflour. A very enterprising and strong-minded camper once said that he would prove that ordinary flour would make BLANC MANGE just as well as cornflour. He was told that he might make dough or a "stir pudding" so, but not a BLANC MANGE. The after results brought the young man to his senses beautifully, for he found that he could only succeed in producing a kind of sticky paste that was as well fitted for pasting a bill on a hoarding as it was for feeding the pigs.

Now to make a BLANC MANGE take, say, a pint of milk, more or less. Next, using any suitable vessel, mix up a thick paste of cornflour with three table-spoonfuls of milk. Stir this up until the mixture is thin enough to pour out like batter. As soon as the milk is on the boil pour in the batter of cornflour and let it cook until it naturally thickens. It may need a little stirring. The suggestion has been made to me that a very little salt helps it. That, of course, may be taken for granted. Sugar may be added also. Now take a mould, i.e., any vessel of the necessary size and grease it well with lard—do not omit this. Then pour in the cooked batter, which is really your BLANC MANGE. This must be put to stand until it is thoroughly cold, and then it may be eaten from the vessel or turned upside down, on to a plate, to show its beautiful form which your mould, a plain pan, does not give, like

the one at home. However, the flavour is not affected by the absence of those bulges, depressions and foliations into which moulds are cast for the purpose of making the dish presentable at more civilised tables.

If you have not stewed fruit you are sure to have jam (what camp is complete without it?) which is very palatable with BLANC MANGE. The whole thing is simple, and simplicity in camp fare saves a lot of slavery and also anxiety, and is more in keeping with the "simple life," which the camper is supposed to follow, than when he pampers himself by laying out plans that cost not only money but a deal of time.

Jelly.—93.—There are both prepared cakes for making jellies and fine powders, in various forms and flavours. Any first-class store would be able to supply that which would be most suitable. There is nothing simpler to make, and with stewed fruit it forms a most acceptable variation in camp fare. If making JELLY with the powder mentioned above, it is usual to put the latter into a basin and stir up into a thick paste. The water in which we are going to make our JELLY being already on the boil, put in the paste. Do not make the mistake of using too much water, or the JELLY won't jelly, so to say. It is, therefore, best to make it pretty thick. It is a thing, however, that cannot be managed so very well in a daily moving camp, but in fixed camps jellies are often prepared. There is no necessity to boil the JELLY, but the water should just touch boiling point for the space of a minute. Then it should be poured into a mould which may be a porridge pan or a clean fruit or meat tin. It must, of course, be put in a cold place outside and protected from insects by a cover.

Apple Dumpling—94.—APPLE DUMPLINGS though rarely made in camp, are not only delightful but simple to make. Most campers, like myself, carry flour in a tin carefully covered up with a paper padded lid to prevent spilling.

To prepare an APPLE DUMPLING, get some fat, beef dripping, lard or butter, flour, water and milk, and blend these up into a thick dough, using a moderate supply of one of the aforesaid fats. When kneaded this is rolled out until it is about $\frac{1}{4}$-in. thick. Next

be all the more palatable. Really there is very little to choose between the boiled rice and the baked article. The difference lies chiefly in the brown top of the baked commodity—a delicious sweet skin.

A variation may be made by putting in half a jar of marmalade just before it begins to thicken. Then all must be well stirred up as it cooks. Sometimes when this is done the name changes, and it becomes "marmalade pudding." Cornflour, ground rice, maize, and broken wheat are often used for making boiled puddings.

Ground Rice.—98.—As this is only rice ground no special instructions need be given, save that it may be made in a mould and eaten with jam, or jam cooked up with it. In the latter case put well buttered slices of bread on top. It will help it greatly.

Tapioca Pudding.—99.—This may be made precisely as described in article 97, though it does not lend itself so well to stewing as baking, perhaps.

Bread and Butter Pudding.—100.—This may be readily made in camp. It is a downright simple and effective sweet. Cut slices of bread, half-an-inch thick, and butter each fairly. Pare the crust off. When sufficient is prepared place in a pan. In another vessel beat up two eggs with a fork. Pour on to the eggs as much milk as seems desirable. Pour this on to the bread and add currants and sugar. At first let the fire be free. When it boils slack off and keep it simmering gently until cooked. It only needs to boil a few minutes or until it thickens into a regular pudding density.

Almost any cereal or starchy food of the grain order can be utilised for making a pudding, by boiling as by baking. The common principle of mixing eggs and milk is the chief consideration. Without these it becomes extremely difficult, if not impossible to make much of a pudding.

Wild Fruit Stews.—101.—The fruit that I have gathered in various parts of these isles are as follows:—Wild raspberries, in somewhat overgrown lanes and on mountain sides. Wild straw-

berries, in small quantities. Great luscious wild blackberries in abundance in the West and South-west of Ireland. Bilberries in certain places in considerable quantities, particularly in co. Cork.

The former fruits are somewhat scarce, but apples can generally be had, and if there are only a couple of spoonfuls of wild raspberries they help the apples, a teacupful of wild blackberries have the same effect. The bilberries, or winberries, or whatever they are called, are so tasty, so delightful in flavour, that they are grand to eat by themselves, and they certainly make apple stews particularly appetising.

Stewed Fruit.—102.—I should like to give a few hints as to the proportions of fruit. Let us take, to begin with, plums and apples. As a rule, apples are more plentiful than plums. Generally speaking, they are cheaper also. We might take, then, apples as the medium or "stock." Stewed apples by themselves are rather insipid, unless they are of a very fine flavour, good quality and carefully cooked. The way, however, to put stewed apples at their very best, is to not let the steam escape too fully. The best flavour is got out of them by baking them with the crust. They are never so good as when stolen from a pie! I once heard a man remark, "were I a king I would have stewed apples on the table at every meal, but those *stewed* apples should be baked in a pie. I would pass all the crust but never miss the apples." Possibly he was an eccentric person, but anyone will agree that apples from a pie are better than those from the stew pan.

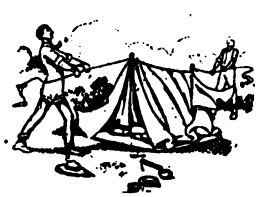
Supposing that we proceed to make a plum and apple stew. Put some water into your pot, say about an inch and a half deep and add about as many plums as will fill one-fourth of the pan, which place on the fire. When it has boiled ten minutes the plums will have got their "start in cooking," for they take just twice the cooking, or more according to kind, of the apples; hence the need to partly cook them first. Now, the apples duly peeled, cut, and quartered, give out a great deal of juice. It does not do to have STEWED FRUIT with too much liquid, and that is why I advise but a spare quantity of water at first. Though the plums at the bottom are having the first of the heat, they need it most. It is well in all fruit stews to add brown

sugar immediately the fruit is put into the pot. This helps to bring out the juice and flavour, so experts allege and so we find. I rarely, if ever, go to the trouble, in camp, of peeling apples, although they are no worse so treated. This remark is more philosophical than original.

Blackberries.—103.—With stewed BLACKBERRIES and apples it is best to add about the same proportion as I have mentioned in regard to plums (article 102) unless you have a passion for the berry, in which case let there be half and half. There are so many BLACKBERRIES of a second-rate character and so very few really first-class, that a good deal must be left for the blackberry. Unfortunately the BLACKBERRIES we get in England and buy at a good price are often dry and unsatisfactory, and full of hard, woody seeds. Those found in Ireland are very large and rich, and so full of flavour that they do not need the assistance of apples. They grow there in vast abundance, and not a tithe of them is ever gathered.

It would be possible to go on at greater length into a variety of stewed fruits that grow wild or may be purchased, but I do not feel it to be necessary.

However scant and costly in comparison home grown fruits may be, they can be specially prepared in camp, and are preferable to tinned fruits, of which the habitual camper is apt to become tired.



DIVISION III.

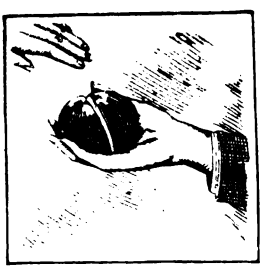
In dealing with the subject of this division, viz., DIETARY, one stumbles at the very threshold of advice-giving. In a mental sense, one man's meat is another's poison. The sum and likewise the substance of the following chapters are from and about what has been tried and eaten in one's own tent and in those of others.

Only here and there have I risen to downright dogmatism—wilful from conviction. The averseness to tinned meats is of old birth, duly nurtured by the years, and I have grown to like them less and less.

Change of fresh food is not only enjoyable, but it is physically good for all higher life, amongst which we campers ask permission to rank. The writer is not alone as an advocate of moderation in meat eating as against vegetable food. Strong animal natures crave for animal food. I dare not here venture on its virtues, or to analyse its demerits. Every wise man is wiser than his doctor as to his food, whilst some men are more foolish than the lower animals as to the same subject.

CHAPTER IX.

"INS AND OUTS."



Nutritious Foods.—104.—It will hardly be expected that this question can be fully dealt with, for the reason that it would necessitate a very considerable list and an analysis of what foods are nutritious and what are not. It will occur to most people that good fresh meat, ripe fruit, cooked or raw, the usual domestic vegetables properly cooked, with a multitude of the common well-known articles forming the dietary of a civilized country, are all adaptable to camp. It must be generally admitted that there are many faddists as to their food, who go Camping. Most old hands have noted how those who are great sticklers at home, generally get so hungry in the fresh air life that they relish their food so readily as to forget most of their pet likes and become tolerant towards their dislikes.

Hunger-Faintness.—105.—This is a very peculiar affliction. Those taking violent exercise, such as cycling over hard roads against a wind, or climbing considerable hills, often suffer from it. The symptoms are something akin to semi-hunger. The victim is often unconscious as to whether it is real hunger or mere faintness. It appears to be a bit of both. It is generally found that the uncomfortable sensation is immediately relieved by eating, and more than that, the faintness afterwards disappears. The appetite seems to grow at first with the attempt to satisfy it, and it is only when something pretty substantial has been partaken of that it is satisfied, and all the better if a limited supply of liquid is taken.

One of the most singular things of this phenomena is that it

attacks persons often a comparatively short time after a meal. Personally, I have never known a case in which it has not been relieved by a sort of second meal.

A very good plan and one that I always adopt when I am on tour, is to have some bits of biscuits, by preference oatmeal biscuits, and a little ripe fruit or a few French plums, or dry stale raisins, in my left hand coat pocket. The occasional pecking at these when the feeling comes on, not only stays it but has another effect. If, for obvious reasons, the usual meal hour has

"WIG-WAM," KILLARNEY.

to be passed a while, in order to get to a place to procure something necessary, these biscuits and raisins help one on, until the convenient place is reached, and lunch is partaken of. Then the temporary nibbling does not spoil the meal.

I think the only really justifiable eating between meals is that which is indulged in to stop this faintness *en route*.

Skins of Fruit.—106.—In another part of this book I have alluded frankly to what is occasionally a great trouble to the camper, viz., internal relaxation, and I now mention some of the

causes. A high medical authority gives it not only as his opinion but as a well-known fact in the medical world, that this is caused by the rind or skin—the sack that holds the real fruit rather than by the fruit itself. I must frankly confess that I cannot, from want of technical knowledge, go into it scientifically. I can only state what is commonly held, that unripe fruit which may not upset one will cause somewhat serious consequences to another. What also should be borne in mind is that these evil results are less due to the interior pulp, forming the fruit, than to the skin. Apple peelings are practically harmless, but slow of digestion. The skin of the plum is a great deal tougher, and is more liable to cause inconvenience. The best part of an orange, it is said, is thrown away, i,e., the rind. Some people doubt the skin of tomatoes, and refuse to eat them until peeled. The skin of raisins is only a little less digestible than fine glove leather.

Indigestion in Camp.—107,—It may be said that this is a paragraph of supererogation. I regret to say that it is far from unnecessary. No topic dealt with demands more careful attention than this. I have seen men rolling in pain through this affection. I have known people to toss about sleeplessly all night through it. I have had a few nights, but only a few, in which I have played the rôle, and all because of indigestion. It is all very well to tell a man his liver is wrong. As a matter of fact it may be so before a man goes Camping, and though he may recover during the camp, he often suffers from a return of the complaint when he comes to renew a sedentary life. The wrong things taken, and at the wrong time, tend to provoke a liver affection. Hence the wisdom of following a plain diet and never over-eating even in camp. Too heavy eating of salmon and cucumber, or "solids" of any kind in the middle of the day, disturbs some people for six or seven hours, and even in the middle of the night. That is because they have not digested it. The mere "taking of things" for indigestion, is childish in the main. True, there are times when "something" may be taken to relieve it, but by the most careful dietary, indigestion may be almost rendered impossible in ordinary life, and reckless eating should never be indulged in.

Vegetarian Diet.—108.—Some appetites crave so thoroughly for flesh that they cannot do without it. Others who have discarded it become such enthusiasts for vegetarian food that they declare they can do a great deal more in every way, and are certain of living a healthier and, bar accidents, a longer life, because they do not touch flesh. That there is less meat consumed than formerly goes without saying. I must confess to a certain liking of a bit of fresh cooked meat in camp, more so than at home possibly, but I know in the case of my Camping experience, that the vegetarians are as free of illness as the healthiest of children, and that they have a thoroughly good appetite, and eat as much at meals ; but they eat *more* meals than the man who takes meat. The answer to this is that vegetarian foods digest more quickly. I have tried a land cruise over some wild and difficult country, almost without meat, but I have known no diminution either of energy or ability to plod over the way in consequence.

Incredible as it may seem, a great number of vegetarians are extremely intemperate in their language, if not in their food. They say cruel things of the people who eat flesh, and name gruesome consequences at the time a person is partaking of his chop, or eating his bit of mutton or rasher of ham. I have nothing to do with that except so far as the camp is concerned, but when people who are practically strangers begin to imply bestial taste to us, we do not like it, nor does it minister to the enjoyment of camp life or deepen camp relationship.

Lunch.—109.—This looms rather largely in the imagination of the camper. There are three ways of dealing with it apart from the eating thereof. The first method is to make a soup, cook a chop or steak by the hedge side, the canal or river bank, or the shore of a lake. There are occasions when this is not only excusable but justifiable, and pleasant, if you do the work well. The next we note is the bread and cheese LUNCH. A bit of bread and cheese and a biscuit or two, or possibly a bit of tinned tongue, and—well, that is pretty nearly all. This is generally described as a "very light affair," and something less than half-an-hour is given to it. Then the third way to deal with it is to provide a fairly reasonable amount of food in the morning, so as not to waste a heap of time in the middle of day, in cooking.

Cooked Lunch.—110.—The variety of things that may be cooked in the middle of the day, with a strong stove, are fairly extensive. Here is a few :—Fried chops and tomatoes, fried or boiled fish, rump steak with onions, boiled eggs, fried rashers of bacon, etc.

As a matter of fact potatoes are very much liked in all these prepared dishes. Hence the necessity of always carrying them partly cooked. We may have some good wholesome bread available for any or all meals, and with the help of some tinned or stewed fruit, ready cooked of course, and some cheese and butter, a sufficiently satisfactory meal may be made at almost any time.

THE SKIPPER'S CORNER.

It is generally possible, however, to get a dish of hot potatoes at noon time in any part of Ireland and Scotland, and not seldom, have we succeeded in England, where potatoes are more sparingly used. The make-shift lunch of the very light order may be all very well, but let us bear in mind that we breakfasted at 7 o'clock. We have been hard at work the whole

morning and have had no food meanwhile, except a pear, an apple, or a biscuit, and as it will, in the course of things, be at earliest 7-30 before the next meal comes along, a too light lunch is inadequate. Someone is sure to get in a state of rebellion and want to camp before the expiration of the usual hour. When the lunch is really a mean one a man does not satisfy himself or, in other words, he is satisfied before being satisfied, with the result that by 4 o'clock he wants another lunch. This will show the value of having a pretty substantial meal, and I purpose here to give a little menu to start with which, say, composes our mid-day meal by cycle or boat, for ten out of every twelve days.

COLD LUNCH A LA LITTLE BASKET.

MENU.

1st COURSE.

1. Half a chicken. York Ham—"York" of course, but not guaranteed.
2. Potatoes—cold.

2nd COURSE.

3. Chicken all gone, second helping of unguaranteed No. 1.
4. Bread *ad lib.*
5. Fruit, peaches *a la tin.*
6. Gorgonzola—two helpings, with thin biscuits. Butter and bread.
7. Dessert: pears and French plums or figs.
8. Strong tobacco, taken in reclining position, head on luncheon basket, peak of cap over eyes. No one to move or speak.

If the above reads somewhat curtly-graphic it is owing to the writer not being a newspaper correspondent.

To "ring the changes" on this a good pork pie is a capital thing to have on hand. Moral:—Do not eat it after 4 o'clock. Also a couple of rashers of bacon or ham, cooked in the morning, always come out tasty. Several eggs boiled a little hard in the morning, say two each are also good. A lot of salt seems to be needed with them.

In pitching on a place for lunch bear in mind two things,

particularly in coldish weather :—Sun in front and wind behind the hedge under which you sit.

Cycle-Camping Lunch.—III.—In this case, stewed fruit is generally replaced by jam, save when Camping in pairs. Undoubtedly the best is black currant or damson. This is not a personal preference alone, but I have always found it acceptable to others.

I will describe one of thirty lunches, and nearly the whole of them on the western coast of Ireland, where I love most to roam; alas, often alone ! A beautiful, green slope, with a slight scrubby tree breaking the power of the sun's rays. A golden strand of sand. Beyond it a bay set in pale blue. The surface of the water flecked into tiny white waves. The breeze is gentle. A white town, crowned by a considerable hotel on an eminence on the other side of the bay* It is a mile distant. At my back a farmhouse. I would knock, but door is wide open so I enter.

" Have you any potatoes you can spare me ? "

" Yes, Sor. Have you got a plate ? "

" No, but if you will lend me one it shall be returned shortly. Stay, stay. That will do," as the ninth mealy chap has been piled on top. " And have you any fresh buttermilk ? "

" Yes, churned this morning."

" I will be glad to have a jug of it."

First course.—Two potatoes broken up small in buttermilk, with plenty of salt. This takes the place of soup. Then a good drink at the buttermilk, which is delightful and invigorating, and much more beneficial than a glass of champagne, which a lover of it in the Temple tells me has no quality to stimulate. He is a lawyer, and I accept his word therefore.

The next course is a couple of boiled eggs. Break off the shells, and then put them in a dish or spread them on the bread and butter. They are quite appetising.

Third course.—Just two small rashers of cold bacon, cooked hours ago. How good it tastes. Slice after slice of bread accompanies all this. Finally, tackle some damson jam, which is splendid. Finish up with some gorgonzola, bread and butter, and a smoke.

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* Lahinch, co. Clare.

Probably the cost of such a lunch as this, including 3d. given at the cabin door, would be about 8d. I feel as well satisfied, I eat as much, I enjoy it possibly more because of the surroundings and the scenery, as though I had been to the Grosvenor Arms, where the charge would have been 3/-, with 6d. for the waiter. But then, I lived rent free and paid no rates.

I have gone a little into detail as foreshadowed, because of the incompleteness of the self-contained system, which is the chief reason why so many campers make a poor meal and get hungry before they ought. There is no difficulty, and only a little forethought required to meet all the conditions of such a repast as I have stated, and I have generally found it not only satisfy the writer's own Spartan desires, but it has often satisfied others more fastidious than himself: the latter is really possible.

Eating before Meals.—112.—In the course of taking exercise, a faint suggestion of hunger often attacks healthy people. The instinctive feeling of the least experienced no matter how near the meal time, leads them to partake, if they have a chance, of some kind of food and freely. I have generally noticed that this "beginning to eat" under such conditions does not always stop at a mere snack, but it always has the effect of spoiling the good meal ahead!

Intermittent eating may become a habit. The great Dr. Paget 40 years ago described the custom as a pernicious habit. We need not follow the physical nor the psychological aspect of the thing, but we may for a moment consider the common-sense views that would strike most of us as surrounding it. These are, first, that the healthy person does best with three good meals a day, taken at intervals of 5½ hours or so. In the course of Camping, breakfast is usually at 8, if a little earlier during tours and cruises, all the better. The lunch is almost invariably at from 1 to 1-30, whilst the evening meal will generally come off somewhere about 7-30 to 8.

To return once more to the advantage of regularity and of having three good substantial rather than the many small and unsubstantial meals, those whe understand the thing physically, recommend the three as against the six. But there is another view, that the cook likes to see fair justice done to the meals he

prepares. The man who eats between meals cuts a poor dash. Moral: In camp the cook is your best friend and discouragement kills his zeal.

Regularity of Meal Hours.—113.—The unmethodical camper is apt to be extremely irregular in his meals. It often happens, indeed, that though there is plenty of stores in the tent, for any of the meals at the usual allotted and understood times, the tendency to get a meal at an hotel or elsewhere often tempts a longish stay and causes delay in a day's arrangement. Above all things it causes the evening meal—the joy of the 24 hours when a whole party is Camping together—to be set at naught. It is best to make a dead-set effort to get to camp and consistently follow the camp rule of having meals as arranged and in the camp. Besides, it is much cheaper.

Ampleness of Food.—114.—The camper need not fear indigestion, as a rule, by eating a hearty meal. The evening meal should not be too heavy unless the victim is particularly young. The body is like a steam engine or a petrol motor. All exertion is a draught upon the reserve of fuel and water in the one case, and petrol in the other. Substantial meals are very soon worked off and substantial exertion demands that it should be met. Nature is very kind to us if she is dealt with honestly. Tiredness and cutting the day's expedition short through enfeeblement is often the result of insufficiency of food. There is nothing for a man to be ashamed of by making a hearty meal when Camping, or a woman either.

To put the case another way, no person can do really hard work without hard eating. I have read in a book on the question that every healthy person should stop just when the meal is half eaten, i.e., the appetite only half satisfied. That is possible to the sedentary man who has a meal and sits over his books or his desk, but the man who faces the fresh air wafted to him down the valleys, or the keen blasts on the mountain slope, wants something a little strong, and he cannot do his work unless he has it.

Meals in Company.—115.—The most enjoyable time of all in Camping life is, perhaps, that lunch hour when two, three, or

it may be half-a-dozen of us pull up, get some hot potatoes from an adjoining house, or sometimes cook them, and sit down in the sunshine with a hedge just sheltering us from the wind. The chat, the chaff, the eating, the little rest afterwards, with the homely pipe, give a bit of bliss. All this should point to the wisdom of planning for the enjoyment of having meals in this homely and comfortable way whenever it may be possible.

Diarrhœa, etc.—116.—An unpleasant thing that happens, and it is named here in order that I may caution the camper against it, for it is possible to prevent it, is DIARRHŒA. It is brought on by eating a large quantity of over-ripe fruit, by eating tinned meats that are not what they ought to be, and by drinking water from streams, such as the Thames, before it is boiled. To prove these things, I have known in my canoeing expeditions, four of us to be attacked in the same way, at the same time, in the same districts. The cause we found was in one case water, another sardines, another tinned kidneys. The thing has happened on the Severn and on the Thames, and all traceable to the above-named causes. Damp, it is said, may cause it.

I should like to point out that for a man to sleep on wet hay, or anything sodden or damp, without his body being protected from it may bring on lumbago, but not laxness.

Beyond these I know of no disease. Dyspepsia and indigestion chiefly come through foolishness in dietary, excessive drinking, smoking, or similar causes. I further add that the medical man who understands hygienics and the conditions of health, has yet to be found who will honestly question the truth of these statements, or point out any positive dangers that may occur through ordinary, rational, and sanitary Camping. We therefore come to the conclusion that it is healthy, and, unlike many far more gilded customs, is respectable and worth encouraging.

Late Meals.—117.—Pork chops at 1 a.m., steak at 12-30, fried ham and potatoes at midnight, are records of fact. Providence has not given it to every man to be able to eat food of this kind at such hours. Evidently fresh air and exercise, *and* a good digestion are mighty gifts if not positive miracles in regard to what people *may* take at forbidden hours. Some of us would

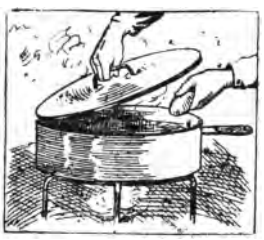
sacrifice our slumber if we gratified our appetite at such hours and in so savage a manner. Campers have been seen to take six meals in a Camping day, and a 1 o'clock supper as a finale has not militated against a 7 a.m. breakfast consisting of porridge, mushrooms and bacon on the following day.

One cannot, therefore, lay down any rule. There are many who can take, and do take, coffee at 1 in the morning, and it does not mar their slumber. It is better to "turn in" fasting than feasting for soundness of sleep. Things, however, that have kept strong men awake have not affected others in camp. Large quantities of tea taken at night upset most ordinary folk. Coffee is a positive enemy taken late, but when taken preparatory to exercise seems to have no bad effect, though it is a most indigestible beverage.

LATE MEALS, however, may have a tendency to disorganise the camper, and do not seem to me a moral indulgence.

CHAPTER X.

PLAIN FOODS.



Bread.—118.—There is no shadow of doubt that the best BREAD for camp purpose, as for every other, is that which is baked in a "mould of air," i.e., just as it is turned out from the hand. The baking of BREAD in tins does not by any means improve it. This method gives a hard tough canvassy crust, and the BREAD is always more compressed and solid than if baked under conditions which allow of full expansion, and escape of the steam and air freely from the dough as it heads and rises.

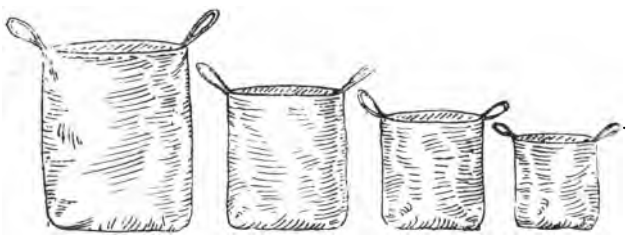
Bread Bag.—119.—The camper will be wise not to leave his bread about, for a "batch" of obvious reasons which shall be stated. First, bread gets not only stale but hard, and strange to say loses its piquancy of flavour, for it is more porous than may be readily conceded. A loaf bought on a Saturday, however, will be comparatively fresh on the following Saturday, if it is carefully kept in a rubber bag from the air. Paper is no good, a cloth is also futile. But a bag is the best thing I know of, and if 30 years' constant use of a rubber bag for bread may be taken as a thorough test, then I urge its adoption for all modes of Camping.

But I anticipate an objection. Does not rubber flavour the bread? No, not in the least. True, for cycling, I carry one of the light gossamer bags, the inside of which is spread over with a pure though infinitesimal layer of real rubber.

The BREAD BAG should have a round bottom, dissimilar to sketch, (the bread goes better into it) and a single or double string draw for the top is quite sufficient. So valuable have I found this that, in the case of the few upsets that have been my misfortune,

however wet the other things have become, the bread has come to the surface dry.

To emphasise still further the necessity of a rubber bag for



BREAD. MEAL. COFFEE. TEA.

bread, a cut loaf and even pieces and slices thus put up and kept from the air will come out all right for the next, or it may be everal meals ahead. The camper who is at all sensitive in his digestive organs should avoid new bread in camp, just as he

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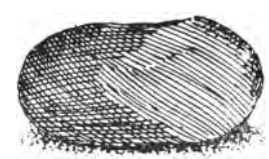

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would possibly do at home. This bag keeps the bread in a condition fit for all for eight days or so.

For carrying and packing I split the head off the loaf. Dia. 1 is the whole loaf, 2 and 3 the same divided. The fact is, they wedge more solidly together so.

Brown Bread.—120.—This bread is recommended by

medical men as being far more wholesome than white, because it contains the bran. Bran, i.e., the skin, is ground fine and left with the flour. It is known as wholemeal. The skin or husk gives it a brown appearance, and affects the taste. Those people who suffer from dyspepsia are recommended by the medical profession to take brown bread in preference to white. I venture to state what its action is. The human organism is such that it cannot digest the skin of the wheat; in other words, as it enters so it practically leaves the body. Bran is a gentle irritant and therefore has a tendency of not "staying" so long. It does not do so much work, nor is it so nutritious, for a given weight, as the white. Medical evidence, I believe, will attest this. It is the cause of a certain measure of relaxation internally, and BROWN BREAD is recommended on that account. It is the same as an anti-costive food in its action.

Cheese.—121.—Some CHEESE is rather tough and consequently indigestible. Good CHEESE, such as gorgonzola or Cheshire, being palatable, helps a lunch immensely. True, Cheshire cheese cannot be got everywhere, but it is no doubt the finest CHEESE in the world. English Cheddar is also good. American and Dutch cheese is generally avoided by connoisseurs at home, and are not to be strongly recommended for the camp. To get good CHEESE it is necessary to go to the best firms in any substantial town or city. At such shops almost everywhere in the kingdom (except Limerick) it may be procured. What I find in regard to CHEESE is, that when one has had a simple lunch by the wayside, it comes in as a stimulating finish.

There is a saying in Cheshire, near where my family connections make some of the largest cheeses in the world, that one can eat bread and cheese and drink home-brewed beer until one becomes hungry. It is a satisfying food; besides, it is claimed that it digests everything else (*cum grano salis*) except itself.

In carrying CHEESE, it should be wrapped in lead paper, to prevent exposure to the air. Two things happen to CHEESE in use, namely, it looses its moisture, the oil gradually evaporating, and its flavour to a great extent takes flight. It is not generally supposed that CHEESE is so porous as in reality it is.

Nothing loses its vitality more quickly than a cut of cheese which is exposed to the air. It will pay even to wrap it in a moist cloth inside the paper named. Lead paper is valuable to use on other things wherein flavour is a consideration. Cheese dishes should fit.

Butter.—122.—There are many kinds of BUTTER, and its tenth cousin, margarine. Some good potted butter has more flavour and character about it than fresh, but then it must be good, and it will sometimes pay the camper to taste that which he is about to purchase. In regard to English, Irish, Scotch, and Dutch butters, on sale at the best stores and shops, he has nothing to question and nothing to doubt. It is this best quality of new butter that experienced men like most, purchase most freely, and get greatest pleasure from. Though it may appear to be a little extravagant, all things considered, it is the best alike for eating and for cooking. Strong butters give strong flavours, and improve neither the trout nor the bread.

Milk.—123.—In this brief article I shall consider MILK in its various stages. First and foremost comes new milk, which we need for our tea, coffee, porridge, and as a beverage *mixed with water*. On describing the effective mysteries of my "Campo" milk tin to a man a day or two ago, he said milk did not interest him as it was "such doubtful stuff." No doubt there are dangers which occasionally assert themselves, but this is no place for discussing them. What we want is to have our milk, and to have it at night, so that we can breakfast when we like, and not have to perform the usual wait on the milkmaid's convenience. In hot weather the milk should be left open, or else it may "go," and all the better if it is left standing in water. If the tin is well washed with hot water, the milk will have nine hours more life of freshness. MILK can be procured at from two to fourpence a quart. I have bought new milk at twopence within the sound of Big Ben when the wind blew the right way to carry its monotone, and I I have paid fourpence a hundred miles west of London, and within that zone I have also bought it for twopence. The average price in Ireland and the Highlands is threepence. In England an odd quart will generally be fourpence.

I do not propose to expatiate on the virtues of MILK; most

campers have discovered them. I have occasionally been supplied with goat's milk, but I do not like it to drink, I cannot take it with porridge, and I object to it in tea.

Cream.—124.—Many campers have a passion for CREAM. Their liver and digestive organs being in good order, they can take it with impunity and in unlimited quantities. The majority of people seem to be wrongly constituted to take CREAM and "other things" with freedom. If it can be got fresh, for those who like CREAM, it is very nice in tea. It gives a fatty flavour to the liquid, and does a deal towards lessening the flavour of the tea. Some of us have failed to discover the advantage of CREAM in tea. In pudding making, with certain fruits, it has no rival. As an accompaniment to strawberries, its rival will never, even by the master-hand of Nature, be circumvented. It is good with stewed apples, plums, and most fruits, sparingly used.

Eggs.—125.—Edible EGGS in the British Isles are of the domestic fowl, duck, turkey, and guinea fowl. The latter are said to be particularly rich. Rarely are pheasants' eggs eaten, though good, because they are required for breeding purposes. Plovers' eggs are a great luxury, and not likely to come the way of the camper very often, as he generally goes Camping after the plover laying season.

New-Laid Eggs.—126.—It is not worth while to go out of our way to get anything except NEW-LAID EGGS. They may be often procured, of course, at a store. Firms of repute, save by accident, would not supply any other kind if really NEW-LAID EGGS were required. These are best for eating, which is the chief thing, and good for cooking also.

Fresh Eggs.—127.—This is an ambiguous term, and is generally understood in the kitchen as one applied to eggs for cooking (see article 49). This again must be understood as meaning eggs that it is risky to boil if good results are desired.

But what are FRESH EGGS? It is a well-known technical term for eggs that are NOT fresh. To show the truth of this, they are generally eggs from Ireland, and other "foreign" countries. It may be asked, "but why are they not so fresh as our own?" Simply because they are crated in large quantities, collected over

a wide area, and transferred to a given centre. Mr. Merchant generally accumulates a truck or waggon load to make it worth while, and then ships them. All this takes time, and the goods deteriorate. Unhappily no designation meaning "fresh" can with due politeness be applied to them. It is to be hoped the new MURRAY will meet the case.

THE CAMP STORE.

Lobster Salad.—128.—Salads are made of a variety of things. Usually in the camp, lobsters are not available. I do not, therefore, propose to include a recipe for LOBSTER SALAD, because, bar the lobster, most of the other mixtures chiefly of a vegetable nature that are commonly used and more easily procured, give the plan on which salads may be made. Indeed, the lobster may be simply added. It is commonly said that this salad is indigestible. When freely mixed with raw vegetables, taken in an undue quantity, the natural indigestibility of the lobster may be depended upon.

Simple Camp Salad.—129.—The most easily made and effective salad to eat in camp that I know of, and one that I have made or assisted in making several times, consists of tomatoes, lettuce, and cucumber. Tomatoes, to make salad, must not be over-ripe, and those to be carried or kept for a day or two should be selected while they are hard. Those which show slight streaks of green are best. Indeed, a tomato, a good, healthy specimen, will be found better in that condition than, perhaps, a fully ripe one, for all general uses.

To mix the salad, have the various vegetables at hand, to save inconvenience. Place the dish in which the salad is to be mixed ready. Slice the tomatoes with a sharp knife, thin, not in big awkward chunks. Whilst you are cutting the tomatoes, send someone to thoroughly wash the lettuce. The lettuce should be shaken to free it of loose water. Now hold it in the hand the same as if you were holding a piece of rope and intended to cut off the loose ends. It should be pressed closely and sharply together, and a keen knife used for cutting it into the thinnest shavings possible on a bit of board or millboard. Put this to the tomato. Next take a cucumber and cut it into the thinnest possible slices, and as it is also a most indigestible article it should not be used in too great an abundance.

Having finished the cutting, pour vinegar and a little salad oil over. If it is to be carried with the other stock food of the camp, a little salad oil helps it. Salt and pepper are, of course, indispensable. Mix these up with a knife and fork and help the guests of the camp. For eating with braized beef or slices of cold mutton, or cold fowl, or even ham, I have never known it to be rejected. A simpler and better salad I do not know, and as, perhaps, the articles mentioned may be said to cover the most commonly accessible vegetables, I can dispose of the subject with just one suggestion. Some people consider they have a salad with simply a lettuce or a bit of mustard and cress. All these are known as salads, but the mixture above given adds flavour to a tasty dish, and has a good claim to rank, I feel, as the camper's salad *par excellence.*

Beverages.—130.—This is a very large question, because drinks, after all, are divided into two great divisions : intoxicants

and non-intoxicants. The opinion of experts—medical, scientific, and those who have tested by personal experience—is unanimously against wine, spirits, cider, beer, and all other intoxicating drinks. This may seem rather a large order. I will add that it is true generally as applied to all life and to all persons. There is no exercise or exertion which calls for such exacting physical reactions as intoxicants give. Campers, seem to prefer coffee to tea in the morning. Coffee is grand to drink at any hour save bed-time. It is most suitable to be taken in the morning, because it digests slowly, that is, it lasts. As a stimulant it is slower than tea, but as a force it has three times the life of tea. Not only is it pleasant and refreshing, but coffee is a wholesome drink.

Tea is also not only a glorious stimulant, but a highly satisfactory drink taken as a beverage, and made only of moderate strength. Somehow most campers prefer tea for their evening meal, whether said meal be a "dinner" or a "tea." It has a wonderfully refreshing effect.

Now we have to face the ordinary BEVERAGES, say, for lunch. Lime juices can be mixed, of course, with sugar and water, and may be obtained and made at any place where water is procurable. By the aid of half a lemon, sugar and water, a passable drink can always be made for those who object to *aqua pura* with the mid-day meal. A penniless, thirsty sailor was once offered a drink from the pump. He said, "but I can't take it 'neat.'" If we make up, what Lord Westbury said, "we are pleased to call our minds," water, Nature's beverage, will do for everyone—pure water has no ill effects.

I think I have tried every kind of non-intoxicant, *en route*, and I presume that which has the vote of the largest number of active tourists and campers I know, is soda and milk. Long, hot rides, necessarily make most of us thirsty, because we perspire freely. Too much water under these conditions does not appear to be beneficial. Many of the possible drinks are already condemned. All intoxicating drinks are less thirst satisfying than thirst creating.

I want to say a word in favour of buttermilk. Fresh buttermilk is a grand drink, particularly when one is living in the fresh air. Buttermilk which has "gone too far" and become thick and sour, is a thing to avoid. "Sour milk," really skimmed milk,

is neither agreeable nor likely to suit anyone, though it can be had in the Highlands everywhere, but it is generally given to the pigs. Some of us may not be too much removed, but that fact does not destroy my argument.

Coffee in Tins.—131.—Perhaps if you have something wet with a flavour of the drink you feel that you need, it is good enough. The over-fastidious will want the real thing, yes, real coffee, and will go about saying that they are entitled to have what they ask for, etc. The modern ways of civilisation are not built that way. Companies must be floated and dividends earned. Advertisements have to be paid for and so written that they convey the necessary meaning that the public must take on their mixture and so help their dividend.

Now chickory is a villainous root, strong and rank, bitter and indigestible. It is about as much like real coffee, in flavour, as a horse-bean is like a cucumber. There are coffees, which shall not be named, advertised as French, English, Swiss and other mixtures, all claiming to be what they, of course, are not—there may be coffee in them, a small amount. In France where coffee is so good that it takes the public fancy, they supply black coffee which delights. The English coffee is not black. There are patent coffees used for the making of the French beverage. They are rather cheap, very strong and must be black. All tinned coffees I know of are preparations in which coffee itself is subordinate to chickory and other things.

But these tinned coffee preparations make very passable drinks, because of their rankness, indeed they are liked, and the majority of campers use them, because they are convenient. My own method is to have the true simple stuff, in a tin, which will hold the ground-up coffee bean, so as to keep in the flavour. It will be known to scores of common-sense readers that whatever aroma or flavour attracts the nasal organ it is the flavour of the thing itself escaping. All the smell that comes from a scent is so much weakening of the scent itself. Therefore, tea and coffee should not be exposed to the air, but coffee particularly (see article 90).

Dried Fruits for Cooking.—132.—This list does not exhaust the roll, but is sufficient.

New Town Pippins, whole cored	...			per lb.	—
Normandy	„	...	...	...	„	/11
French Pears	...	...	...	...	„	/10
French Pears, by the basket about 5 lb., ½d. per lb. less.						
French Prunes, for stewing	...			per lb.	/6 & /8	
Californian Apricots	„	...	...		—	
„ Plums	„	...	...	„	/6 & /8	
„ Pears	„	...	...	„	/9	
„ Peaches	„	...	...	„	—	

How to cook Dried Apricots, Pippins, &c.—133.—In regard to the following recipe it is best to put fruit to soak over night. Stew it while breakfasting and packing.

One of the chief obstacles to use in this country of these delicious fruits, which are a most popular article of diet in some countries, is our lack of knowledge as to the proper method of preparing them. Subjoined are the instructions for this purpose:—

Get the fruit you intend to use and rinse it thoroughly in clear water; then place it in pan with sufficient water to cover it, allowing for expansion, and let it soak for, say, ten hours. After this, the vessel in which it is to be cooked should be placed on the stove, and the fruit with the water in which it has been soaked, allowed to simmer very slowly, until it is thoroughly cooked. Sufficient sugar should be added when the fruit is nearly done to make it palatable. Dried fruit cooked in this way can be served either hot or cold, as may be desired. As a rule, when allowed to cool, it will be fully as palatable as if eaten warm. By cooking dried fruit according to this method, there will be secured a wholesome and palatable dish, full flavoured, and resembling, as near as possible, in appearance, size and taste, the original fresh product.

CHAPTER XI.

TINNED THINGS AND SWEET STUFFS.

Tinned Crabs.—134.—Small tins of crab are to be had, and they are not bad by any means, though in comparison with the fresh crab they are expensive—too expensive for the average camper. When rich, usually he camps economically, and if poor, cannot well afford it, unless he has a rich chum, who does not much fancy tinned crab, and they mutually divide expenses—and tips. I nearly overlooked this astute solution.

Tinned Salmon.—135.—This is very popular, and used in large quantities. It has to a certain extent the flavour of salmon, but not that of English salmon. To begin with, the flavour is much coarser and eats drier. It suffers from the deleterious effects of the tinning process. It comes from Newfoundland and Canada ; from which countries thousands of tons are passed all over the world. The fish in Canada are so abundant that they are caught in tons and prepared on the spot for market. It goes very well with salad, and it is handy to have some TINNED SALMON for an odd lunch, and some hungry young fellows eat it freely for any meal.

Tinned Lobster.—136.—This is a luxury which comes expensive, but it is not a bad thing to have because it may be made into a lobster salad, and probably a little of its indigestible quality disappears in the process of tinning, or rather of the extra cooking it is sure to have suffered in the tinning. The best lobsters come from the Connemara coast, the West of Ireland.

Sardines.—137.—These undoubtedly are very popular in

camp ; everyone likes them, everyone can eat them. Ahead and away the best and the most tasty are those mixed with tomatoes. There is no more agreeable thing for tea, or, if nothing else is to be had, to help a plain, simple lunch along. Alas, however, there is a partial failure of the supply, and larger, coarser fish—they do say, young herring—are now often used for tinning.

Bloater Paste.—138.—I know campers who are extremely fond of BLOATER PASTE and will not go Camping without it. They bring it out at almost every meal. It is a thirst creator, because it is so impregnated with salt. As a matter of fact, this paste is not made from bloaters exclusively. In any case it is flavoured by anchovy. But why it should be so very salt is a thing not easily explained.

The best of these pastes is salmon and bloater. In selecting this class of stores always refuse those jars and bottles with small openings, cramped at the top and bulging big below. If possible, buy earthenware jars in preference to glass.

Irish Sausages.—139.—These are made up in tins, and are certainly amongst the best tinned stuff I know of, one of the few things indeed that I carry for lunch. I think, however, that it is a pity they over-flavour them with thyme, sage, and the rest of it.

Camp Pie.—140.—This is another Irish production, I think made in Limerick. What in effect it is, is the meat as used in making sausages put into tins, and eaten in the usual way with potatoes or bread for lunch. With campers it is a favourite when there is no time to cook. They cost, I believe, 1/- a tin, oval in shape.

Tinned Soups.—141.—These soups are very good on the whole, but I think them expensive. In certain brands, the constituents which make good soup are too sparingly used, and the super-abundance of the gelatine or jelly mixture in which the true ingredients are inserted, is so freely used that they are "thin" when made.

The Escoffier soups, however, are exceptionally delicate in

flavour, and the name is sufficient guarantee for their purity. I believe this firm makes over twenty varieties. These are prepared from the recipes of M. Escoffier, of the Carlton Hotel, as are the sauces, a variety of which is here illustrated.

I have made this calculation, that to have soup good, say for three men, or as much as three men would like to eat with toast or bread, would mean it would cost about 5d. per head, per meal: when you consider that soup is not solid food, it prices up your lunch a good deal.

A TASTY ADDITION.

Tinned Meats.—142.—Probably this article may be less "full" and less satisfactory, because not so strong in its recommendations and suggestions as many of the others intended to help the camper. For one thing the writer never took to TINNED MEATS of any kind, afloat or ashore. It is quite true, however, that circumstances in camp life arise when almost absolute

dependence upon them has to be placed. But most of the picnicers, and most of those with experience in Camping, I know draw a line at TINNED MEATS, unless under compulsion or comparative compulsion. To begin with, many of the TINNED MEATS have caused suffering to more persons than the writer, and when ptomaine poisoning sets in, as it has on some half-dozen occasions, the after effects have lasted for days. Foodless almost it has rendered one; sleepless almost to a certainty; whilst the after effects on the body, the nerves and the brain have left a memory without illumination.*

Some five-and-twenty to thirty years ago there was made up by a firm some very fine TINNED MEATS, whether English or foreign I know not. But when I re-began Camping, thirty years ago, I was able to get chicken really in slices, turkey, tongue, and many other things in the same way, which had almost as much flavour as the same things provided for us at home or in hotels. But the later editions of these mixtures, though comparatively costly (almost double what they were) are only of half the value, and are almost entirely minus flavour.

The preparations of beef and other meats in tins have, of course, no quality compared with real meat, except that they are food, and may supply the wants of Nature. Why they are cooked to the last degree, leaving nothing but the stringy fibre of the flesh I ought to, but cannot explain.

Minced Steak—143.—MINCED STEAK is not a bad concoction. It may be stewed with potatoes, or may be heated and eaten as hashed meat, which it closely resembles. Though over-cooked, it is amongst the best tinned meats.

Tinned Steak.—144.—This was very good when first introduced, or until it was over-cooked as now. Every vestige of the blood and natural juices are extracted. Where it goes to I dare not enquire. The tin is boiled under enormous pressure, with a hole in the lid. So it escapes to be served up in tinned soups. Therefore, in buying tinned meats it must be remembered that mostly one buys what I clumsily describe as fibre-flesh without

* This paragraph is not at all influenced by "The Jungle" scare.

meat, flavour, or complete nutriment. If this is a libel on tinned goods, it is the finding of a jury of Camping friends. Without going into the merits or demerits of such things as I have tested I will dismiss the subject with just one or two suggestions.

At more than one famous, at least popular, restaurant, I have on ordering "stewed steak" received, duly dished up, this tinned variety. On refusal, Mr. Manager has apologised, and after ten minutes returned—with the same, plus two half carrots, and a bit of tomato powder on top.

I have gone to the length of protesting by letters, and have challenged them to prove that I was served with real steak. They were silent. Of course, one can moralise: why should four of us pay 3/10 for what we could dish out at home for 10d.? The answer: MOSAICS, MARBLE, BAND, DIVIDENDS!

Tongues.—145.—These if put up in England in tins or jars are usually very tolerable, sometimes, indeed, very good, but alas, costly.

Sheep Tongues.—146.—These also are passable, and generally hail from Australia. They are fearfully tasteless after the real thing, well dressed, and nicely cooked at home.

Braized Beef.—147.—This is very good. It is prepared in England, and usually 24 hours before it can reach the counter. It will keep three days, and is a splendid food in camp; particularly is it good with the salad for which I have given the recipe in Article 129. It may appear rather dear, as it costs 2/2 per lb. It is procurable at most of the first-class provision merchants in town.

Potted Meats.—148.—It is well to carry a little potted meat. It does to fall back upon. In point of bulk it is not very satisfactory for the hungry camper, but it helps him to eat more bread when he has nothing but butter to put upon it. I rarely find, however, that the people with whom I camp care for it or take it in any material quantity. They are, in short, not sweet upon it.

Potted Meats in Earthenware Jars.—149.—There are

some delicate potted meats, enormously expensive, put in earthenware jars and pots, which are so heavy that where they have to be packed and re-packed, and carried on a cycle, are, perhaps, as well left alone, save there be a crew of several and the pot is demolished at a feed.

Fruits and Vegetables.—150.—Here we have an almost exhaustless variety before us, and one to which one turns with more pleasure than to tinned meats. Most samples are so well known as to need little amplification, but I should like to insert a few of the things that I have found so good that I can

A FRUITY SPOT.

honestly recommend them for the camper. Let it be noted, however, that the tins of vegetables are more costly by far in proportion than meat. Herein we are baulked of their use largely. Why so costly is difficult to discover.

Tinned Greengages.—151.—These are of varying qualities, but mostly good, and are nice particularly with blanc manges and jellies, which happily now can be made in camp. Tinned fruits seem to like jellies—I mean, we like tinned fruits better with this addition. For some reason these plums are less easily procured than, say, 20 years ago. They are about 10d. a tin. As

one cannot clear a tin at a meal, it is best, after using, to transfer the remainder to another vessel.

Tinned Apricots.—152.—These are perhaps amongst the most popular and best of tinned fruits, but again they vary in quality. The large sizes have something rather disagreeable about the taste as a rule, though you cannot tell in buying a tin whether you are going to have high quality, which are the small ones, or the coarse quality, which are the large. Probably those who sell the fruit may know by the locality from which they hail. It would be well to ask about this. The deeper the colour the richer in flavour. I have an idea the best come from Canada.

Tinned Peaches.—153.—Peaches for tinning are grown in many thousand tons in Western America. They are abundant, cheap, and passable, sometimes indeed good. Lovers of the real home grown and home cooked fruits discount the tinned article.

Tinned Plums.—154.—These are good, but, as a rule, the kind of plum used for tinning is of the common order. Tinned damsons would be possibly splendid, but they are not procurable, so far as I know, because they are peculiarly English plums, and undoubtedly the finest of their family in the world for pies, puddings and jams, and we Salopian and Cheshire folk eat them, alas, too freely.

Tinned Pears.—155.—Some of these are extremely tasteless, such as the enormous "pumpkin" pears, as they are sarcastically called in the States. These hail from California, and need cream to help them down. Pears are hardly a cookable fruit, but if we must fall back on stewed pears let us have the home-grown article, and home-cooked when possible, which in camp may not be too often.

Minced Scollops.—156.—These are very good but become a little expensive. They generally consist of a lot of vegetables, such as carrots, kidney beans, etc., cut up in slices probably by machines. They are handy to put in soup, when making it, so that if you are away from civilisation they certainly add a little flavour to the camp stew, such as the Irish variety. In England

the ordinary camper could always get a supply of vegetables for a few coppers.

Tinned Peas.—157.—These are acceptable. In some of them there is a slight flavour of the pea, but costing 6d., 9d., and 1/-, and even more, per tin, no one can say they are inexpensive, and owing to their comparative flavourless taste, are clearly not worth their cost, save as an improvised luxury, and even then, questionable because of the evident enfeeblement of their character.

Tinned Tomatoes.—158.—These do very well if there are no fresh tomatoes to be had, and they can, indeed, be carried from place to place when the juice is thrown away, or, for that matter, with it, if put in a safe tin. At best they are a sloppy failure, save for soup.

Tomato Soup.—159.—What is called TOMATO SOUP, *a la restaurant*, is not very satisfactory, for this reason amongst others, that there is a good deal of something in this tinned, pulpy liquid with which they supply us, besides tomatoes, as indeed anyone can attest who cares to do so. Most of the tomato soups, in fact the whole of them, are made of this tinned stuff, and for people who are not particular as to what they eat or what they pay for, it does no harm, but for those who like proper soup made from proper tomatoes, it will not be very commendable. By judiciously thinning it, and by adding meat or beef tea, mutton, or fowl broth, the camper may turn out a passable soup after all.

Tinned Milk.—160.—This is a commodity the British resident in outlandish places has to depend upon, in fact, I am told the majority of the inhabitants of South Africa have to depend upon TINNED MILK for their puddings and pies as well as for their tea and coffee. I am sorry to say I have not very much faith in what is known as condensed milk—that is to say, if it is milk at all. One thing is certain, I know there is saccharine in it, to such an extent that all the milk flavour is gone. I am sorry to have to to say also, as an analyst has informed me, that it contains a good deal of flour. If the thing is as advertised, honestly

milk, it is difficult to understand why flour and saccharine should be used in such abundance as to rob it of its flavour. Happily there are a great many who do not distinguish between TINNED MILK and ordinary milk, and they will mix this tinned commodity even with porridge, and other things with which they ordinarily use milk. I regret my own experience in practice does not justify me in endorsing the condensed milk, of which for years I have generally carried a tin for an emergency, and am glad to say that I generally give it away unopened at the end of a trip. The last tin I did not use was handed in to the man in charge of the show when the camp was packed up. He offered it to his cat, a well-grown, foolish young creature. She smelt it, turned and blinked at him, then went and hid herself under a gooseberry bush. A camper tells me he uses it because it saves trouble—so does a beard and bachelorhood. We buy real milk, shave, and wed for the same reasons. I ought to say how to use it. Not having used it for 25 years, I am afraid my tips could not be up-to-date.

FLAKED MILK, however, is a good English preparation. It is, I am informed, the real thing cooked, and rolled into paper-like flakes, and will keep indefinitely.

Sweetmeats.—161.—It would be a mere platitude to say that the excessive love of sweets is not on the whole a wholesome thing. Excess of sugar is a thirst creator to begin with, and it is only stomachs of the strongest physical and natural powers that can take sweets in quantities. I have found from experience that raisins are a slight stimulant, a hunger appeaser and have the wonderful result of not robbing one of an appetite for a square meal ahead.* The feminine members of the community consume sweets in large numbers, and can hardly take a day's pleasure without them. Some men carry them in quantites in their pockets. Perhaps there is no great harm done, except that these do not tend to make them hungry, and the evidence is in favour of the camper who gets the hunger feeling and at the proper time, as the man most likely to provide himself for future exertion in a much

* Raisins are best and sweetest when old and "candied." No sugar is so sweet, no fruit is so delicious, but they must be of good quality.

better degree. It has been said that sweet eating is unmanly, but that is not necessarily so by any means. It is far more natural than smoking, and most of us would rather see a man eat sweets than a woman smoke.

Jams.—162.—These are palatable to most people, particularly those of us who are young. But JAMS that are made at home are palatable to everyone, and at all times.

There must be some subtle reason for this. There is the strong flavour of the fruit itself to start with, and the pure sugar that has been used with it. Then these JAMS which "mother makes" are absolutely without the German pulp, wood pips and other stock commodities that, with few glorious exceptions, I believe manufacturers use, more or less—chiefly more. Let us go into this. You buy certain tinned soups. There is a medium: there is a "stock" which might go, and does go, towards making numerous varieties. The special things alone give it the flavour and, as at some hotels, the one stock generally makes every soup, and though the price may vary and it may be thick or clear, out of one jar it all comes in the main.

So in JAMS. Pulp is manufactured on the Continent from semi-discarded vegetables, such as beets, mangolds, vegetable marrows, and fruit gone off. Actually wood pips, I am told, are manufactured for the purpose. Diseased figs are purchased to give the fruit pips in JAMS. Pips are generally artificial. Melons are also used. In fact most JAMS, I understand, have some substratum more or less, according to the quality. From home-made JAMS all these "refinements" are absent.

But the reader may ask "then why don't the makers produce the actual thing precisely as in the home-made article and charge it in proportion, so that they get an equal profit?" In reply to that there are many of us who would be glad to pay a fair price for jam if we could get it as labelled. But jam is a thing for which, if you don't pay a proper price, you cannot get. And it is reasonable too, when you reckon on the two or three profits such as the cost of manufacturing and the price of the jar. Jam would be far more expensive than it is if it were pure. There the public are to blame most in this world—we can leave any blame to the makers, and its consequences to the next.

It will be generally found at the bottoms as well as at the tops of jars that there is a large and peculiar characterless jelly that is flavoured with the fruit that gives the name printed on the jar. Plum jams seem to lend themselves best to this adulteration, because the flavour is so assertive.

Many JAMS are so villainous as to be almost unpalatable. So I venture to give the names of a few firms whose samples I am acquainted with. [Makers please note. Payment for this ad-

AUTHOR'S 11-OZ. SILK "WIG-WAM."

vertisement may follow. I have a missionary box and I also go Camping several times every year with jam.] I place at the head of the jam list, Hartley's, and of all his many samples black-currant is perhaps the finest. He told me so, and even some jam makers may be believed. I venture also to name Chiver's who is supposed to make the thing exactly as the home-made article. If we don't get the true thing from Cambridge, where else? I have not tested it but I take for evidence the growth and enterprise of this village industry, and of the character of the people who are the head of it.

Beach's; I should rank these jams very high, as amongst the ordinary commercial JAMS, as they contain no foreign substance. He makes JAMS absolutely pure.

I should strongly recommend the jam purchaser to avoid those JAMS that are most advertised. That is obvious on the score of common sense. The buyer may pay too much for seeing his jam too prominent in the paper. The singular thing is that the firms I have mentioned do less advertising and more business in this particular line, and therefore the commodities, I suppose advertise themselves. There is common sense in that view, anyhow.

Honey.—163.—HONEY in camp is always welcome, at least, to most campers, particularly when there is no fruit or jam on hand. Unfortunately, however, as one of the greatest delicacies in the world, there are as many flavours and kinds as there are palates and tastes. Unfortunately, also, the old adage of "meat and poison" applies. Some people like the flavour of the honeysuckle but cannot stand the honey flavour with it. I have heard people gush over the smell of a clover field, but they objected to HONEY with the clover flavour. Certainly the breezy smell on a fresh morning with the wind meeting one from the heathery moor is delightful to every person, whether an invalid or a giant in health; yet many people do not like heather honey.

Heather Honey.—164.—I might state that once when canoeing on Loch Linnhe, on calling at Oban* we bought a large consignment of HEATHER HONEY and the whole four of us so gorged ourselves that for years we avoided that delicacy. We had become satiated or, as the old Saxon word has it, sated. There is nothing so tasty that the Camping visitor in Scotland can get as *old* HEATHER HONEY. It should be a year old, so that it has become semi-candied. The writer will never forget how, on getting some such which was mild and prime, brought back a liking for this particular and most exquisite delicacy.

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*An account of this incident is recorded in the canoeing book "Watery Wanderings" (2/6) by the author. Though out of print some few copies have been re-purchased to meet calls for it.

Run Honey.—165.—What is known as RUN HONEY, chiefly comes from 'Frisco, but there is some very good honey in pots from Ireland also. In fact, I found this brand on sale in the Highlands of Scotland before the mountain supply was ready, and it is usually very fine. Only the camper has to mind that he does not break the glass jar in which it is done up. The involuntary experiment I tried on a small jar gave more trouble than the honey was worth—it stuck to things so. Honey will not wash off your pants.

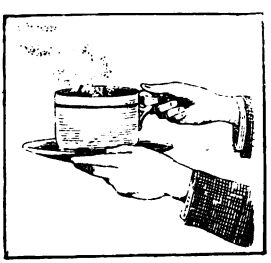
Honey, in Squares.—166.—This is the way, of course, to get the pure article which, by the way, is generally procurable when quite new, i.e., before it has become thoroughly seasoned. These squares are the most awkward things to have about a camp, and those who use squares should carry an Aluminium

ALUMINIUM JAM POT.

jam-pot, with a screw-on lid, in which to put these as soon as broken. In this connection I might explain, as the word pure has just been used, that there are those who are known in the business as "honey-cookers." They put a liberal supply of manufactured wax close by the hive for the bees to utilise. This is not all pure beeswax, of course. It is put there to save the bees' time. Then they put common sugar, molasses and other sweet things in the adjacent neighbourhood which the bees gather and deposit as honey inside their semi-artificially supplied wax combs. Needless to say that a great deal of the commercial honey on sale, some indeed in England as well as far more abroad is manufactured by the bee in this form, but it is not a commodity we prefer in the home or the camp.

Eating Honey.—167.—Lastly as to EATING HONEY: there

are those who say that honey must not be eaten with anything else. In the United States of America we used to eat it with mutton and other meats. Some spread it on bread and butter, some on bread, some took a mouthful of bread with a spoonful of honey, but there are many who will only eat honey as they would pudding—probably in a smaller quantity, however, but still using a spoon. My clergyman says that it is wicked to eat honey that way—so, of course, I don't do it.



DIVISION IV.

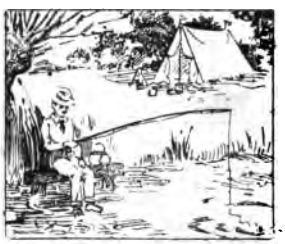
Having covered much ground, and indeed thoroughly, with the main points for the INNER *man, there now follow matters concerning the* OUTER *aspect of Camping. The Author and other writers have incidentally touched upon many of the subjects of the first chapters of this division, but only incidentally. Therefore, I am here endeavouring to shape these questions clearly, as they should claim our attention.*

The last chapter deals with and takes us closely into the subject of TENTS. *Every recommendation and statement is the outcome of experiment and thought, and mostly lead to the conquering of the difficulties which come to the inexperienced.*

"TENTING," without touching upon the politics of Camping in any form, gives practical rules for the first time, with fair completeness, as to how we may make the best of our best friend in Camping, viz., the tent.

CHAPTER XII.

"LINKS."



Cheap Beginning. — 168. — A little advice to the novice may be useful here, that is to the veritable tyro who is beginning. The man who gives £1000 for his motor car pays a great deal for the experience he is going to have. The man who carries out an elaborate idea of his own for his first boat, whatever the dimensions, style, or purpose he has in view, "pays through the nose" for his prospective experience. I recommend everyone to begin slowly. There is an old Welsh adage which says: "Begin low, rise higher, catch fire."

A second-hand or very cheap tent, "in the beginning," is best; by this I mean throw in your lot with the other man for a bit. Feel your way; get an inkling, a touch, so to say. Pick up a few of the outlying points. The thing is first to get to know. Experience is the best teacher. What a man learns himself he does not forget. The mind that is made up solidly on the basis of mental acquirement is best. Advice is often good, but experience beats the wisest sample of it.

Giving a Camping Lesson.—169.—Be patient, and be prepared and willing to do everything several times over. Do not speak crossly, only energetically, if firmly. If a thing is done wrong, show it again. Having shown everything get the pupil to do it all himself. When, next day, nearly everything is forgotten by him, such as tying a knot or the linking in of a slide, or the straightening of a guy line or what not, be prepared to go over yet again. "Rome was not built in a day." Think that human minds are finite, and men's very much so. Quick

men learn readily, the slow take time. The object of a good teacher is to go slowly. The method of a thorough learner is also often slow. Finally, a clinching lesson is, first to show, then to see, and lastly to insist that the pupil shall do that particular thing, whatever it is, correctly. As I have repeatedly said: "Experience is the best teacher." The mission of this book is to initiate the inexperienced, and to inspire them with a desire to learn. That should be the object of those who aspire to teach others. Of course, the fever should be caught to put the pupil in earnest; if he catches it severely he will do you credit.

What Camping gives most pleasure?—170.—This seemingly unnecessary question would have no place here but for it actually having been put to the author. No concise answer can be given. Each has its own delight, and each appeals most to the sympathies of one particular person. Boating, with a camp ashore, is a poor man's "yachting." Then the poor man with his small craft has more peace and pride than the yachtsman. The richer man, who descends a river, or cruises round lakes or on canals, has infinite pleasure, but he should not despise the man who trundles his tiny load through dusty roads on a cycle. He may affect to look down on the man who cruises on the coast, dependent on tides and winds, in a 15-tonner.

My own preference in Camping is in descending rivers in a Canadian canoe and Camping by the way. Next to that, is lake sailing and Camping, such as I have had in all parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland; putting the tent ashore when I listed, or turning the boat into a yacht by what we call a deck tent, and having a snug cabin below.

There is a corollary to the above question, viz., "what kind of Camping gives most health?" To this I reply simply, "all rational and comfortable Camping is healthy. The four things which conduce to health in this process of pleasure are: first, fresh air; second, exercise; third, a happy mind; and fourth, plenty of wholesome food. These four things are attainable by every species of Camping, providing no gnawing skeleton in the cupboard upsets our mental peace, and no gnawing affection eats itself into our heart. For the rest I refer the reader to Professor Thompson-Seton of Canada's works.

How to make the best of a day.—171.—I propose to dispose of this in a short article in the form of

"THE DIARY OF A DAY."

27th August. Wake up.—Weather settled.—Watch says 6-35. Will turn over for 5 minutes, as the others are sleeping soundly. Get up—accidentally look at watch—7-20! Must have slumbered. Wake up the other fellows. All find towels. All mumble, "Ain't it very early?" Each asks the other for a cigarette—no one can

MY VERY FIRST.

find his own. Run down to the water. Have a bathe and return. Cook puts the floor of tent in order. "Clouts" and young "Cleanio" wash up the pans needed, wipe and deliver into tent. Cook starts the stove; puts on water for coffee.

All sit round outside tent door and breakfast. After meal, all hands to washing up and drying. Cook packs up things. The two "C's" fold up guy lines, lay fly-sheet out. Strike the tent,

collect pegs and pack same, during which the inside man packs the clothes bag, puts the spare boots, golloshes and slippers into the boot bag; then, everything is ready for lifting the ground sheet, which is put in the sun; while the boat is duly laden.

Start 9-15. At 12-45—see a house where the smoke rises from chimney. Potatoes evidently boiling. Call to ask for a small dish if they can be spared. Ready 1 o'clock. Lunch—things unpacked under the shelter of a tree as the day is hot. Potatoes and a jug of milk brought along. Lunch of 5 or 6 courses, after which, smoke and "forty winks." Wake up, wash, pack, start again. At 5 o'clock, call at farm. Get the milk tin filled, have a drink, and put remainder in boat. Pitch at 7-30. Have tea. Take a stroll round in the twilight. Talk to the policeman who has come to see what it is all about. Farmer invites us in to have a smoke. Back to tent at 10-30. Chat for an hour. Get into sleeping bags—turn in.

So far as I can make out, alike from observation and experience, whether we are Camping by any of the multitudinous methods that gentlemen gipsies now adopt, the above would practically cover the average routine that most would follow.

Ill-Provided Camps.—172.—This term will have little application for the thoroughly experienced and business-like camper. It will need careful studying, however, by those who do not so rank. A man who is on a holiday should be, as far as possible, independent of people and more still of every circumstance he can conquer. One cannot through a book put the divine quality of forethought into another's life. To have everything at the time it is wanted is to be self-contained. An instance might be referred to here. Three young men alighted from a boat with a ponderous Camping kit that brought their narrow beam craft to the "gun'nle." They were an hour in putting it up, and when fixed they had nothing but a slow massive cooking apparatus that burnt paraffin badly, gave little heat, and was large enough for a five ton yacht. Not a vestige of food, not a biscuit, not even a pinch of tea or coffee had they with which to make a meal. Darkness was coming on. They had a mile-and-three-quarters to go to procure anything (even to the buying of some common cups and saucers) for use in camp. They had left the water at 7-45 and sat down to their tea at 11 p.m.

Self-Contained Camps.—173.—A beautiful canoe was pulled from the water 30 yards from the camp described in article 172, and almost without a word, out of its interior there came a tent, some neat little baskets, containing cooking apparatus, provisions, bread and a water tin, already full. The result: starting together, this party had finished tea and were actually washing up before the last peg of the ill-conditioned camp was driven home. A pleasant evening's stroll in the park was therefore being enjoyed whilst the first-mentioned campers were foraging the lanes for the essentials of a meal.

These two cases are given to enforce method and forethought. The one was a self-contained, independent, self-working camp, while the other was ruined by delays and vexations. Their very hunger made the men bad tempered and led them to call each other names better left unpublished.

Husband and Wife in Camp.—174.—This calls for but extremely brief notice. The very fact that man and wife go Camping together means that there is a secret and deep affinity between them, which makes a mutual liking in other things as well. In that case it would be almost sacriligious to suggest any divisibility of labour, or to treat on the mutuality which could be, and is, so readily acceptable and self-settling. Anything further from the author would be impertinent.

Brother and Sister in Camp.—175.—The usual custom where brother and sister, or two sisters and a brother, or two brothers and one sister camp, is to have the meals and the daily habitation in Co., and for one spare tent to be used for sleeping the odd one—or two. It will be quite possible by having one larger tent, such as that known as the "Cabin," or a slight extension of that made into two by a DIVISION. On the whole, however, a separate sleeping tent is that which will commend itself to the majority. Of course, in regard to a boating excursion, those of the same family relationship would probably divide themselves between the shore tent and the boat. By preference, the ladies would probably like the shore tent, and the men would be more at home in the boat. In this case a tent *en famille* would have to be 7 feet all ways, but, even so, there is no

(*Hon. Sec., N.C.C.C.*) FIXED CYCLE CAMP.

need to go in for the old style of cumbersome, heavy things no longer necessary.

Camping-Touring Parties.—176.—Four people, two ladies and two gentlemen, with equal physical capacity and equal love of the sport have camped most successfully in the case of their both being married. This is regarding Cycle-Camping. Four men, with two light small tents, all four liking it, and of about the same physical strength, have camped most successfully on many occasions. Two messes, two of "everything" complete in fact, save that the evening meal would be taken turn and turn about in each other's tents.

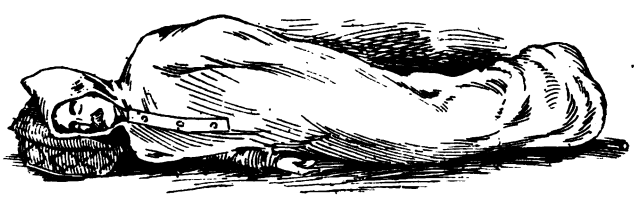
A larger party than three or four for any given expedition is hardly advisable, whilst in a fixed camp there is no necessity for a limit. Little breakdowns and delays, physical disabilities, the variableness and disposition of temper—some people being self-willed and some too easy, etc.—may cause occasional breaks and "rifts in the lute." Those who have camped together before and understand each other, have in the highest moral sense become married to the one thing, and this works the best.

Cold Weather Camping.—177.—A tent is a great deal warmer, as a rule, than most are inclined to admit; in fact, I have frequently camped with 10 degrees of frost, and that at a time when the air was moist and under wind pressure, and have been surprised to find how cosy the tent was inside—when the doors were shut and the candles were lit, and the stove cooking our tea. But when the light was put out, and the cold, frosty air came in between 2 and 5 o'clock it took us all our time to be quite warm. Let me describe an actual camp, fresh in mind: A splendid thick linen tent in broad red and white stripes. It has travelled 10,000 miles, and probably been erected and packed 500 times, but is almost as good as ever. It is 7-ft. every way. Three of us live in it. After the pipe and the chat, we make up our pillows. After the pillows we each get into a sleeping bag, thick and warm, which buttons well up to the neck, and is fitted with a hood for the head. We feel as we are turning in that the air is getting crisper. Over the three campers a great red horse blanket with a 12-inch valance sewn round the edges is spread, and this is carefully tied down at the four corners and centre of

each side, and boots and other things put on the valance at the foot—if we are too lazy to tie it there.

A blanket that is pulled off us when one man "turns over" is a nuisance, and it is to avoid this that the valance is added. The fastenings or lanyards are fixed at the corners, and when hitched to the pegs the restless one may turn and turn and still keep covered. But this raises another and very important point. There must be freedom in the stuff, i.e., plenty of loose material, so to say, so that each man, middle or side, may move at will without pulling or drawing the thing out of position.

At 3 o'clock in the morning (when the air is coldest), though we are sleeping in our clothes, have on sleeping bags, and have over them a blanket, even that is not sufficient. The cold air will penetrate these. Therefore, we have a large 10-ft. square gossamer sheet. It is simply a piece of macintosh with lanyards at the



SLEEPING BAG.

corners. This is hitched over the top of all, so that it cannot be pulled off. It is this thing that keeps warmth in and cold out, and that in the coldest nights.

I am not going in this case to interest the reader in a disquisition on the merits and demerits of the sanitary and insanitary, but I repeat the necessity of warmth. If it cannot be had one way it must be another. What happens? When this sheet is stripped off in the morning it is only at the foot we see evidence of the moisture, showing that the air has got in at top and absorbed it. In other words, it ventilates. Hundreds of cosy nights have been enjoyed under this, which before I adopted it were too cold to be comfortable. I have now to add that mostly, or to an extent at least, my various Camping chums, who for a past generation have

gone canoeing at Easter under my direction, though not such habitual campers as myself, keep comfortable by this provision.

Colds.—178.—So many people say, when they hear anything about Camping, that it would be the death of them, they are so susceptible to cold. We can all bring medical and other evidence to prove, as I have previously stated, that those most susceptible to colds, those who have colds during many months in the year, lose them during the period of the Camping experience.

Take Easter Camping. It is often very cold and trying climatically. Yet, in the writer's case, the programme is taken as regularly as a business engagement, from the Thursday to the Tuesday, and that for nearly 30 years. I have often gone away with a very bad cold, sometimes with a sore throat, and several times with neuralgic affections, but that Camping project has always been carried right through. After 24 hours there is an improvement on my cold ; on the second day, the cough has stopped and the cold has given out ! It has been cured. I have often been questioned as to this by medical friends in a friendly way, and they one and all gave confirmation. To quote a phrase which will throw light upon the subject : "We do not catch cold, we catch heat."

Draughts.—179.—To certain people the dread of DRAUGHTS is far greater than the dread of the hail of bullets to the soldier meeting a foe. We have seen the effect of the draught terror on the nerves of people in churches, places of amusement, and even in some of their houses. Possibly we do not understand DRAUGHTS, but it is safe to say that too much is made of them, and that they have no serious terror. Possibly a cold air playing on any certain part of one's person, such as the neck, might give a stiffness, though it is not the writer's personal experience. Certain I am, however, that DRAUGHTS have not a tithe of the danger that people imagine. A well-known literary man was invited to a certain house not long ago, on a very warm day, and as he sat in the parlour he noticed there was no ventilation except from the door leading into the hall, which was open a few inches. The lady of the house, noticing he was sitting in a line with the door, asked "do you feel a draught ?" His reply was "no, madam, but I

would be thankful to," and she opened the window. No one died in consequence.

I have never found DRAUGHTS in a tent do any harm, though, of course, it is not nice to feel a cold current coming right on your temple or down the back of your neck, from a badly fastened up tent. Another thing to be remembered in this connection is, that the difference between life in a house and life in a tent is very great. Sensitive and delicate people may be affected by what happens about the home that would not affect them in the same way during an out-of-door life.

My advice is, do not be too much alarmed about DRAUGHTS. I have never heard of anyone committing suicide by a draught —a very simple way of doing it according to the common idea of its terror hunters. Nor have I ever known it to provoke an operation. Neither have I known it to give anybody a permanently stiff neck ; nor to start heart disease or chronic asthma. So far from it affecting the lungs and chest, the modern idea is to give those with such complaints as much fresh air as they can stand, in all conditions of weather and all parts of the year. DRAUGHTS then, should have no terror for the healthy person.

Divided Labour.—180.—Though this is touched upon elsewhere, I now wish to lay down a few rules in simple copybook fashion.

The ideal camp is composed of three, though a pair does very well, but three make the best party. To divide their labour should be very simple. I cite a precise case, as it happens daily with my camp composed of two only. The routine is soon learnt, and may be followed almost without a word. Unison of action without noisy ordering is proof of refinement and of a methodical plan pre-arranged. What follows will apply to any kind of camp or tour. As a matter of fact, this describes what takes place whilst Camping with a sailing boat or canoe, though the same plan would work on a cycle trip in pairs. A shore tent or kit is alluded to as against a boat tent, which, fixed on the deck, turns the craft into a small yacht as it were, like my "Severn" and "Erne."

MODUS OPERANDI.

Boat by the shore. Skipper discovered looking for ground.

Finds it. Nicely sheltered too. As he returns towards the boat, he peers over the bank to see if the bathing will be all right to-morrow morning. Farmhouse descried away in the distance, but quite handy for milk and eggs. Returns to the boat.

Out comes all the Camping impedimenta, thrown to and caught by the shore man, and put in a pile. Hardly a word is spoken.

The Skipper picks up the ground sheet, tent, and poles.

Mate brings pegs, roll of blankets and anything else he can carry.

Mate unfolds blankets from their waterproof wrap and spreads the latter out on ground.

Mate unpacks the pegs and places them out on the said waterproof wrap, so that pegs may be selected as wanted by each.

Meanwhile Skipper unrolls tent out of its cover. Takes ground sheet from round the outside of it and places same on ground in position fixed for tent floor.

Now he throws on top of sheet the tent and as he does so pulls clear the fore and aft guy lines—attached to tent—ready for action.

While this is being done, Mate lifts stern pole up which he has unstrapped and joined up, and places pole A at head and pole B on the ground, ready to land.

As Skipper ties a clove hitch for stern peak, Mate lifts pole up and runs it through the noose. Skipper tightens this hitch as Mate skips backwards and pegs out guy lines semi-tight.

Mate next picks up six pegs, whilst Skipper holds pole up; keeps three pegs himself, and hands Skipper three.

Bottom of tent aft is next hooked together outside the pole.

Each man now pegs out his corner, taut at right angles from pole, of course. Note this latter.

The Skipper takes front guy, fixes clove hitch, Mate runs pole through as before, and runs out the line in front, true with the aft guy, and pegs out.

Bottom of tent door is hooked temporarily.

Each man then takes four pegs and fixes his respective corner at front end.

Note.—These pegs must give the tent tightness, laterally and longitudinally. This secures a clean sit.

Each in unison next pegs out the centre of sides, but not too far.

Mate next takes stand aft of tent and Skipper picks up ridge pole, pushes it through to the Mate's hand still at the stern, and each straps same up vertically taut to head of poles in unison.

Next each pegs one at stern of tent, on either side of pole. Then each takes up his third lot of pegs for their appointed half of the floor and eaves of the tent and fly-sheet.

Whilst Mate hooks stern of tent outside poles to keep it steady to windward, for that is where our heads will lie, the Skipper lifts and slips, in an oblong fold, the fly-sheet over the ridge. Each then joins in spreading it out just as a sheet is "put out to dry."

Having previously pocketed each three lines with pegs attached to them and three with hooks at each end, they first peg out the eaves of the under-tent, putting the angle lines at 45 degrees.

Then the fly guys with hooks are attached to fly eyelet holes, and the hook at either end of said line goes into the end of the peg in the ground, holding the tent well out.

Then each tightens up all slides evenly, and adjusts the tent so that there is no wrinkle or any such thing.

The time devoted to this should be, roughly, 12 minutes.

Skipper enters tent. If ground is wet, he first, standing on a bit of the sheet, removes his boots, and proceeds to move about on the ground sheet on his hands and knees. He pulls inward the ground curtain all round, then spreads a ground sheet out on top of all this, and on top of the ground sheet throws the ground blanket. He next takes a peg from his pocket and fixes it in the right hand corner, through a hole in the sheet made for the purpose. Then serves the left hand corner the same.

Next he takes the ground blanket lanyards and attaches out the two top corners, either by twisting them round the pegs or tying the same on to the eyes.

Meanwhile, Mate goes to stern and lifts up stern pole.

The Skipper lifts sheet and ground blanket together close up to the pole, and then pushes both blanket and sheet, one on the other, beneath the foot of the pole. Without this precaution, even for a night, the middle part of the sheet and blanket owing to the slope of the ground and to movement on top, will let it sag away or work down.

The sheet and blanket are now smoothed downwards and pegged out at door, and the lanyards of blanket attached in the same manner.

Mate hands in the packages rapidly, which Skipper dsitributes round the tent according to their position, always the same things in the same place, so that each may know where everything is—more or less.

If the time given, 12 minutes, seems long, it is what we have found to be our average.

At the age of 45, with the canoe "Severn" loaded with this very kit, in competition open to all England, I won first in the Royal Canoe Club. Its conditions were that everything should be packed up as for transit, and all placed inside the boat in lockers and under decks, and stowed away out of sight. From this position they had to be taken, unstrapped or untied, opened and erected. This, with a fly sheet, so that there were altogether 46 pegs and hooks to manipulate, besides guy lines.

The tent, too, had to be fully made up inside, the cuisine and all appliances ready for cooking, duly opened out and placed for inspection. My time, single-handed, was 13 minutes. But swiftness counted only as one point, excellence of construction, efficiency, compactness, as well as quality, of course, counted most. Another point in the scoring was that everything was of good quality, and mostly amateur made.

Early Morning Starts.—181.—This happens in every branch of Camping, such as final days, catching trains, steamers, for a more abiding destination or to a new point. May I venture a special bit of advice in regard to early morning starts? Get up at least half-an-hour earlier than the time fixed upon, so that efficiency may be secured by deliberate leisure of packing up well! Also, above all things, let nothing within human power prevent the fulfilment of the departure according to the time given. It is possible, by having a tin of milk and water mixed for drinking, by having cooked some bacon and boiled a few eggs overnight, to save a lot of time in the morning. It makes the catching of a train an easy matter. On many occasions, indeed, when I have anchored any of my boats in a tidal stream the tide has had to be taken sometimes as early as 4.30 a.m., otherwise it would mean waiting till 5 o'clock in the evening if that tide were missed, unless there was a perfect hurricane of wind that would take me

against it. In such a case to start foodless would be foolish, not to say wicked. Therefore, a point of preparing something overnight that will satisfy hunger without causing loss of time is a decided advantage. Another idea is that these so-called makeshift meals do just as well. In half-an-hour one forgets the ham was cold. Nature, in short, was satisfied.

Quick Packing.—182.—The secret of packing up a camp kit is everyone's own secret. One man's method is not the same as another's. Indeed, some may be said to pack without method and some with. I am not dealing with the actual method, but merely with the matter of PACE. It is very delightful to spend the whole morning at packing up if a man can take a three months' holiday, instead of two or three weeks. There is, then, no blame to the man who indulges his hobby to that extent. The question as to whether the time thus spent may not be put to better advantage is a matter for the moral economy of the person himself. The foundation of quick packing, of course, is METHOD. A big think previously as to the best way to do things, is the solution that the engineer or the architect always gives to problems, and when thought out are duly followed.

The Hon. Mr. S., with whom I discussed this subject—and he has done a good deal of Camping, chiefly on English streams—once said he liked Camping, but the worst of it was packing took such a time that the day was so far spent before he could make a start! I might here venture to state, in order to personally illustrate this point, that the average from rising to the starting in most of my camps is two hours. And what is included in that time? Bathing, cooking, breakfast, shaving, completing toilet, washing up, packing and loading up. I have done all this in one hour and a quarter, but, of course, hustled—a thing one would not willingly advocate. Speed, or a method that gives speed without hustling seems to be the secret of the whole thing.

May I here repeat, those joining a party should give as little time to personal things as possible until the camp labour is thoroughly done.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE NIGHT HOURS.

I.—PHYSICAL.

Hours of Sleep.—183.—It may be true that Wellington never had more than five hours sleep. Other great men took little sleep. I know a Spartan who says that one-fourth of the 24 hours is Heaven's allotted portion for sleep. More is wasteful.

For peasant, clerk, or merchant, the average is one-third of the 24 hours. What determines this is NATURE.

Sleeping.—184.—The camper who would have a healthy time and enjoy himself, and be refreshed for the day, must so plan his camp that it is comfortable in order to obtain SLEEP. Whatever conditions prevent a man from sleeping well are fatal to health and enjoyment in camp. Supper taken too late, hard and uncomfortable pillows, inadequate clothing, cold feet, too much stiffness from over exertion, not enough room, snoring by the other campers, all these prevent sleep.

Sleep is as necessary as food. After a good night's rest a good day's work is enjoyed. A more or less disturbed night makes a dull day. I never knew the "other chap" to have a bad night after which he was not in a bad temper the day following.

May I give a sound recipe for real nice Camping?

Good food.
Good fellowship.
Good temper.
Good sleep, and—
Blow the weather! It often does that, anyhow.

There should be four hours at least of what may be termed rest, and then slumber time. More than this may be considered

waste. The best of all sleep provokers is fresh air and excercise. Old "hands" always sleep well.

Opiates.—185.—The "taking of things" to make one sleep is not good; it is an evil. It is best, then, to regulate the forces of life so that they regulate themselves. I cannot parse this, least of all explain the sense, but it is worth a whole medical dictionary to the man who assiduously studies until he has mastered that complex kind of person—himself.

Snoring.—186.—SNORING is not wilful though offensive. This may be hyperbole, but is true. I thought of getting a doctor to describe here scientifically what causes SNORING, and how to prevent it. There are four causes: (1) a hard day's exertion, (2) the camper is sleeping very soundly, and (3) because he is on his back—or (4) because he ate a heavy supper, by no means an uncommon sin.

Whatever be its cause, SNORING is a nuisance to everybody —except the offender. I once accepted the hospitality of a man in a tent. I have not forgotten it yet. I turned in after half a day at business and much travelling to camp, at 11 o'clock. I WAS sleepy. My friend took on a very large type of snore lasting until 5.15, at which time I was ill for want of sleep.

All this is mentioned to show what a nuisance SNORING may become to the other party. What can you do with a man who snores? You can only nudge him or call to him and break his slumbers. He will go to sleep again. I was once asked by an old camper what a man can take to stop him from SNORING.

Some people blame the snorers, and some I have known to be amongst the worst offenders themselves. Well, the sum and substance of all this is, it must be taken tolerantly on both sides. If a man keeps you awake, you have a right to stop his SNORING.

Waking to Time.—187.—It is a strange, yet it may be stated, a physiological fact, that it is possible for hard sleeping people, by making up their minds overnight, to wake up at say a-quarter-to-five next morning, to catch a train or a tide, or keep an appointment. It is a frequent occurrence which cannot be explained. It is well for someone to make up his mind to act as caller when Camping in company, should an early rising be

necessary. It seems to depend, however, on the responsible party. Perhaps this is the place to introduce as a caution, a case in which it failed through four men ALL making up their minds to wake at the same time, viz., 3.30 a.m. Of course, everybody slept until 6.30. It was the Co. that killed the plan. It happened in the West of Scotland. We were canoeing, and wanted particularly to catch a certain tide, through missing which we lost nearly a day.

A watch or a timepiece in a tent should be so placed that it can readily be seen.

Late Nights.—188.—Late nights in camp are not usual with single tents and small parties, but they are, alas, in many large camps. This is an important matter for the early riser, because where there are others who disturb him he loses his rest at the best end of the night. But what has bothered older philosophers than the writer is that those who are about latest are often up earliest. Generally, they are young and inexperienced. Even a jolly evening should not be "jollied" to the extent of robbing a man of two hours of his sleep. Unfortunately this is not infrequently the case.

o o o

II.—PRACTICAL.

I wish in the following articles to go into the question of BEDDING, which is so important that it cannot be dealt with briefly. It is necessary to our sleep—the essential condition of health and enjoyment in any pastime as in other occupations of life.

Beds.—189.—BEDS loom very largely in the mind of the novice. I never could appreciate the man who carries a bedstead about or sends it on in advance to a camp, unless he is going to pitch for a month, and even then there is an objection.

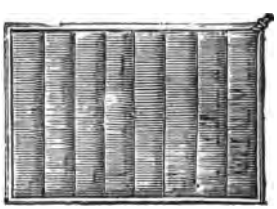
Old campaigners grow more simple in this respect, and often say that the tent floor is good enough. So indeed it may be, but when we begin to talk of land yachts, aquatic yachts, and big fixed camps, we have ideas of bunks and bedsteads.

Straw Bed.—190.—The question is, what to sleep *on*. By far the larger number simply sleep on the ground, plus the sheet and

its covering. Straw is used in fixed camps, sprinkled thick under ground-sheet. I was surprised to find my friend Mecredy at Killarney (N.C.C. Camp of 1906) scattering his straw on top of the ground sheet ! It was fair to point out to him that, on the score of safety, it was not advisable, in case of a dropped match, etc. Oat straw is best, having most spring. It is used for mattresses and in cheap bedding. This adds to the comfort, and where Camping for several nights by all means get it—if possible.

Hip-Hole—191.—Before the ground-sheet has been temporarily spread to fix the site, calculate where the hip bone will come, and take a little round stone or the heel, or a stump, and hammer a slight depression that will take the hip bone. Suppose we take the flattened third of an egg, say, as the form of that hole, and make it about nine inches each way. It will give relief and additional comfort. Before the ground sheet is placed, however, the ground should be carefully felt for stones and lumps, which, if not removed, hinder sleeping.

Rubber Hip Cushion.—192.—I have permanently adopted an 18-inch square rubber cushion. Whether in a boat or canoe, or on the ground, this gives an amount of comfort when *half* blown out, which pays for the little trouble of carrying it. I recommend it strongly.



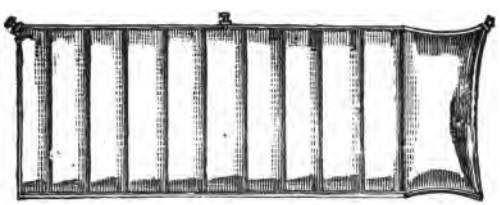
RUBBER HIP CUSHION.

In selecting a cushion of this nature, avoid a mere bag without the so-called flutings. Without them it wobbles about and gives a sort of bulgy pressure where you do not want it. It also lacks stability. Every kind of rubber cushion must be fluted to be comfortable. See that they are of good quality. In nothing can

an extra shilling be better laid out than in securing a good thing, which means good proofing also. Common textures mean the vulcanized perishable type. In the end they become dried up and stiff.

This cushion should be placed, if possible, under the ground blanket, so that it cannot be moved from its correct position. They become hard if over-blown, and are less restful. This, when deflated, will pack in a small compass, but singular to say, it gives ample comfort.

Full Length Reeded Bees.—193.—These are much better than bedsteads. Perhaps this is the place to deal with these. They can be purchased from 4 to 6 feet long, with a pillow grown on. Their expense is a little prohibitory—about £5 10/- best—but they have the advantage that they can be deflated and stowed



REEDED BED.

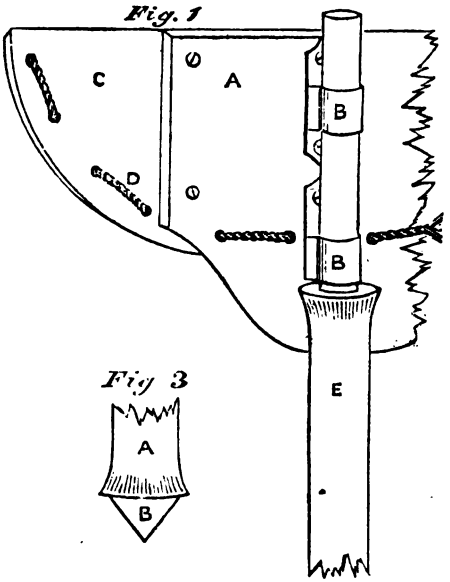
away if the tent floor is wanted, and but for the discomfort they give in being raised 3 inches above the floor, they will do to sit on. Those who travel with these appliances must not forget to carry a repairing set. We don't envy them hunting for a puncture, but it is possible to find and repair it, and have the comfort of the bed, supposing they use such a process of Camping as will allow them to comfortably carry such an appliance.

Tent Hammock.—194.—There are many views as to the best method of making oneself comfortable in a tent. Hammocks are constantly mentioned. They are awkward things to fix in a tent because of the length-spread. I constructed a marvellous hammock as part of an outfit, and here are the drawings of it as published in Dixon Kemp's "Yacht and Boat Sailing."

The principle of this hammock was decidedly good, and I

must confess to a great deal of comfort in it; but I found it cold, and it was necessary that I should carry a mallet to drive in the strong wooden pegs which held it up. The guys were run through the ordinary slit or opening at the fore and aft ends of the tent.

I abandoned it during the first and last cruise on which it was ever used. Many friends took a fancy to this peculiar hammock



and adopted it. I discarded it in this way: Feeling cold one night, and seeing a light in a cottage near, on the banks of the Clyde, I went and borrowed a needle and cotton and sewed up my blanket. Throwing my coat and waterproof over me also, I went fast asleep in comfort and warmth. I have never slept in a hammock since, except on a ship. Result: I adopted a sleeping bag.

A is the head base board. B B are the brackets into which the poles run. C is the spreader secured to A. To this latter the canvas hammock was laced. The guys slid with a loop over leg-head. Figure 3 shows the foot of legs.

Ground Blanket.—195.—Every tent should have its carpet. Even the tiniest and lightest cycle silk outfit must have some woollen covering on the floor *over* the sheet. Mackintosh itself is a cold thing to sit or lie upon. Then a light ground sheet, no matter how excellent its quality, will be quickly worn out by the tramping and wear which takes place on the fabric itself. Good sheets too are rather expensive and so are worth preserving. Besides, something woollen makes a tent look better.

The GROUND BLANKET is like a live thing. It will go astray unless it is tied out at all four corners. For general purposes the whole or nearly the whole of the floor may be covered with one. Where weight is important it may be only partially covered, i.e., that part of the tent floor on which we lie. Almost any texture will do, though the stuff that I use and recommend is a fine Cashmere of wool. It retails at 7/6 per yard, 58 inches wide. This material, however, is now very difficult to procure. A commoner one will do very well and is less expensive.

To have a tent looking nice helps one to enjoy it. A carpet-like covering for the floor is commendable alike to the imagination, the eye, and the body. Hence, I would suggest the canvas house for the family camp should have a carpet. It need not be an expensive one, but the ground sheet must be saved. Affix a lanyard of tape or fine cord at each corner through an eye and tie these to the pegs at all four directions.

Horse Blankets.—196.—Usually the beginner weights himself with a considerable number of blankets. It is found that during a good part of the night that one blanket is not sufficient, even in Summer. He therefore takes two. Blankets, when used in camp, should be of a colour that will not show dirt. Somehow most of us hate the sight of a white blanket in camp. Red is always an acceptable colour, or its sister shades. Blankets, however, make a formidable bundle. Supposing three men are Camping together, and they each take two, besides a ground blanket, they have quite a load. In large boats and fixed camps there is no objection to bulk.

The best kind are army or horse blankets. They stand a long time, are heavy, and so large that a man can roll himself several times round in one. I think it would be preferable for

three men to take three of these large blankets than six lesser ones, because the act of rolling a blanket around one causes it to keep on better than two narrower ones would.

Another good type is the grey Scotch articles. They are fuzzy, soft, and woolly, and pack well.

Austrian Blankets.—197.—Personally I am fond of the AUSTRIAN BLANKETS. In comparison, they are expensive. They also have one drawback, viz., that the woof is cotton. The colours are bright, the wool is of a fine quality, probably a mixture of Australian and native wools. They also do for travelling rugs. They are smart enough to lay on a bed as a top covering, and some people consider them too "crack" altogether for the camp. They wear well and are always worth the money for either job. The sizes are rather under than over the English average. I would recommend the candidate for Camping honours to ask to see AUSTRIAN BLANKETS. The prices run from 9/- to 42/- each. They are picturesque, being decorated at either end in green, blue, yellow and other "quiet" art colours.

Down Quilts for Campers.—198.—There is no doubt that, for comfort, economy of space, lightness, and simplicity, the down quilt has it. The origin of my adopting a special down quilt for Camping arose in this manner: I had noticed Mrs. Horsfield using a down quilt, somewhat limited in size and fairly thick. As she generally camped in the company of her husband, it was easy to take a bundle of that sort on their cycles, even if it were not so very small.

I must confess to being rather slow in adopting it, because I was afraid of its bulk. What I have not tried, I have always been slow to recommend. I had to consider, in regard to a down quilt, for Cycle-Camping at any rate, something that would not only cover the body, but touch the ground all round. Of course, a down covering from an ordinary bed would do, but the difficulty was with the spare stuff one had to carry in such a quilt. First, it was too thick, and secondly, the actual body warmth in a tent depended mainly upon that part which covered the body. The down quilt being a non-conductor, would not let the body get cold unless at some part where it could not touch or where it got astray by the action of the restless sleeper.

Experiments were made in all sorts of ways, which need not be mentioned in detail, on real live models, and the smallest area that would cover one, two, or three men was hit upon, and various weights and thicknesses of down were also tested. The result was a down quilt, specially devised for campers by cycle, that contained from 1¼-lbs. of down onwards, to suit one, two, or three campers, as the case might be.

In this connection, I must very distinctly re-state two or three points. Single coverings on single bodies leave each a great deal colder than if the three were covered with one of the said coverings, "all at once," as in an ordinary bed. This remark applies to a single blanket. Thrown over three, provided it is large enough, it will keep them warmer than three blankets on three single persons.

CAMPER'S DOWN QUILT.

An important thing is, that the cheap "down" quilts are fitted with feathers, and often not of a very good quality either. But the cheapest of all, such as the 7/6 articles, do not contain any down, but are stuffed with wadding, or what is known as cotton-wool. Goose down for these quilts should cost 7/6 per lb. They are made by the down being blown in by a machine made for the purpose. It is almost impossible to home manufacture them, though I have heard of one or two amateurs attempting it.

The down quilt is capable of being folded into a remarkably small compass. I am surprised to find that they expand readily. They should be kept well together by some kind of tying, or they show a tendency to "grow." They can thus be carried quite easily on the cycle or in the knapsack.

I have spoken of the big horse blankets. The following gives their value in shillings and weights, which will enable the camper who considers weight the chance of comparing them :—

HORSE BLANKETS.

Fawn Yorkshire Blankets, striped	...	...	7lb. 10/6
" " "	...	...	8 " 12/6
" " "	...	...	9 " 15/-

DOWN QUILTS.

Single (for one)	5-ft. 10-ins. long,	4-ft. wide,	1lb.	8ozs.	18/-
Double (for two)	"	5 "	2	0 "	21/-
Triple (for three)	"	6 "	2	8 "	25/-

The Valance.—199.—In allowing for a combined covering where several thus sleep, an ample margin must be left for movement. But to save the cold air creeping under the down quilt proper, I added a single cloth valance all round it. Now comes the question as to its real purpose and effectiveness. THE VALANCE at the bottom of the tent can be tied at the two bottom corners before turning in, and at other stations, i.e., corners and centres. If not, weights such as packages, bread-bag, etc., can be put upon it. Where three men sleep in a 7-ft. tent, or even a smaller one, if the bodies are amply covered with the down-fitted part, with a little of same to spare, this extra valance, which weighs next to nothing, by being fastened over the small of the outside man's back and at the head corners will keep its position all night long. This is a great thing to say where three vigorous men kick lustily in the hours of their dreams, and constantly turn over.

Covering the Head.—200.—As a cold night head cover also the valance is useful. In the bitterest of weather sleep is often brought about by something that keeps the cold off the head, but which yet allows free breathing.

Nansen, in his wonderful expedition across Greenland, and indeed, in all his sledge expeditions, adopted reindeer bags into which all four men crept, buttoning the same over their heads. In no other way could they keep themselves warm. There was, of course, ventilation, but then, with 40 degrees below zero, they did not usually want much of that. They thus thawed out anything that was frozen on their bodies, and, indeed,

dried the clothes on their bodies when the whole lot of them were inside this bag. Again, this is proof of my theory that they would have been infinitely colder if each had a separate bag. But worse than all, when they had to pull the sledges they would have had bigger bulk and more weight. The moral of the mitten as against the glove applies here. And so this light cotton valance thrown over the head on a bitterly cold night causes one to dose off to sleep.

Hay Bed.—201.—Hay is a very questionable thing to use for a bed. It has the knack of becoming sodden and solid, and after one night, it gives little more softness than good ground. It is no good unless very crisp and dry.

Bracken Bed.—202.—Soft bracken makes a fair bed. I often use it where the ground is rough. Where a fixed camp of several nights is planned it will pay to get two or three armfuls of bracken.

Bed of Leaves.—203.—This requires a very considerable quantity, and, unfortunately, it is not possible to gather them without thorns, bits of stick, and other undesirable elements. It is wise to keep them away from the sides of the ground sheet, and in this way: a little long grass may be cut and scattered along the edges, which helps to keep them from obtruding.

Heather Bed.—204.—Heather is not bad, but the rough stalks, growing as they do at almost every angle, soon assert themselves when the whole mass becomes flattened down by the weight of the carcases above it. Only the upper ends of the stuff should therefore be used for bedding. This is rather tedious to gather in sufficient quantity. Still, if two or three people set to work with big camp knives they could whip off, in a quarter-of-an-hour, as many heads as would make a bed on which they all might sleep. Most old hands, however, do not worry to collect anything at all, and, truth to tell, a nice level grass grown pitch is good enough for them without even a reeded hip pillow.!

Pillows.—205.—I wish, in one article, to describe the various kinds of PILLOWS that are used in Camping.

(a) I have seen PILLOWS constructed of one's boots and a mackintosh.

(b) Mackintoshes below and a spare singlet or coat on top of same.

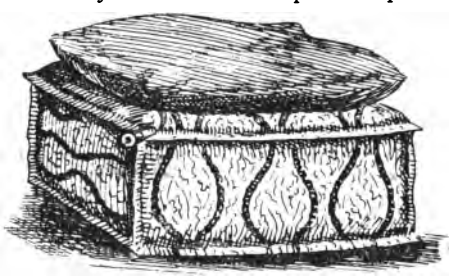
(c) A bag of cork shavings.

It will be very readily agreed that none of these can be over comfortable. The camper's creed should be, "Oh, to sleep."

(d) In this case, I place my boots upside down to form a base. On these I put a mackintosh, or something to give a firm covering. This must be neatly, i.e., flat folded. How clumsily some of my chums do it sometimes. Then I place on this a small feather pillow, covered by a soft woollen garment, such as a singlet. These make a delightful pillow.

But in Cycle-Camping we carry neither spare boots nor feather pillows. What I have used for some years is a little lawn bag—a waistcoat pocket will hold eight or nine of them empty. As a matter of fact, it generally goes in the egg-cup—half of it does—when packed for carrying. This is stuffed with any of the following: Straw, hay, grass cut for the purpose, heather, leaves, or any other thing that makes a good, but not too solid base.

When this case seems to be rather fat and full, it is fair to conclude that it really is not. It should contain all that you can push into it, or else it becomes, in the course of an hour, too thin. You require it to stand up about three inches. If you have nothing else, and you put a couple of spare woollen garments on top of it, that makes a fairly comfortable and passable pillow.



THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

(e) This, I find, has solved the problem, and is intensely portable. The base of it is a fluted rubber bag of best French double texture rubber cloth. It is an expensive article, because

of its shape and the work in making it. It cannot be purchased anywhere, because such things are not stocked. It must not be blown too hard, for the head soon gets aweary of it.

I place a small oblong down pillow on top of this, and thus obtain perfect comfort for the head. Incredible as it may seem, both these things will practically go into a vest pocket. The dimensions are 8-ins. by 10-ins. and 2½-ins. deep when inflated.

(f) Feather Pillows. I have long, for boat Camping, carried real feather pillows, small in compass it is true, but pretty well stuffed with thoroughly good quality feathers, and I must say that they are worth the trouble.

Sleeping Bags.—206.—The question has been put to me a hundred times, I suppose, when bed coverings have been suggested in the course of giving advice to campers, "which is best, a bag or a blanket?" The answer has in most cases to be BOTH. That is to say, a sleeping bag by itself doos not give sufficient warmth in the colder hours, even in Summer.

But this question of SLEEPING BAGS is one that will take us a little time, because it claims our closest consideration. How I came to adopt the sleeping bag is described in article 194. I began to reason that if a mitten gives more warmth than a glove, it is because the air has but an upper and lower surface, and not as with fingers, a side surface as well, on which to play. Moreover, the warm air inside the mitten can circulate all over, and all round the fingers. Therefore the mitten is warmer than the glove, just as stockings without toes must be warmer than those with them. I thought in 1882 that I had hit on a splendid idea. I made a divided sleeping bag. There were two legs and feet, to a sack body, and it had a woollen hood for the neck and head. I concluded that as it was made of mackintosh, I should be as warm as toast, and that it would make but a small package. As a matter of fact, I slept many a night in that, but never one night was I warm, though with a tent over me.

The method of construction and of cutting is simple. It is designed with all superfluous material cut away and specially formed to the shape of the figure. It also fits round the neck like a pyjama. The hood is sufficiently small as to lie snug to the head everywhere. As to materials. For rough, strong work,

soft ulster cloths or heavy camel hair are good. For Cycle-Camping, serge, and for boating, Cheviot or horse blanketing will do. Fur can also be used, in which case the fur should be on the outside of the bag to ensure the greatest warmth.

The crudeness of most types of SLEEPING BAGS advertised, appears, unfortunately, to be the production of inexperienced theory, rather than practice. They all have defects in their type

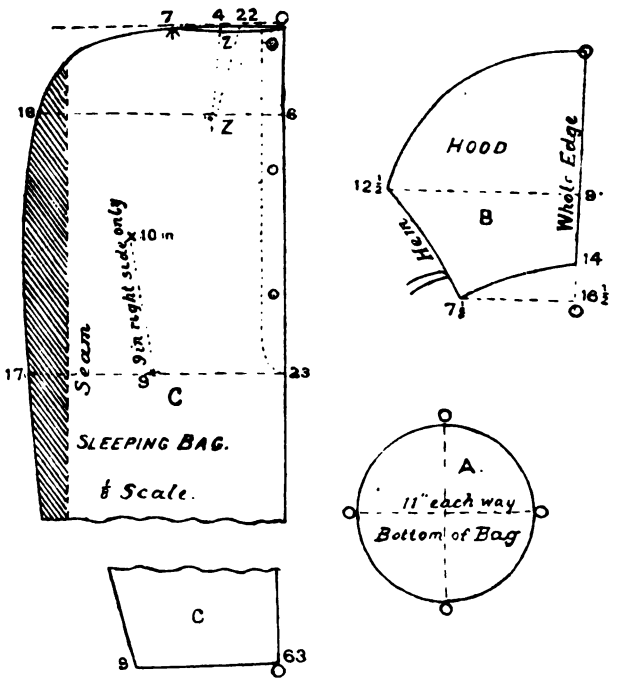
SLEEPING BAG, BACK AND FRONT.

of bag, which I have tried to avoid. This bag has nine points that no others possess that I have seen.

One bag has a lot of spare stuff at bottom and top which does nothing. This I cut away. Another bag is the same shape as a corn sack, and there is no art in its plan, and this also has

stuff where you do not want it and none to spare in another place where you do need it. The proper SLEEPING BAG should fit a man like a coat, only a good deal less.

It will stand to reason that a round disc, "A," whose diameter is the same as the foot, must be more comfortable, but beyond that it would naturally follow that in diagram "C" at the lower



narrow end, by the aid of this disc we can have all superfluous material cut away. In the next place, the coldest part of the body in cold weather—providing the feet are protected—is the small of the back and the shoulders. If these two are kept warm the camper can sleep. That is at once the object of this article and its name. It will be noticed that my bag follows the exact shape of a mummy from the shoulders downwards. The reader

can study this more amply at the British Museum. No SLEEPING BAG save this has a round bottom for the feet.

So my bag has an armhole placed as shown, and opens down the front as far as the waist, and buttons round the neck like an overcoat, to which neck there is a hood, B.

How to Cut.—Cut 2½-yards of material. Place the double edge on the table next you. Measure down from 60 to 70 inches according to height (see O O). Mark out the cross lines to the figures given, more or less according to size, and then mark out the widths as 7, 16, and 17. Now the material will only reach to the part where the shaping begins, and where the word "seam" is written. Then some of the pieces that were cut off must be joined on to make this out to the width of the biggest part of the body.

Make the neck fit snug by making a fold indicated at Z in both back and front, but do not sew up the fold, only fasten it at the neck-seam.

The armhole should be bound all round with something strong. They need have no buttons, but are no worse with them. Three buttons are sufficient for the front, which should be big ones.

The Hood.—This should be cut in soft strong flannel, from the double edge. The section given is only the half. It is best to produce the hood in paper first and try it on. Note where the hem is placed for drawing string. Having put the model together, say in paper or calico, if it gives all needed room, cut out the stuff.

CHAPTER XIV.

"TENTING."

Selecting a Tent.—207.—I have been asked, in hundreds of cases, what kind of a kit is best for Camping, without receiving any particulars as to requirements or in what form it was intended to pursue the sport. In the proper place I give approximately particulars for the different dimensions, &c., of tents for the various purposes, and also deal with texture, &c.

After all, the tent is the *piece de resistance* for Camping, but it is far from everything. It is something like the man who gets a camera and then finds that he needs various lenses, printing frames, toning and developing solutions, lamps, dark-room, and all the rest of it. But, before consulting an expert or any person of experience, it is necessary to know what you want to do. For instance, are you going to camp with a motor car? If so, take a fairly roomy tent, that is at the same time, not too heavy. With a motor-cycle? Well, take one heavier than with an ordinary push bike. With a canoe? Then you can take a more serviceable and weatherly tent and heavier gear than on a cycle, but the same might do that you take with the motor-cycle. Are you wanting a tent as a lay-to for a van? Bar its frightful weight and bulk, a second-hand War Bell Tent would do, though, without exception, this type of tent is the most dismal inside, that I know. If it is for a fixed camp, consider the family and the dimensions, and if you can afford it, consider the matter of a living tent and a sleeping tent, and possibly a third as a cooking tent, a thing that may be made at home.

Finally, there is the question of strains and weights. If you send by van or rail, or hand-cart the Camping kit to a certain ace and only use it as a holiday fixed camp, something strong

and serviceable, that you need not be afraid of a hurricane damaging would be the thing. Ample shelter is not always to be obtained under these conditions, for often the ground is somewhat exposed. Hence, light fragile tents are not suitable for the purpose, nor are they roomy enough. To make a camp of that kind enjoyable, where ladies unaccustomed to the sport are concerned, room for dressing and standing up must be considered, not to mention the expanse of the hats that they may favour.

Searching for a Site.—208.—The matter of convenient and nice and suitable sites for Camping that are free for use, is full of problems. Some of the most tempting places are not available, and I have known what it is to pass on from 6 to nearly 9 o'clock—down stream, too—with locks, weirs, and obstructions taking up time, until quite dark, before finding a place on which it were prudent to camp. This apart, too, from permission. Many places were passed that might be quite free, but there were cattle, a somewhat strong and cold wind, minus shelter, a road hugging the stream, or a series of market gardens, and all the rest of it.

What, then, are the conditions? First, a bit of decent land, if possible, near a stream or other water, within reasonable distance of a house, in case milk and possibly some other stores are necessary.

Selecting a Site.—209.—The selection is often made before examination is possible. We may carry occasionally in our pocket a list of probable Camping sites, but that is an exception rather than a rule. The best method, at any rate, is to select your land first, and then get permission. If you are certain it is a place where permission is not needed, well, there is your land, take possession and take the consequences. That gentlemanly demeanour, politeness, and civility of yours, with an offer of payment, ought to satisfy any reasonable demand. A good deal of the unpleasantness that happens to the campist trespasser arises through a too hasty word, too stiff a back, a nose too high, or else by the utterly ragamuffin and shabby appearance of the comfortable old clothes we wear when Camping. In Ireland, for instance, I have been often half refused because I

have been taken for a pedlar, a circus outrider, an exciseman, a bill poster, a political spy, a railway surveyor, a poacher, a wandering shoemaker, a tinker, and even a beggar. This is, of course, by the comparatively poor, untravelled, and innocent people, and I ought to add, in my own interest, of course, evidently ignorant persons, without the power of penetration. A woman, a farmer's wife, frankly said, "I believe you are a gentleman, but don't look like one so much as you speak like it."

Even in England and in Scotland, it is sometimes assumed that the camper is not able to stay at a hotel, that it is the poverty of the tourist that compels him to sleep out, because he could not afford to pay to do otherwise. Hence lofts, stables, a place between two hayricks, underneath a cart, in a waggon, inside the stern of a fishing boat, and even a cave, have been offered by these people, as something superior to what they know nothing of, viz., the delight, comfort, sanitary, and hygienic conditions of a well organised camp, which they never suspected one possessed in the tiny boat or carried in the little bags on the cycle.

When SELECTING A SITE in this way, if one is supplied with all the necessaries of life, particularly milk, the camp may be fixed far out of sight of houses and sound of people. It must be recollected that the non-experienced, such as the resident farmers or land owners, have not the slightest idea of the best conditions for a Camping site. A man may be asked to pitch his tent in a field that is fearfully exposed, with cattle, horses, donkeys, and even pigs therein. These, though objectionable to us, have a right to be there rather than us. Then the tent, if possible, should be pitched where it is safe from the depredations of cattle, and if it is to be left for a day, where it can be watched. These plans of ours may demand an orchard or other spot, alike secure from swine and unscrupulous tramps.

Privacy.—210.—All sites are objectionable in full public gaze, by a road, too near a railway, village or town. There may, of course, be exceptional circumstances. For instance, I have camped many nights practically in the centre of Norwich and on the very borders of Shrewsbury in quiet PRIVACY. But there are other towns, and starting and stopping places by which quiet

Camping is almost impossible; take Worcester, Oxford, Reading, Peterboro', Lincoln, and many other places. Decidedly, C. Q. P., are worth an effort—"Cosy, Quiet, Private."

The Ground.—211.—Avoid little hollows as sites for a tent. In the case of heavy rain, the depression becomes soaked and the tent may have to be removed. The head of the tent should be at least six inches higher than the foot whenever possible. More than six inches becomes a nuisance; an excessive slope upsets things in more ways than one. I once camped near Waterford, on the only site, indeed, on which a camp could be pitched thereabout on a rocky, scrubby point—the actual junction of the Barrow and the Suer. There was but six feet of uneven ground, probably at a slope of 15 degrees, and there was a steep, precipitous rock beneath. When I awoke in the morning my feet and two more "feet" of leg were outside the tent; another six inches, and down I should have slid. An egg, after being boiled, went down to the sea, a cup of coffee upset on the ground, and so forth. In choosing a proper site then, due attention should, of course, be given to the ground and its slope.

Camping in Woods.—212.—The inexperienced will often speak of "such a beautiful wood and so nice a place to camp in." We have all seen camps at different times pitched in woods and under trees—under trees particularly. The novice seems to aim for that. The experienced man gives woods a rather wide berth. Why? is the natural question, which is entitled to an answer. To begin with, woods proper are more or less damp, and the pulpy decayed vegetation bottom gives very bad holding for pegs. It is therefore not secure. In the next place, the tent should get all the sunshine possible, and a wood robs it of at least half of it. Indeed, I have seen pitches on which the sun could never shine in any part of the day. It is obvious that this is unwise, but a camp with a wood for a background is picturesque, and gives a sheltered position. The great thing to bear in mind is the morning sun. If the weather is dull and unsettled, still provide for that hoped for sunshine, which, whether it comes or no, should be allowed the chance to tempt the sleeper to arise in time. My advice then, is to avoid Camping in woods and under trees, and get all the sunshine available.

Shelter.—213.—SHELTER requires the camper's careful consideration and attention. It is an essential, (1) to the sleeper, (2) the protection of the tent and (3) to a feeling of security and comfort. In the remote Islands of Scotland as well as in a good part of the Highlands, also in Connemara, Mayo and some parts of Kerry and Clare, SHELTER for camps is difficult to find, and for hundreds of miles absolutely out of the question.

Undue exposure is a strain on the strongest tents of the well known or common order. It is positively dangerous and often results in damage to the cycle equipment I invented, and which many now use and advocate as best for all round work.

In Camping, SHELTER is a very important point, and the camper should endeavour to procure a site with bushes, a wood or hedge on one or, if possible, two sides.

It may not be generally known that before there is a leaf or hardly more than a bud on a tall old over-grown hedge, it will afford ample SHELTER for even boisterous winds, sufficient indeed for any occasion. You may be able to see the field at the other side of the hedge and imagine that the wind would blow pieces out of your tent through it. If the hedge is there, winter or summer, it is effective. To illustrate this point, a herring net will protect a strawberry bed from the frost—they are regularly so used. A herring net pegged out between the tent and the wind would rob the latter of its force, just as a very open copper gauze will permit a delicate spirit lamp to burn within its circle and so cheat the wind.

In cold weather the difference in Camping in the open and under SHELTER is great. Even when there is no wind to speak of, but just a little, the difference in temperature is from 10 to 15 degrees higher with SHELTER as against no SHELTER at all. It is therefore, far warmer in early Spring or late Autumn Camping to have SHELTER. It is important, too, to have it for cooking as well as for the sake of the comfort and the protection that it gives.

Artificial Shelter.—214.—Every wise man will generally place his tent with the stern to the wind. That is right because the end guys give the strongest resistance, and the end being vertical the wet runs off, whilst the pole—always inside the fabric—supports the tent. In heavy weather I try to place some

shield over the end, such as a small sail, a piece of oilcloth or mackintosh that is generally carried for emergencies. I have even lashed a tarpaulin jacket from the pole head, and tied it across with strings from the lower corners. Often I have in Ireland built a hay wall and found it A1.

Localities.—215.—Nature spreads her beauty at the campers' feet; mountain, morass, moor and fen; greenest glade and leafy dell; verdant hill and "dewy-mead" and mountain slope; wood and plain; the prairie and the plateau.

The alliteration of the above paragraph is physically true. It is equally true that there are localities that somehow give one a fine sense of satisfaction in regard to locality, and there are some that wear an uninhabitable look and are bereft of any charm. The misery of an ill-conditioned site with, say, a storm swept moorland hundreds of feet above the sea, without shelter is beyond description. The camp site that affords no relief to the eye and which is in the main unable to supply any of the necessaries, because of lack of resource for comforts and enjoyments, should of course be avoided. True, for certain purposes such scenes are often wilfully selected.

To put it in another way, there are localities that are "nice" and some that are rather "nasty." Some people have not the knack of differentiating. On the banks of the Thames it is different. Here are abundant sites but best localities are gone from us of late. But on many other rivers and, happily on many other spots in the British Isles, there are plenty of places with surroundings that charm the camper, because they are congenial to a decent camp.

The locality should have something in the nature of scenery. There should be a little of something that, at least, is homely, if not beautiful. A camp that is near a place of supreme interest such as, say, a Saxon or Norman Church, a Roman camp, beautiful cliffs, a pretty stream, a lovely village, a splendid park or grounds that may be visited, or a fine Cathedral that needs much study. or hospitable friends and relatives—but, of course, at a respectful distance—that we may visit, and who may visit us without being oppressing, has conditions which add to the fitness of its location.

Ventilation.—216.—This is as essential as a night's sleep and the morning bathe and breakfast. Experienced campers or those who have camped with others have found out that it is possible to camp without VENTILATION and survive it. I do not say that these observant people have passed through it, but we all know of those who have succeeded in running the gauntlet of a suffocating tent, have slept like tops and snored like pigs—this sounds coarse, but facts are often nasty not to say inconvenient.

OLD MODEL "A" TENT.

A camp is a health resort—or should be. Even before food and sleep, fresh air is the first ingredient of medicine we need. You go and call on a friend and you find that the tent is without VENTILATION. Every opening closed to the very utmost, and on thrusting your face, or even your hands inside its tied up door, is like putting it into a damp oven.

Of course, this is not healthy neither is it necessary. It is really very deleterious and positively injurious to health. Better

stay at home and sleep with the window open, than go Camping in a close tent.

VENTILATION can be had without having troublesome ventilators. There should be a movement of the air from one end to the other. A wisely pitched camp will, of course, be put with the stern to the wind and the door to leeward. A little opening should be left at each end, not down by the sleeper's head, of course, but away above it, so that the air that is pressed in at the one end will be forced out at the other. It thus sucks up the rising heated air above the camper's body. Say, then, two hooks and one set of ties are left open at each end, and effective ventilators for cool weather are thus secured. I put a wisp of straw, an old towel or a dish cloth or a piece of crumpled paper into the oblong opening and find that works well.

In the Summer time, the front door can be pegged right out and left open all night. I am free to confess that this has not been my own custom, until at a united camp at Killarney, last year I began the practice, and repeated it in Surrey later, in the middle of September, even during a deluge of wet.

Some of the effects of badly ventilated tents may be mentioned in this way: An uncomfortable heat; an adverse effect upon appetite; it is against good sleeping and has a softening influence instead of a hardening one.

It cannot, in fact, have a good effect upon the health of the camper in any way, nor does he wake up so much refreshed as though he had had plenty of fresh air.

In speaking of VENTILATION, anything that makes the camper uncomfortable is neither to be advocated here or to be practised in reality. The faddist will tolerate discomfort and pursuade himself he is "very fly."

Wind's Ways.—217.—The currents of the wind cannot be foretold. In the Summer time the wind rarely blows strong from the North or North-west, or North-east or East. It does blow somewhat strong at times from the South and East, but for very short periods only from the South; from the West often fairly strong, but rarely anything in the nature of a gale. When it goes round to the South-west, look out Mr. Camper wherever you are! Not only can its power not be foretold or foreseen,

but it comes and continues to come with increasing force till it spends itself in frantic blasts and squalls which always mean rain and mischief for the tents. The South-west wind rarely blows more than a day or two and seldom without bringing wet. It is the sailor's terror, and his head-gear is named after it, i.e., "Sou' wester," appropriately enough.

Best always take an Aneroid and watch it. If it is rising expect Western winds to North by West. It it drops, South-west by West to South-west or South, showers are almost certain to follow. Western winds are more or less settled; North-west winds are settled. South-west winds are always unsettled, and whilst the wind remains in that quarter, the finger of the Aneroid oscillates up and down until the wind's course is changed. Another thing about the South-west wind, is that it goes down under one condition and one only, so far as I know, viz., if it veers towards the West, which it often does about 5 o'clock, it always slackens. If it does not change from its old haunt it will keep on blowing alike in the night and in the day, for thirty-six hours or so. Western winds always slacken off between half-past four and half past six, and finally die out just before sunset. A gentle S.W. blow is rare.

Wind and what it does with Tents.—218—The action of wind on a tent is peculiar. It might be supposed that it blows straight on to it. It does more or less on higher elevation; down on the land it curves and curls like driven smoke, but if you leave the churchyard and climb the steeple you will find it goes more steadily and straight on at you. What it then does to tents is this: it makes the fly sheet flap tremendously, and you wonder why. It would not flap so much if the tent were 50 feet higher. It flaps because the current of air gets beneath your fly sheet all the time, particularly if the fall of it is high up from the ground. There is no better wind trap than a lofty fly sheet. Whatever design of tent, the ends of fly should come down to, say, a foot from the ground. It will be noticed that when the wind is blowing that the one side of the tent is played in and out fast from and then to you, as it were. If you watch the opposite side of the tent you will notice that the concave one makes the other convex, and vice versa, and every movement is marked by

a flapping rattle. Now when all this fuss is on, the jam is not so sweet, one's pillow is hard, and sleep is far away. So it must be stopped.

Another action of wind is downward puffs coming in blasts upon a tent with a pressure that the poles won't stand. Squalls are a dangerous thing to boats, to tents, to hayricks, to houses, and trees. Let me state a case. On the little island in Lough Leven that faces the pass of Killiecrankie, I was once encamped. A South-west wind had got up. I had bamboo poles 1½ inches in thickness, strongly jointed. The tent was a strong one pegged down by some 15 or 16 iron pegs. We were getting our breakfast when one of these puffs came dead down on the tent as though it were a fall of rocks. It snapped off both poles one-third of the way down, just as if they had been made of common, dry sticks. Had there been another tent on the opposite side, possibly the coming wind would have kicked it down too. I have known fly sheets ripped and poles broken, and comfort for the time being destroyed. The dodge of the ground pinning of the tent and fly is only recommended for occasions when the camper is caught with no possibility of fleeing, or with such impedimenta as he could not move.

Another thing I have to mention about the wind. In Camping under a slope, say on flat ground with a steep slope behind, you will find the wind goes down, hugging the ground towards the foot of slope, and it will then take an upward curve. In a very heavy blow, close under the wall of a mill stable, I knew this to happen, that is to say, there was a sloping, low roof down to the tent a few feet away, and a current of wind played and dipped under the fly, lifting it up and the tent with it. Appropriately enough we were just beginning our tea.

When all is said and done, however, these cases are rather the exception than the rule.

Change of Wind.—219.—I want to emphasise the custom of moving when the wind veers from the East to the West, or from the North-east to the South-west, which it does, rather than risk anything. I recollect when I was Camping on a cliff in North Mayo, about 130 feet above the sea, that the wind got up in the night, and there was positively no shelter behind a 6-ft. "A"

tent I was then using. This little home threatened to be swept away. At 2 o'clock I was awakened by the gale, I never hesitated a moment, but put on boots, drew all the pegs, put them into my pocket, gathered up my tent with the poles, and then carried it away *en bloc* and pitched it against the end of a cabin on a cabbage bed. It was that or nothing. Then, doubling "everything" up in the ground-sheet, I carried the lot in at a second journey and just spread it on the floor—save the mark—and turned in, and had a beautiful night's sleep preparatory to a hard day in the teeth of that same wind.

The moral of this personal experience is, that but for the sleep I thus had, for I did not rise until 8 o'clock, I could not have borne the fatigue of hard plugging against the head wind, nor would my nerves have been fortified for being shot at, as I was later in the day, with a shot gun at about 40 yards range.

When "moving" is out of the question, however, there are still ways of protecting the tent. I wish to name one. On one occasion I was encamped at Inchogoile Island. The protection seemed almost perfect from every quarter except one. The tent stood there for five or six days when the wind suddenly took it into its head to come round and attack that one opening, with full blast upon the tent. There was not another pitch to be had. Bushes were cut down with a hatchet that I had in the boat, and these were laid one against another, upright, with a low tree for a base. They formed a little hedge about 5-ft. high, being supported below by rocks and stones. The effect was magical; the flapping and rattling of the fly-sheet ceased and a glorious night's rest was ensured.

For a permanent holiday camp, such as one might have with one's wife and family, near the sea or on some cliff, I would recommend a screen, say an inexpensive sheet not less that 6 feet in height, and made about 11 feet long. This can be set up by three temporary poles to be had in any wood. These should be erected and made moveable to East, West, North, or South. That it has not yet been adopted and used "life" size is, I believe, a fact. I adopt the same plan, however, on a small scale, for my "Primus" stove when cooking just inside the tent door. If it is effective for a "Primus," why not for a tent? Such a thing, too, could be carried in a boat, the sculls and boat hook would

hold it. I have had too many miserable nights through being "caught" when the wind arose unexpectedly, to overlook emphasising the importance of attention to this matter.

I have found circular haystacks perfect traps with regard to shelter. They seem to afford no shelter, or at any rate they seem to aggravate the flapping of the fly sheet.

Down-Pegging.—220.—Where a tent has been pitched in an exposed place and there is no shelter to fly to, I recommend a dodge that I have tried many a time and which can be managed from every boat and every cycle camp, supposing it is prepared for. A thin line, strength according to tent, say, of 30 yards or so, and with two spare pegs works wonders in the following manner: First peg the tent out taut. See that every peg is fast in the ground, and that the vertical strain is up to the utmost stitch, and the down strain strong and firm also. Then take the loose end of the line and attach it to a peg, insert this, say, three feet away from the tent door. Give the line a turn round the middle of the tent pole 2 feet 6 inches from the ground, and carry it under the fly round the body of the tent. Give it a twist round the stern pole and on round the tent to the same place in front, and again a turn under and over the first hitch. Now carry it outside the fly sheet with another peg placed three feet from the stern pole. Give it a turn round the pole also and round the peg again, and make your line taut. Then carry it out over the fly sheet again, and round to that first-mentioned peg in front.

The effect of this is that the tent is held fast down to the ground, and so is the fly. No part of it can flap because it is under pressure. Many a night have I secured rest by doing this, both with small cycle tents and with large, powerful boating tents, on wild and exposed places in Scotland, Ireland, and England.

The question is so important that I have had this drawing specially done with a view to making it quite clear. Will the reader, therefore, follow the instructions :—

A is a large peg to which the line is made fast. It is then rove once round the pole B, carried under the fly sheet C round to a second peg at foot of pole behind, then round the other side

coming out at D, one turn again round the pole past E over the fly sheet round to peg over the fly sheet F and down to the peg A.

To repeat: A is the first line: G is the finish.

It is well to give a downward hitch by the same or separate line to prevent them creeping up the pole. It is the DOWN-PEGGING that gives them security.

Molestation.—221.—What is meant by MOLESTATION is being wilfully disturbed out of a spirit of sheer devilment. The nearest case that I have ever known in regard to that point happened under curious conditions. On a place called "Black Rock" after 15 days delightful Camping on the Blackwater and other Irish rivers, we were spending our last night, and just in the twilight we pitched on a bit of public ground. To say that the howling mob that hung about our tent till 11 o'clock at night mustered 150 is no exaggeration, but beyond kicking the guy lines and throwing pebbles at the tent, yelling like devils, and shouting and singing, there was no harm done. Soon after 11 we turned in, put out the lights, and all was soon as quiet as on a country field. It was a nuisance, but it was the only alternative, for had we gone two miles up to a hotel in the centre of the city, we should have had to come back, even if we could have left our

boat and Camping kit in a convenient and safe place, which certainly seemed impossible. The best plan to adopt, as far as possible, in the rare event of MOLESTATION, then, is to try and grin and bear it. Savage attacks, save by the glorious Red Man on the Praries, I have never known.

Night Surprises.—222.—Several non-campers have remarked, "of course, you take a pistol with you and lay it at hand in case of surprises !" Possibly in the backwoods or in wild parts this might be necessary, but in the confines of the British Isles there appears to be no necessity. To begin with, if robbery were intended, Mr. Robber would possibly have sense enough to know that there is not much about a camp worth endangering his life for, and that the camper probably is no better off, or very little, than himself. Hence, night surprises do not bring danger from that quarter, and I show elsewhere almost the only surprises that we are likely to receive or need anticipate.

Safety.—223.—The person who proposes to camp for the first time, particularly if alone, has some slight trepidations. He is somewhat nervous as to whether it is quite safe, and a prudent thing to do. This is one of the reasons why the first nighter rarely sleeps well, often hardly at all.

"MY FIRST NIGHT IN A TENT.

By T. H. Holding.

(*From the Irish Cyclist.*)

Can I ever forget it ? There may pass from my memory the brightest days and memories of youth's early years, the loftiest truimphs of a useful life. Pass all these, and more, but——

The planning, the delight in making, the first struggles in tent pitching, and, last of all, lying down in it ! Can all this pass ? It is amongst the vividest little bit in the corner of my mind to this hour. It was all so novel, so great an achievement, and so original, too ! Every square inch of a tent a man makes himself is *original !* I can prove it.

FIRST PITCH.

There was a procession to it. It was on a summer's eve and long ago. The site, just South of Sunderland, and near the spot on which that most original man, the late Sir W. Allen, M.P., built his new home.

I got a nautical man to show me the mystery of the clove hitch !

Up it went. "A 1," said the nautical man, and it was. Then, on the Saturday, it was duly re-pitched in the back garden. I gave a quiet Sunday evening party, so to say—after Church, of course. About nine persons got inside. It was a simple six feet, all ways —I don't think it could well have been less.

Then, with my Di Vernon canoe atop of a N.E. passenger carriage, I took it to Leith, and so, *via* Stirling, to Loch Katrine. Never mind where that first camp was. But, as the Scotch say, "I mind it weel." I did not sleep that first night as I should. Here, if it interests the reader, is my history of the night. Mem. —How important! Pepys, and all the giant writers of diaries overlooked "The Diary of a Night."

THE FIRST DIARY OF A NIGHT.

11 p.m.—I am trying to smoke wet tobacco. The River Forth has been swollen by a storm. Down goes the pipe. Hush! What's that? Sombody about. Tramps? Thief? Put my purse under sole of my foot inside stocking! All is again still. Make up pillow. Try it. Too lumpy. Good idea, put boots under it. Look for them. Lost? Where can they be? Oh, bother it, got 'em on!

11.30—Turned in at last. Had a hard day. Tossed on the deep literally for 13 hours. I wonder do people sleep in tents. I can't. What's that falling on the tent? I must get up to see. Unfasten tent. Grass all wet with heavy dew. Wet my boots. How silly! Only a stray leaf or two from a tree.

12.50—Still wide awake. Must improve the mind—feel something needs improving. Perhaps it's the pillow. Probably I was not tired enough. So I again sit up. Do worms prowl about in the night? Do earwigs assault one's ears in the night? Wonder if there are any toads in Scotland, if they are small, and if so, surely they can get inside? Horrible! A cold sweat. I fear and hate all reptiles, and most of all toads. I feel sure there is one by my face this moment ready to spring at my nostrils. Up I jump. I can see his eyes. How vexing!

All my matches wet: can't get a light at all. Grass too wet to walk on or I'd get up and stay outside until the toads and things go to rest. I can't.

1 a.m.—I get under a blanket, cover up my head. Shut my eyes to pretend to sleep. I feel I can't go to sleep. Scorpions, snakes, adders, worms, snails cover every inch of my carnal body. I am in pain, and the awfulness of it. No Dante could describe the very terrors which laid hold of me in the watches of that awful night. My angel deserted my eyelids. I would be able to sleep no more until the blessed sleep of death gave me for aye the peace I longed for. I would have cried ironically, 'Oh, Death, where is thy sting?' or, why so many stings?

'Heigh, sir, sir! Oh, there! Do awake, mon! The porridge. Do you na ken it's a quarter past seven? It's getting cold, the porridge is. Come, sir. I'll put it on the hob. I have been stirring it for you this half hour, and milked the coo. Come on, sir.'

Yes, the good old bailiff had invited me to breakfast in his trim whitened stone cottage at seven o'clock. At 1 a.m. I had evidently fallen into a deep sleep of six hours and a quarter, unbroken, save the sense of a nightmare that I was being ushered into eternity.

Ah! Since that fateful 'first night' in a tent, how many moments have I laid awake in vain distorted imaginings? Not one. As the days' laden hours glided so flittingly by so the nights became all too short for the heavy sleep; the pillows none too soft, and which one would throw to the farthest corner of the room at home, became a luxury, and like the slumber of healthy babes, I sleep through the hours and wake—a bit stiff because of yesterday's exertions. But the morning dip, and I feel—though I am not a giant—quite refreshed. Hungrily anticipating breakfast, keen to pack and be away on board my old Canadian 'Moyola,' or under the white wings of the 'Severn,' or in my homely old 'Erne' on Irish waters."

In ordinary river and land Camping in England, the worst disturbances that can be feared are from cattle or horses that may be in the field, and from people who from some distance see your light and do not understand it, perhaps visit the tent directly the light is out and you have turned in, to know what you are doing there and who you are. The latter sometimes happens with a peremptory order to be away next morning. On dozens of occasions policemen have visited my camp at night under these precise conditions, but without the peremptory order. We have no record of night thieves, having missed nothing from the tent in the night. One disturbance happened to me on the banks of the Wey, where at one o'clock in the morning a party from the adjacent gipsy camp came and were throwing the nets in the water for fish and bait and driving them in. They clamoured for whisky, but our party of three had accidently forgotten to bring any—as usual.

The much-talked-of pest of adders and snakes is, I think, purely imaginary. Most of us have seen the creatures in the neighbourhood of woods and scrub, but I never saw one whilst Camping, and they have never, as a terror or disturbance, crossed my mind.

There is, in fact, no danger to the camper in the British Isles and it is surprising when we think of the hundreds of Englishmen who will go Camping in uncivilised places after game chiefly, or exploration, that they give no records of camps being broken up thus. Let the camper, then, alone or in company, rest quite assured of the safety of it.

Cattle and Tents.—224.—There is no accounting for what cattle will do for the camper. Most of us can, no doubt, relate stories of their depredations, or other stories counterbalancing because they turned innocent and harmless. It seems to depend on the cattle, or one of them. A vicious or too curious animal, which is possibly older and whose actions are watched and imitated by the juniors, may take the initiative. Sometimes they do not take the slightest notice of a camp. I can recollect five tents standing in one field for four nights and days, in which there were 29 head of cattle, and they never came near us, having evidently no "curiosity bumps." I have known a herd of half-a-dozen young cattle that the more they were driven off the more determined were they to stay, and their effort in each case was to come to sniff at the tent and scratch their necks on the guy ropes.

The most unpleasant time for their visitations is in the dead of night. Sound travels on the ground and they have one par-particular way of coming to a tent. Probably they are not hungry, but when they approach a tent, and at an average distance of about 20 yards, they will begin to eat. You can hear the grass pulled, and, in fact, can feel the effect of it on your sensitive nerves. It is no good persuading yourself, Mr. Camper, that those cattle are passing on and eating their way beyond you. They are all eating, or pretending to eat, until they come to within a foot or two of your very head. Then you will hear their snort, for they can smell you. They are perfectly conscious that there is humanity inside. When they get scent of this, they are usually too cautious to upset the tent, but they are too fascinated to retire. They will feel and rub their noses against the lines. Very likely if you shout to them they will retreat a few paces. In ten minutes, however, they will renew the attack. On some half-dozen occasions I have

had to get up, and, oh ! the nuisance of leaving the cosy and comfortable tent. Down has gone the quilt, off has come my sleeping bag, out in the cold night air I have had to go in my slippers, with the ground wet with dew. No stick at hand, no stones, no missiles to hurl at the enemy, I have had to drive them off, not in the sweetest of tempers, by unearthly yells.

I have then returned to bed, the whole operation having taken about 20 minutes. Just as I have begun to get warm again I have heard the brutes tugging at the grass again, eating their way back to the tent, and so necessitating repeating the operation.

A friend of mine had a camp on the Solent, and a drove of pigs took possession while he was absent. There was not much left of the tent when he returned. Another friend of mine Camping on the Ouse, left his pitch for a few minutes, when a cow came down to the tent, above which was floating a little silk Union Jack. This unpatriotic beast hauled down that flag, pulled it off the stick and ate it. On the Foyle I once had a whole night of cattle performances.

Whenever, then, it is at all possible it is advisable, even if the Camping ground is not so inviting in many respects, to camp where cattle are not, and where peace consequently is. They are not to be trusted, and there is an end of it.

Unprotected Tents.—225.—Tents should not be left for even half a day, unless someone is put to tend them, and so see that they are in no way meddled with. True, I have left my tent hundreds of times for practically whole days, and the only things I have ever known missed on my return have been cigars, tobacco, and matches, jam, or a few little things like bags of fruit, string of chops tied to tent pole. There are places, and the camper must judge of them, where he cannot have, or thinks he does not need, his tent to be watched during his absence. That is a matter on which the circumstances, surroundings, and other conditions to which no rule can be made to apply, must determine his action. To merely fasten up the door of a tent is nothing, though it is a prudent thing to do, for the reason that if a loafer comes around he would take some time at the opening operation, and so be more

likely to be detected than if he could walk right in. An open tent, besides, shows all sorts of things that might tempt a person not a thief, who might pay a visit in an unguarded moment, such as once happened to me. Some friends drove three miles to bring me a basket of tomatoes, grapes, and other fruit in Ireland, they knowing where the tent was pitched. On my landing at the tent at 7 p.m. the basket was found there, but the grapes were gone save one little bunch. They were taken away by a nurse girl who had been walking alongside the lake with her wards.

The annexed illustration gives what can be the result of leaving a tent unprotected, for Mr. Fry who loans the sketch, informs me it is, as a picture, no exaggeration.

Take another instance : Some friends at Fermoy, as we passed down the enchanting little stream, would insist on our spending the whole Sunday at their house, which was across several fields and some distance lower down. They sent a boy to look after the tent, and as he would be rather lonely he got some companions to accompany him. We gave him a tin of tongue and some bread, and a pot of jam ; a knife, fork, spoon, and plate, so that he could have his lunch and his tea. On returning to the camp we asked how he had fared, and he replied that he had had "a fine time." So we gave him half-a-crown, wished him good-night, and turned in. Next morning we found that not only the food provided for him had been eaten, but all our bread had disappeared, all our butter was gone ; the fruit tins were empty, also the honey pot, and most of the sugar had vanished. In fact, there had been more food consumed in those few hours than would have served us three days' cruising.

Again, on a somewhat exposed field our tent was pitched whilst we had a day on shore. We engaged an old soldier to superintend it, and it was eminently successful. He said, "Sure, I can guard your tent, for I have guarded Her Majesty in Windsor Castle." His meals were brought from a neighbouring house. This man touched nothing, and did not even use all of the tobacco we left for him to smoke. On the next occasion, everything was found at night as we had left it, except a lantern.

Once on the Shannon the wind had changed during our absence on a cruise to Boyle, and, in the afternoon, the tent had

[*E. Horsfield.*] "THE TENT I LEFT BEHIND ME."

blown down in a gust, and we found it carefully put up again and nothing disturbed.

There are, of course, hundreds of instances to illustrate the uncertainty of leaving tents. A list of more exciting and interesting cases, and far less pleasant, some indeed leading to most unpleasant sequels could be mentioned. A party wishing to enjoy themselves, while leaving the multifarious articles in and around the tent, should first satisfy themselves by making some arrangement, whether by a personal watcher, or by pitching the tent in sight of a house, or some other plan, so that they can go away with easy minds.

The most ideal camp should, undoubtedly, be out of sight and sound of a house. Yet, it is clear, that we are often dependent upon what a house can supply, and in our absence to have to worry as to the safety of our things is not pleasant. Even if only a trifling thing is stolen or a little damage done, it is disturbing and causes after worry.

Divided Tents.—226.—It is not an unknown expedient where brother and sister sleep in one tent to have a drop sheet dividing it. This is a perfectly feasible expedient, decent and effective. The method of its construction is also simple. So that it may be entirely detached and placed away, or even turned into a spare fly sheet or a wind shield when out of action, it should be made to hitch to the top of the tent by hooks, strings, or buttons. If there is a ridge pole always used, it may be run over it and tied down to an under set of strings to hold it in position. The ends of the tent will simply require six hooks that will adjust themselves (must in fact be so fitted) that they will utilise the hooks already on the ends of the tent back and front door. The bottom of this centre drop-fly should be made a foot too long. A thin extra curtain two feet long must be sewn to the drop-fly one foot above the ground. The object of this is so that small impedimenta can be placed on the bottom of either side to keep it taut and from flapping free. Use such things as a small basket, a pair of boots, bread bag, &c. This secures its privacy. This curtain should not be white, but should be red, green, brown or dark shades for reasons which will be obvious.

A tent to take father and son, and mother and daughter, thus

comfortably, should be 7-ft. 6-ins. to 8-ft. wide, and not less than 7-ft. high. This plan of a united family camp is not an imaginary one of the author, but, with improvements of a practical nature, describes a Henley camp I saw pitched a few years ago.

Pitching in the Wet.—227.—This is rather an awkward thing to do, and keep all dry, and oneself at the same time. But having done it so often and without very much worry, I cease to have any dread of it.

The problem to solve is how to keep everything dry except the tent during the process of pitching, when and whilst there is nowhere to put the things under shelter. It was once said, "put a waterproof coat over the things," but one has to cover oneself with that. Put them under a bush; but it has been raining for hours, and the bush drops water. The ground sheet, tent, pegs, and poles should always be so packed that they can be got at practically first in an emergency. Our divergent methods of Camping do not always fit in with this idea. What are we to do? We pull out the tent and get out the pegs. We can leave all the rest in the boat, van, or motor, but with a cycle—well, that is different. So we will open out the ground sheet, and put the shiny side of the one half on the ground and the shiny part of the other half uppermost, i.e., folded over like a newspaper. We now put underneath this upper flap the things we immediately want, or those that have to come out of our bag first. We next unfurl the tent and get it pegged out quickly, then lift the sheet with the things on it into the tent, and pushing them off said sheet into a pile by the door, place the ground blanket on top of the sheet and peg both in position.

Another method is to temporarily put up the fly sheet first, or throw it over the lot and draw out what we require as we proceed.

This raises the question about putting a ground sheet on wet grass. This should be disposed of by the fact that ground sheets should be good, fresh, new, and safe against damp. If a little bit of dry straw or hay can be scattered over the wet grass before the ground sheet goes down, well, all the better alike for the sheet and comfort of the sleeper, though it is not by any means necessary.

Pitching in the Dark.—228.—This is generally a very objectionable process and should be avoided. To begin with, a site should be selected by sundown. Supposing a likely place does not turn up at the proper time, make the best of a second-rate one, rather than have to be pottering about in the dark. It takes three times longer than in daylight, is ten times nastier to all concerned, and the tent is three times as badly pitched at the end of it all. It is almost impossible to put a tent up in the dark, with a perfect sit and quickly. Light of some sort is very essential.

But how to do it, that is the question. My own plan is to open out a sheet or newspapers, and put all things thereon as, say, for Cycle Camping; placing the pegs at the handiest corner thereof, and all the other small things so that they can be seen. Then join up poles and fix up tent. Sort out the ground sheet, fix that and carry in the rest. They can be sorted when the candles are lit and the tent illuminated and made once more cheerful for the evening.

The ground should be very carefully "felt" out all over. Spikes have torn ground sheets, little hard pebbles have irritated one, thorns have annoyed one, and all on account of pitching in the dark—not an inevitable dilemma, surely!

Voluntary Help in Pitching.—229.—Frequently men, women, and sometimes children, who "get wind" of a camp, come bothering round. There are two things to do with them. As we are probably on their land, or their neighbour's land, we cannot well drive them off. Perhaps the best thing to do with them is to start them fetching and carrying; to lend a hand in getting the things together, and even in erecting the tent, such as holding a pole or handing the things into the tent, or fetching water. Then the trouble comes when you do not want anybody particularly, but could do with the help of one or two. It is awkward when there is a dozen, for it would be practically impossible to tip one and skip the others and alike, perhaps, a little unreasonable to tip them all, as they might think, satisfactorily. What is the solution? It is a little difficult when the numbers are great, but not when they are small. A slice of cake, an orange, an apple, or a sixpence to get toffy with, has some-

times been one's way out. My plan generally is more drastic: If youngsters, I select one or possibly two, and firmly bid the "ruck" to stand aside.

In boat and van Camping on farms, spectators are usually avoided.

Trenches Round Tent.—230.—Trenches are very valuable under certain conditions. I will name two or three cases to indicate the kind of pitch when a trench was an absolute necessity, and yet in neither case was a camp protected by it. A camper showed me a photograph recently which he took from the interior of his tent. Oozing from beneath his ground sheet as though the very tent pole was its source, a brooklet spreading a couple of feet in width was rushing down the slope in front. To be precise, the land on which the tent was pitched had been picked, because it was soft ground, with a very slight depression. Heavy rain came on, and from higher ground above, flowed down to this spot. The tent was, therefore, in a brook. The photograph was shown with the following words: "Let me show what your wonderful light ground sheet will do. Tons of water must have flowed under my tent, yet everything was dry, and the top of the sheet was dry where I sat."

Case No. 2. At the extreme end of Maam Bay, after passing, Hags Castle, there is a precipitous mountain over which the wind whistles in awful currents. It is the most dangerous spot for sailing, and the most uncongenial one in bad weather for Camping, I believe, in the British Isles. On a green slope just past it we got what shelter was possible from the rising green slope behind, and three of us pitched our camp. The wind of the early night brought on heavy rain which continued for many hours. The water ran down the slope behind on its way to the lake, and the ground sheet was literally suspended, so to say over a brook. Having seen a good deal of service, part of it had become damp and uncomfortable. It was then that the trench was dug. "The horse was stolen." Other cases of a precise nature could be mentioned. There is a double purpose in calling attention to this fact, for there are various conditions that must be duly considered. It will be well in pitching a tent at any time to avoid these little hills behind us, as no matter how

good the sheet is or how promising the weather, it is the unexpected that always happens.

A beautiful starlight night, or when the moon shines clear, and not a cloud is to be seen, is often the precursor of weather conditions we least expect. Like a kaleidoscope it plays all sorts of tunes without notice. Again, many campers cannot, and more, WILL not take anything with which to dig a trench.

When the camp is fixed for one night it hardly seems necessary, and besides, as we get permission on other persons' lands, it is a thing, when the trench is dug, to be done with care. For instance, even in the wilds of Ireland, where a house may not be in sight or a hedge or a tree, nothing but wild moorland, I have seen an Irish peasant insist on digging the trench himself when we have borrowed a shovel. And why? Because he was careful to remove the green sod and plant it ready to go back into place when we departed. This hint taught me a lesson I have never forgotten, and never fail to practise when trench digging has been a necessity.

In pitching a holiday camp or a permanent camp, a trench should be dug, if on a slope, and the following is the best plan on which to cut it :—

Do not begin nearer than a foot from the tent. It need not be more than 3 inches deep. After the cross section is cut, slope the corners out at an angle of 45, and continue them for about 18 inches. This is presuming, of course, that the head of the tent is, as all tents should be, pitched a little high. Trenches running parallel with the sides or walls of the tent are not necessary. When leaving the camp, let the Irishman's hint be followed and fill in the ground as though a tent had never been there.

Wet Walls of Tent.—231.—In turning in at night it is important that everything inside the tent should be placed that, in the event of rain running down the walls, they should be out of reach of the moisture. With an ample fly sheet this precaution, so far as the sides are concerned, is not of great importance, and if there is an end driving wind, supposing a shield is put, it is of less importance. Where damp strikes a fabric that is rolled up in a bundle, it travels all over it and through it—one piece of

the texture soaking the moisture from another. A damp pillow takes a long time to dry. A damp singlet we may use under a pillow, but it is not a thing to wear. The day that it is rendered unfit for wear is the day you will need it.

Spraying in Tents.—232.—This is what is known as the fine mist that is forced through the tent when rain falls with extreme heaviness, particularly if driven by wind pressure. It will then penetrate almost any tent, except heavy linen ones. It is said that the fine close linen, No. 4, admits this spray for a short time, i.e.. until it thickens. I have camped much with this material. I feel I cannot praise it too highly, all the more so because I have never found this spray enter it. The ordinary bell tents in the Army admit this spray, and under a storm men throw their mackintoshes round their shoulders till it is passed. Heavy, gentle falling rain will scarcely cause any damp or moisture inside any tent. Much, however, depends on its tautness.

Drops inside a Tent.—233.—Sometimes under a heavy rain the provoking drip, drip, begins in some inconvenient place. This rarely happens unless the interior has been touched. I have many times been asked to explain how this is. It is quite simple. The wet on the outside of the fabric creates its own conduit, and so flows off; but when pressure is applied to the fabric from the interior, the very act of the inner compression causes the dripping, i.e., conducts a passage clean through the stuff. Everybody has discovered that to draw the finger lightly down to the ground from the drip spot stops it, but when this is done it may begin to drip on each side of the mark. You must then follow down another channel by drawing the finger or back of the hand down to the ground until it stops. In small tents it is difficult to avoid touching. The real preventative is to have taut walls. Creases, folds, slackness, and hollows are wet traps. An umbrella keeps out wet because it is taut. A badly pitched tent is a wet tent.

Dew on Tents.—234.—Dew is almost the same in its effect as rain. Just as the sun comes out, when the air begins to get a little warmer, I have seen the dew run in almost like rain through muslin, with a little slackness along the middle of an "A" tent.

Snow on Tents.—235.—During an Easter camp on the Dee we had a two inch fall of snow in the night after a bitterly cold day. The action of snow on tents has consequences and possibilities. To begin with, no matter how tightly the tent is pegged out, the snow as it falls remains on the fabric, and all that falls adheres to that which is already there. In this case there was a tolerable pressure in the morning, caused by a three-quarters of an inch of icy snow, as it had formed on the fly sheet which was borne down. At the last Christmas camp of the Cycle Camping Association, two tents collapsed because of the weight of a considerable snow-fall—about four inches—which came down in the night. In both cases it was owing to the weight which the delicate bamboo poles could not stand. The poles were said to be amateur work.

Warming a Tent.—236.—It is generally claimed that a fly sheet materially adds to the warmth of a tent in cold weather. Whilst I should be loth to dispute this claim, I have never discovered much difference in that respect. However, we may agree in this, that it does not make it colder. In very cold weather by closing the doors, simply leaving the usual ventilation open above, a "Primus" stove at half cock will materially add to the interior warmth. The interior of tents that have to be artificially warmed, create a risk. At any rate, care must be used, for all of them are more or less inflammable, as instance the following two cases: The accidental swinging of a candle one night, caused the roof to be taken out of the first cycle tent ever constructed, in less than a minute. The second case is that of an eight foot boat tent, made of Willesden canvas, which contained clothing and other things to the value of £40. It was pitched near a hedge. Its occupant asked me for a match—I gave him one. He put his head inside the tent door to light the match and carelessly threw it down. It caught the fabric, and whilst we went for a few minutes to assist at launching his canoe, the tent was destroyed with nearly £20 worth of property.

The mere closing of the doors, closing the tent up carefully, in fact, on a cold night, has a magical effect upon raising the temperature. Note that when once the doors are opened there is an ingress of cold air which has to be warmed again. Moral: In cold weather, then, keep the tent door closed.

Tents in Wet.—237.—It is commonly believed that only heavy materials will keep out wet. As a matter of fact, it is not so much the thickness as the closeness—the well-madeness—of the material, which is the secret. The question of quality has much to do with tents. Here is a list of the fabrics that are generally in use. This list is put in order of lightness :—

(1) Silk.—Japanese, of good quality, is strongest, therefore best for tents.

(2) "Thintus" comes next in lightness, and makes our tents one-third heavier than silk.

(3) Lawn.—Chiefly in two qualities, i.e., ordinary U.S.A. and Egyptian. One-quarter heavier than "Thintus."

(4) Linen.—Fine material, and should be unbleached. This closes up by rain. Twice the weight of lawn.

(5) Fine Canvas.—Fairly strong stuff and wet-resisting. Twice the weight of linen.

(6) Canvas.—Heaviest and strongest of all, capable of resisting wind and rain, and lasting 12 years.

(7) Brown Calico.—Cheap, bulky, and serviceable.

(8) Calico Sheeting.—Strong and rather heavy.

(9) Unbleached Wigan Sheeting.—Makes fine family tents and is very dry.

(10) Tent Cotton Duck.—Chiefly U.S.A., and used for marquees.

(11) Heavy Cotton Duck.—As above, but treble weight.

(12) Proof Canvas (Willesden).—Stiff, and bad to fold, strong and good.

(13) Proof Duck.—Thin, and good as above.

(14) Heavy Canvas (Sailcloth).—Now rarely used for tents; makes good buckets.

Drying a Tent.—238.—If tents are to be packed away for a period, no matter how short, care must be taken to dry them first. Even partially drying a cotton or linen fabric means its destruction. If it is so packed away mildew and rot are inevitable. The parts that require most drying are where the hem and eyes of the fly sheet and all double parts are. The tent, the ground curtains, loops, and bottom part will take three times as long as the tent itself.

The question will arise, "Do you recommend packing tents up

rolled?" Certainly, if they are absolutely dry. This is the way all fabrics are kept in stock. We may take that, then, as worth thinking of.

Regarding a silk tent, this should not be folded and unfolded at all, except for some special purpose. Silk cuts itself if creased, and twisting lines about it has a bad effect. It should be put away more or less like a pocket handkerchief—all in a "mush."

Packing Tent up Wet.—239.—Very heavy tents are nasty things to pack up wet, because they cannot be wrung out; most lighter tents and flys can. Packing up in the wet, however, is no rarity, but a pretty frequent necessity. Trains have to be caught and engagements kept, so the camp must be struck.

This is the best plan I know of under this unsatisfactory alternative. Pack up all utensils and food in their baskets and bags, and place them near the tent door. Next tackle all bedding, etc., in the same manner. Pack up the ground blanket, but not the ground sheet. Keep the latter for emergencies until the last, i.e., cast it over the dry things. The tent may be taken down and the fly left up on the poles. The tent being pretty dry, can be packed also. Everything can now be got ready for the cycle or boat, save the fly, and even the things that are ready can be put in their cases. This fly—good friend as it is—may then be taken down, wrung out, and packed away where its dampness can do no harm. Take the earliest moment to place all damp things out to dry.

Tent Curtain and Ground Sheet.—240.—Tents sewn to ground sheets will, unless care is taken, land in trouble. The Holding model of ground sheet is in all cases curvilinear. The only straight part is the door. Every tent, more or less, sits out. It therefore seems to be rational to let the sheet follow the line of the tent, which it should do. When rain comes on, it will run straight off to earth, but a good deal will follow the curtain, will indeed, like something alive, travel over the ground sheet. The little straggling brooklets will find their way under the ground blanket, and one will feel unpleasant dampness in certain parts.

To avoid this, before turning in, pull the curtain away from the ground sheet, particularly at the head. Therefore, any tent with

the ground sheet sewn to it should have a fly sheet, and a big one so that no water touches the main edifice.

Tent to Tent, end-on.—241.—I know a camper who camps with two tents. They are both quaint and original. He began Camping with a canoe, but on getting hold of "Cycle and Camp" by the writer, he began Cycle-Camping. He uses thin unbleached canvas, and without poles. He uses bent ribs, on a Gipsy pattern. One of these tents, which is about 4-ft. high, 4-ft. wide on the floor, with an apsidal end, he makes his living room, and undoubtedly snug it is, albeit, possibly a little close in hot weather. This is 6-ft. long.

MOTOR "GIPSY" TENT.

The annexe is a second tent, similarly constructed, supported by hoops, gipsy-wise, and is built on to the door of the aforesaid. Both the tent and the annexe have separate doors for keeping out weather, which may be left open, of course, for ventilation.

What is the purpose of this second tent? It contains the stove, the boots, the packages, and everything that is wanted for the culinary and dietary division, in fact, it becomes the kitchen, and possibly, a good deal of washing or wiping up is done in the annexe.

For one who wishes to go "a-gipsying," or to have a lonely but comfortable camp for a protracted period, this method may be commended.

For a meeting such as the one held on the Broads at the formation of the B.C.A., two or even three tents were joined end to end.

DIVISION V.

Divergent as the following subjects composing this division are, I deem them of the highest importance to the success alike of the camp and the comfort of the camper.

Outdoor cooking and camp fires come in here as a sort of semi-romantic section of Camping, for they play a big part. Secondly comes the question of clothes, which none can ignore. Thirdly, no one can camp without proper culinary utensils, and without having efficiency in their use. Fourthly, the question of toilet should receive full attention, for is not cleanliness next to Godliness? Fifthly, if we are to pitch our camp properly, we must know all about our pegs and slides. And lastly, even the most careless person cannot afford to overlook the simple ins and outs of surgical and medical considerations.

These various subjects, then, make profitable studies, and as such are put before the reader.

CHAPTER XV.

GIPSY'S KITCHEN.

Real Camp Fires.—242.—Camping is additionally enjoyable when with few or many we abide on some of the wild spots still to be found in the Kingdom. A party of, say, four men arrive on a wooded shore of a lake, or the banks of a lonely stream, two of them will set to building a camp fire, whilst the other two erect tent. The cooking will then be done outside. After the meal, the whole party, on a quiet Summer's evening, will sit round, and songs without a sting, and stories without obscenity, will be rendered and told.

Once, on the fringe of a pine wood, a lake in front, our camp was pitched. On a clear bit of ground beneath the mighty firs, a big fire glowed. Large boughs of gorse were thrown upon it till the flames leaped 12 feet high and lit the dark recesses of these grim trunks like the outline of pillars in some huge cathedral nave. From a crowded hotel there came a troupe to lend to the enjoyment by beautiful singing. Hours passed rapidly ; beautiful was the spirit of enjoyment, without a suggestion to offend.

Stick Fires.—243.—The trouble with the average light Camping appliances being used on STICK FIRES, is that they get black and so mess things up, and take a lot of cleaning. With a sailing boat there is plenty of room for rough appliances, such as a "billy," a big frying pan, and several pots. One can do a lot of cooking with a stick fire. I, for one, prefer enamelled pans that will "nest," and in a boat, such as a canoe-yawl or a

small yacht, where shore-cooking is done, there is always a place to put these things away.

How to make a Stick Fire.—244.—A stick fire is a simple thing to make if you know the way. Experience is the best

ROUND THE CAMP FIRE.

possible teacher. The first thing to look for is the direction of the wind. Whatever way the wind comes from, put a line of flat stones *broadside* to the wind. Avoid placing either side of your fireplace *to* the wind. Place the two lines of stones firmly and fitting one on the other about 6 inches high, and, say 7 wide on a bit of level ground. The size of the "billy" fixes its width. Its length, of course, has to be determined by the num-

ber of pans you want to use. On the present occasion we are going to cook several things. Put on the ground some paper or dry heather. Then the finest dry sticks you can procure. On top add a number of other sticks a bit larger, and then still larger, until the pile is two or three inches above the stones.

THE CORRECT MODE.

From your paraffin tin pour a fair sprinkling over the whole. When you apply a match there is a flare three feet high. As this flare subsides, put the pans in their place. These should be broad rather than deep, as the latter are slow. There should be great heating surface below, and as little above as possible.

Number of Pans on Stick Fire.—245.—In this case, we want to boil some potatoes and French beans. We put the

THE PANS IN POSITION.

French beans in a corn-flour bag, and the potatoes into the

water into the same pot. We are also stewing some chops—stewed chops are good. These go into the second pan. Just as the potatoes are about half done, before the chops are quite done, put a third kettle or pan on with three inches of water in, if you desire to make tea or coffee for the party. The whole of these can be kept going at once. Your fire will need constant attention, because you are going in for rapid cooking, and you have but a small fire-place. Big sticks are slow and will retard the fire. When you find the fire go dull, and fresh sticks are put on, get the thinnest plate you possess and fan it at the semi-windward end. You will find you have a blaze in a moment.

Wet Sticks.—246.—By dodging—and it can generally be dodged—a small, active fire can be kindled, using WET STICKS. The wet does not get into the wood, and almost instantly, if there is sufficient first heat, the outside wet will be dried off, and ignition follows.

I have cooked in rain (keeping my back dry by the help of a mackintosh) with wet sticks, which had, however, been previously collected but simply thrown under a tree. If sticks are to be depended upon, with a "foine evening, sor," the careful camper will collect, at least, enough for cooking two meals, for stick hunting amongst wet bushes is not desirable. These sticks can be put either under the fly sheet or alongside the tent, with something thrown over them to keep the worst of the wet off. Fir sticks make good fires. These can generally be picked up in abundance where there are pine trees growing. Fir cones are only tolerable, and contain less resin than the wood proper, and are very slow. They rather make embers and glow than flame, and they certainly have not the same heating power as sticks. Of course, your companion has been all the time gathering sticks from the wood and breaking them up into 18-inch lengths. If the wind "whistles" they fire too strongly at one end, and all the heat is driven out at the other, and is acting as a great cooler on the pans. Therefore, put a flat stone to shield the wind off at that end, and you will cook all the quicker. The fire having been used for all of these processes, if frying has to be done, such as steaks, chops, bacon or eggs, the embers are best, and they cook very quickly.

If you are wise, you will put a good big stone to sit on, and

thus do your cooking comfortably. If the wind is a little cold, put your coat on your back, with your arms free beneath, and button it round the neck, and it will thus make a wind shield.

Earth-hole Oven.—247.—A hole the depth of a small bucket may be dug in the earth and any quantity of sticks, broken or cut short enough not to obtrude above the top, should be placed in this hole, the upper rim of which should have a series of flat stones placed round, so that the centre is a kind of small funnel through which the sticks can be inserted, and the smoke and flame exude, but to keep inside as much heat as possible. While this is in process hot water may be boiled on the "funnel" or some sub-opening and other things cooked, though that of course is subsidiary.

Bread Baking in Earth-hole.—248.—What shall we do with our vertical earth oven? We can bake bread and cook meat, etc. in it. If dough has been made by the yeast process, the bread can be put into almost anything, such as a biscuit tin, which should be well greased beforehand. When we have ceased to put on fuel, with a long stick for a poker, fend away the ashes from the bottom practically to the last inch and place the bread tin (a round one is best) on these embers, or rather surround the tin with them. Pile up the ashes pretty well all round, not forgetting to keep at least part of the ventilated top of the tin clear. There must be freedom for the dough to rise, and hot air must play on it. On the top of this tin put some old tin shields to hold the cold earthen sod fire, as you cover up the hole leaving but a tiny ventilator open. If in the process a heavy drenching rain should come on, take measures, such as sticks, branches, or paper and sticks to break off the wet. The bread should be baked in one hour and twenty minutes, a little less or more, according to the degree of heat and other causes. Vessels containing meat may be treated in the same manner and a joint can be so cooked.

Lone Camp.—249.—In the thinly inhabited parts of the Highlands of Scotland, or the shores of rivers, birch and other woods exist, and where restrictions are almost non-existent, and where a permanent camp may be fixed. There are camps, some

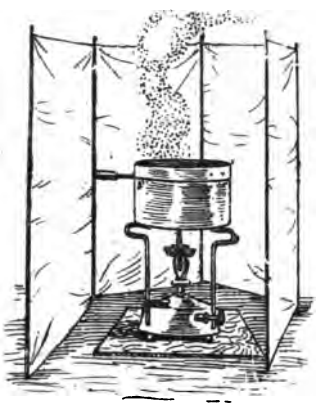
CAMP FIRE IN THE BACKWOODS.

have just been struck, where the kind of expedients mentioned in article 248 have had to be resorted to for the permanence of a regular supply of bread. These camps have been organized so as to be independent, for they carried their "prog" and duffle on their backs, baked their bread or cakes and lived on savage lines.

Duck in Embers.—250.—A good deal can be accompilshed when a stick fire is "done" by the use of the embers. For instance, during the time breakfast or any other meal is being eaten, a pan of cold water put on the seemingly dead fire will heat without any effort. Supposing that a wild duck has been killed on the way, as often is the case with us, and that we would like it for lunch to-morrow. After otherwise preparing it, stuff the inside with milk-moistened bread crumbs, and, if you like, put a little fat and onions in with the crumbs. To cook it, tie the bird up carefully in one or two layers of paper, previously well wetted. Pull away the ashes, and make a "place" to hold the bundle, i.e., the duck. Pull all the bits or wood cinders you can get close round the bird. Build up, in short, a mound of ashes as it were. Put on these the stick ends to keep a top heat up, but be careful not to disturb the embers. Draw stones closely round to keep the heat from straying and the ashes falling away. In the space of about an hour-and-a-quarter, if the heat has been sufficient, with very little trouble that bird will be thoroughly cooked. When you peel off the black skin of paper you will be surprised to find the body all clean.

Stoves used inside Tent.—251.—There are a variety of ideas and plans for cooking, but with the "Primus" stove most cook inside the pegged-out flap of their tent. The "Primus" will need a shield in any case, as the slightest breath of air retards its pace. For those who like cooking inside a tent, there is no better or quicker stove for steaks, chops, porridge or coffee, and practically all the essentials of ordinary light and rapid cooking, than the 7-inch "Mersey." The writer has one in mind on which a thousand meals have been cooked, and it is still his favourite. This stove is a bit safer than the "Primus." They are alluded to in the present instance for one object only, cooking

inside a tent. The bother of cooking at the door with all the things at the head or side of the tent, is that there is a constant fidgety movement, a carrying and fetching. The cook who sits on the tent floor should have everything at his hand, so that he does not have to get up and neglect his work, and, as sometimes happens, upset the stew. Many of us sit at the head of the tent, always keeping the floor clear. A little slab of millboard or a bit of real board, to form a table, and therefore secure steadiness for the stove is an advantage.



"PRIMUS" WIND SHIELD.

Cooking in Wet Weather.—252.—In wet weather it is essential to cook in the tent. It is a very good thing to have a kind of awning that may be tied to a stick or two sticks, and thus spread out from the front pole. It may be pegged out so as to make a fore-court for wet, or when the "Primus," has to be beyond the sheet but near flap extension. Thus, though the rain comes down thickly, it does not inconvenience the operation.

Quick Cooking.—253.—But what have we to cook? The best breakfast in camp apparently, to judge from the hundreds I have

cooked or seen cooked, consists of something like the following: Porridge, ham or bacon, fried eggs and potatoes, coffee, jam, stewed fruit and tinned raw fruit, bread (*ad lib.*) and honey.

Of these, surely a good breakfast may be made. But then, it will be urged, porridge is slow to make. That is not so. All can be cooked, including the boiling of the water and making of the coffee, for two, in 25 minutes; and for three, 35 minutes. The way to proceed is as follows: Start stove, put on the water, and then pump up the blast to the very utmost. By the time the meal, the milk, water, and salt are all mixed in the porridge pan, the water will probably have begun to "sing." Having completed the coffee, put on the porridge. Now get on with the ham or bacon. Lay it on a plate, all ready, slice by slice. Place a paper cosy (article 89) over the coffee to keep it hot, and if you have not paper, lay a towel or some other cloth over it to keep the cold air from it, and the hot air in. For about ten minutes it will need no stirring. By that time it will begin to bubble slightly. When cooked, remove it, and tell the other man to begin eating. The bacon and the other food will proceed in the ordinary course. By the time your companion has finished his porridge, the cook has got the rest of the breakfast ready, all steaming hot, and will himself "lay to."

CHAPTER XVI.

"OLE CLO'."

CAMPING is destructive, alike of the fabric and the appearance of clothes. Therefore, garments that have seen service not only become the sport best, but they become the man, who, in a few days' open-air life, gets to wear a tawny aspect. The newest suit would be soon spoilt in camp and have spots, and besides and above it would not be half so comfortable. New clothes never are. Clothes generally fit best when they are about half worn out. Every man of the world must have discovered that, and even saints must have noticed it.

POINTS.

Everything to be of wool.

Material to be rather rough—as tweeds—soft, and of elastic make.

Cut must be on the *easy* side.

Real Norfolk jacket best.

Thin flannel shirts made two sizes too big.

Wool stockings or socks.

Brown leather boots.

Rubber-soled shoes on board the boat which may be used for slippers also.

Cloth cap.

Soft neckties, in colour rather bright, but not too lovely, as they soon become soiled.

Flannel collars and plenty of them.

The Coat.—254.—Decidedly this should be a Norfolk jacket with pleats that work in and out freely for every movement, and with a fair spring of skirt that will allow the pockets to be full

without opening back and front. Cheap cycle shop Norfolks are things to avoid, for such jackets are not Norfolks at all. They are mere jackets with artificial straps sewn on to them. These straps do no good, and are questionable ornaments.

The pleats should "work." The pockets for such a coat should be, two across the hips. There should be one outside breast pocket for the handkerchief (so that it can be got at when the

THE BEST TYPE OF COAT.

coat is buttoned), and there should be an inside coat pocket on the right side of breast with a flap, for letters, etc. There should be a pocket inside the skirt, on the left, ten inches deep, ten inches across top, and at least twelve inches wide at the bottom, so that it may hold chops, groceries, or a rabbit if you poach. On the cycle, I can carry my "Campo" milk tin full inside this for a mile or two, when off to a lonely Camping place.

Harris is the best material. See that the stuff before THE COAT is made up is dipped in water and dried before cutting. Then, though you get wet, or sweat in it, you will still have a coat that fits easy. Failing this you will not. It should be made without lining, for the reason that the coat will have more elasticity and be more comfortable, and a man can do anything in such a garment, without feeling he has anything on more than a shirt, and when it gets wet it will dry more quickly. The air should be allowed to play through it. The warmth and moisture of the body should be allowed to escape from it also. Linings prevent this. It should have a collar a bit bigger than usual, and a tab to close it in round the throat in the event of wet, or inaction after getting hot.

The Waistcoat.—255.—This should have a thin, single cloth back and be made without lining, so that the air can play through. The lining appears to make little or no difference in warmth, but is a great inconvenience from every standpoint. THE WAISTCOAT should have four pockets on the outside, either patched on or let in, and on the inside on the left there should be a pocket with a flap to carry a few spare ten-pound notes you won't need, and a blank cheque, which, of course, you never go without. These should be put in a thin letter case to keep off the perspiration and damp. Bank notes are liked best in a crisp condition.

Underwear.—256.—The shirt should be made of a fine soft flannel. The best will cost not less than 2/6 per yard, but is the "cheapest." Other cheaper flannels are coarser in make and become thick when washed. The shirt should have an Italian band for the neck and be made about ¾-in. too large. Each shirt should be fitted with two collars of the same material. The dropping points of the collars should have holes for the buttons, which should be fixed on the shirt to keep them down. On each breast there should be a pocket, six inches each way, with a flap, and a small button and hole, so that when the coat and waistcoat are off a watch, matches, etc. can be carried therein. If these shirts are home-made, the flannel should be shrunk before it is cut, by dipping it in cold water and drying it. If you request it to be so treated at the hosier's, be prepared for opposition.

Nether Garments.—257.—These should, undoubtedly, be knickerbockers or knickerbocker-breeches. The difference is that the former have a bigger fold-over and are cut wider at the knee. The best knee adaptation I have ever worn is my simple "Puttie" knee-band, which may be anything from 1½ to 4½-inches in depth, and as it can be adjusted "on" to any degree of tightness or looseness, it will fit over or under the stocking. In addition to two side pockets which ought to have a hole and button for Camping, there should be at least one hip pocket behind. They should be so cut and made that they have a 2¼-in. band round the waist with a tight seam to act as a girth, and it should be so constructed that this seam will not stretch. There should be two loops on the hip to run the waist belt through, for braces, of course, cannot be used for Camping; they are alike against common sense and one's freedom. The best kind of belt is wool with nice, thin, soft leather ends and a link on each hip to fasten through a thin, neat, light-weight buckle. The links take the chain with the keys on one side and a purse on the other, both of which need to be secured to one in the Camping life.

Stockings.—258.—The camper will invariably require STOCKINGS rather than socks, because he will generally wear knickers. Thin feet are mostly used now, but for pedestrian Camping, or hill climbing, thick feet are better. Before any great exertion is taken they should be well soaped. This prevents blisters on tender feet. It is a method frequently and wisely adopted in the Army.

Footwear.—259.—The camper should avoid, above all things, black boots. They leave an impression on almost everything. Although the visitor in America carries his own blacking outfit, the camper does not, nor can he present so tidy an appearance with black boots as with brown, which are easily cleaned with damp grass and the like. No man who values his tent or boat admits black boots inside.

For mere cycling, shoes are best; for general Camping work, boots are superior for going amongst the dewy grass. In boats and canoes the best things, and those which give the firmest hold, of course, are the well-made canvas or leather shoes

with a quarter-of-an-inch rubber sole. If these are made of good class rubber, probably the sole will stick on and wear.

THE AUTHOR CLEANS HIS BOOTS.

Slippers.—260.—Every camper should provide himself with some kind of SLIPPERS, with a thin rubber or leather sole, something, in fact, that he can wear out on the grass when not too bad. This may save goloshes, though goloshes are splendid things to have when Camping. Boots are a nuisance to get on and off, but

goloshes are slipped on or off in an instant. Then there are two sizes and kinds to have, one that will go over a slipper, and the size that will not.

I believe in the comfort that SLIPPERS give when one is sitting in the tent, but unfortunately the more comfortable they are, the less they are adapted to wear outside the tent.

Bare Feet.—261.—The Irish peasantry, who probably were brought up entirely in early life without the use of boots or stockings, frequently wonder when they see us paddling about in our BARE FEET, how it is we don't die. They make such remarks as, "You must be very hardy. Never seen an English person before at your age with BARE FEET."

In Camping there is an object in BARE FEET in the early morning. The dew is on the grass. That means that anything on the feet, minus goloshes, would let in wet. There is downright freedom in the nude feet, and ladies and gentlemen alike take to it. To my knowledge, not one of them has died in consequence, nor seems likely to.

There is nothing so delightful when one is on board a boat as to be stockingless when possible.

But regarding BARE FEET there is one danger from which I have suffered. One case will explain. I once camped at a place where the grass had been mown, and amongst it there had evidently grown thistles. Now the little sharp pricks from thistles are fine and easily penetrate the skin, at the time all unheeded. Bare-footed children had previously played there without any ill-effect, but the "tenderfoot" in the course of a day or so felt a pain. Then festering set in. This festering, all through walking bare footed in a place where thistles had been cut with grass, was cured by poultices.

Headgear.—262.—Happily the best thing for the camp is now voted to be the best thing for almost everything—walking, golfing, travelling, etc.—and that is a tweed cap, similar to illustration. As to whether it be light or dark, heavy or light, I only urge two things, that it be made big because it shrinks vastly, and the top be made a bit too large also, because that too will grow unbeautifully less. Another thing is that conventionality has now permitted

the cap to be in order, alike for the groom and his master. The advantage of these caps being unlined is manifest; they are lighter and they admit more air, and when wet, they dry more quickly.

A USEFUL STYLE.

Bare Head.—263.—The delight in Summer time of being minus head gear, is pretty well recognised by "fresh airists." People have sometimes asked, "Are you not afraid of sunstroke?" It is surprising how quickly one's pate, if only fairly covered by nature's provision, becomes hardened by the effect of the sun, air, and breeze. Indeed, in moving through the air, it cools and checks the effect of the sun's heat.

On the road it enables one to do more work if one is a sweater, and many of us must plead guilty. The hatless mode gives tone to the complexion which the head cover prevents. As to its influence on the question of health and longevity, it is difficult to believe it has any effect. True, it is the fashion in the Garden City for men and women to go hatless to church and everywhere else, but the Garden City, they say, is a habitation of agreeable faddists. Usually in all Camping life the camper involuntarily belongs to what is cynically alluded to as the "hatless brigade," so that they stand and talk and do their business in this pleasant way.

Boat Camping Waterproofs.—264.—Here it is necessary to have a pair of waterproof trousers that come down to the feet, but whether these are to be oilskin or mackintosh is a question. Personally I possess and use both. I do not know which I like best, but I manage to keep dry always. A coat should be the ordinary three-quarter length, double or single-breasted, with something on the collar, say, velvet which seems to be the best. Ordinary oilskins are heavy and bulky. There are very fine

oiled lawn ones to be had, but here, again, they are made double and soon crack. On reflection, I vote for, and shall in future use, mackintosh; thin, double or single texture, best quality. Cheap rubber goods are always dear to use.

Van-Camping Waterproofs.—265.—Here again one is faced with a difficulty. If you are going Camping with a van, ordinary waterproofs will do. By ordinary the term must be understood to mean a good long mackintosh, and a pair of gaiters for a man, a light-weight mackintosh skirt to go over the other skirt, for a woman, and a simple cover coat as well, with an ordinary cap covered by mackintosh—not a sou'-wester. For the van a long oilskin is A 1.

Cycle-Camping Waterproofs.—266.—The cycling man has to consider waterproofs as much as any other camper, and indeed more. Yet how few cyclists are provided with the best

CYCLE-CAMPING OVERALLS.

kind of waterproofs in which to cycle. The thousands of men I have seen going through London wearing little capes, their

thighs and knees getting wet all the time! We have all seen them. To go touring, and in view of a good stiff rain and meeting wind which is sure to come, the legs are the first consideration, as it seems to the writer. A man may button up the collar of his coat, he may even pin a newspaper across his breast if he is meeting the rain, for I have done that, too. He may with his towel make an apron by fastening it to his waist, so that it will lie on the knees and keep a lot of wet off. I have done that also, for the legs should be protected. The man who goes Camping in wet stockings and wet knickerbockers may

HOW TO ENSURE KEEPING DRY.

not die in consequence, but he will suffer a good deal of discomfort. It will be best, therefore, to have a pair of good overalls, with a tongue to keep the wet out of the boots. The ones I prefer and like have the trousers part comparatively narrow towards the feet. They are held in position by a strong elastic band round the waist, and have linen tops. By this device the

legs are protected and the body ventilated. For the body a coat is indispensable. A man cannot pitch his tent in a cape with overalls that come to the middle of the thigh and fasten to the brace button with an upward strap. As he stoops they come down, and the cape flies up and his arms so get wet. A loose cover coat, 35 inches long, is best.

Care of Waterproofs.—267.—Mackintoshes should not be rolled up and stowed away, but hung up or left loose. If put away, fold soft and do not put them under pressure. The very best qualities of mackintosh, with the best proofing, show little tendency to get stiff, and it will take at least years to begin to cause a perishing of good, real rubber proofing.

Colour of Clothes.—268.—The whole of the clothes a man selects for Camping should be the colour of an ordinary high road. Grey is unserviceable, and soon gets a dirty look, besides it looks half clerical. Dark greys are very unsuitable, alike on the score of appearance and service. A man in a black suit never looks the camper, and the man in a blue suit looks better in a boat.

Comfort, freedom, and happiness of mind are the first things in healthy Camping, and, therefore, our clothes should not oppress our minds. We should wear things that do not worry us in the care of them.

As to the pattern of the material, something slightly lively. Coarse checks are not in good taste at any time, but small, neat checks always look well, and are serviceable if the colour is well selected on the lines laid down.

It is better to be mistaken for a tinker, circus bill-poster, or even a mendicant, than a clergyman, if we have comfort and freedom in our clothes.

The author has had all the above honours thrust upon him in two days.

Spare Clothes.—269.—This is a question that everyone must decide for himself. In a boat or canoe, a decent coat and a pair of spare trousers, or neat knickerbockers, may be carried, so as to put on when "going into town." On a cycle the spare suit is not

possible. Rob Roy, in his canoe, used to carry an Alpaca coat and Alpaca hat, and one pair of grey flannel trousers. These he tried to keep clean, and with as few creases as possible, for these were his "shore going clothes." We are less conventional in these days, and a man is admitted anywhere in a tweed suit, and in the lake district, in Ireland, and other places I have conducted religious services in churches thus clad.

CHAPTER XVII.

LADIES' CAMPING DRESS.

THREE chief conditions should govern the kind of costume in which a lady may go Camping. It is difficult to differentiate as to the demands of one sort of Camping from another. Practically the same kind of clothing would meet most conditions. Old clothes, if they are neither of an offensive colour or discreditably shabby, are the best. No woman of sense would don a new "tailor-made" to go Camping in, and no such woman would go Camping in a ragged skirt. I am daring to venture into some details, as I am speaking of a subject that I have studied.

The Coat.—270.—This should be made without lining, about 27 inches in length; have an opening behind with two pockets at each side. It should not "fit" the figure, nor should it be too sacky, but semi-fitting. The sleeves should be lined to facilitate easy slipping on and off. THE COAT should have an inside pocket on the left in which to put papers, books, etc. Even though not lined, this pocket may be made of thin lining of good quality, and so fixed that it does not disfigure THE COAT outside. The collar should not be too small, and should have a "tab" to button round the throat.

Corsets.—271.—A very narrow, soft, and pliable waist girth, in place of a corset, should be worn. This should be of wool and without bones. Its only stiffening should be vertical strappings of cloth, or slight ribs-of-wool tape, or thin Melton put on. It should not come more than three inches below hollow of waist over the hips, and rise up, I should say five inches above the waist. Though as a material it will not be very permanent, they will be all the better if constructed with a piece of elastic let in on

each side, to give free play to every movement. In short, such kind of corset would have the same effect on a woman as a waist-belt, which every sensible male camper adopts instead of braces.

AN IDEAL CAMPING COSTUME.

The Skirt.—272.—The best kind of skirt for Camping is one that finishes three inches off the ground. It should not be less nor need it be more. It will do three yards in width round the

bottom. The most sensible type has two pleats down the back, box or inverted, a few inches apart. They do not look bad and they keep the skirt well behind, and yet spring out for any forward work, such as hill climbing, sitting down and walking. The pleats do the trick. It should have no lining at the back. The front part only should have a very slippery lining, such as moirette or glissade. This is to prevent the cloth catching on the knees of the knickerbockers.

Such a skirt should be fitted with pockets, like a man's trousers, on the hip, and made to fasten securely at the side.

If the knickerbockers have a piece of very good silk sewn on to the knee it will lessen friction, and enable THE SKIRT to slip freely over them in walking or cycling.

Knickerbockers.—273.—The waist-band of KNICKERBOCKERS should rest on the hip one inch below waist. To get this effect they should be one inch too big, so that they just fall on the hip freely. They should not be too baggy as the ill-made stock things are. Why encumber the knee and cause chafing in walking? They should be closed up and have a full flap behind, with an opening of about 11 or 12 inches down each hip. They may either buckle or button, or have an elastic band at the knee. The total fold-over should be only two-and-a-half-inches longer than the actual length from the hip to the hollow.

The material of which KNICKERBOCKERS should be made is soft Angola, not Cashmere, unless a very fine and soft one, and not cotton of any kind, and certainly not coarse and uncomfortable serge. Men's suiting flannel or very light weight Angola, or for Summer wear a wool "taffetta" of a soft make.

Under Garments.—274.—These should be of wool, and certainly not heavy. The best are combinations, which keep their position during exercise, and, while fitting the figure, give all the necessary freedom. Being wool, they keep the temperature of the body more even than any other material can. Flannelette is a fabric to avoid for this purpose.

Wool Hose.—275.—To begin with, stockings should be of sufficient strength to stand the hard wear they are sure to get, and

so to need as little darning as may be. Their colour should be neither black nor too light in shade. Dark brown or heather mixture is best. Above all things, they should be wool, and not cotton or merino—a false trade name for a mixture of cotton and wool. The difference between cotton and wool is simple ; nothing can well get inside wool. Cotton fibre absorbs, and wool does not, for hair is tubular. All that touches it remains on the outside, but cotton fibre sucks in sweat and any impurities from the skin and it remains there.

Headgear.—276.—Concerning this it is difficult and possibly dangerous even to write. Caps do not suit a lady. A bowler hat she cannot well wear Camping; it is not possible for the majority of ladies to have any kind of a hat that goes on the head, as it has

A CONVENIENT STYLE.

to be pinned on the top of the "arranged" hair. The Service cap does not suit a lady; in fact, the present custom of dressing the hair prevents the possibility of anything except some kind of toque or a tweed hat similar to that illustrated.

Footwear.—277.—A lady, of course, should wear sensible brown boots or shoes with low heels. Black boots are rendered disreputable in a short time in camp, and brown boots are more easily cleaned by washing, either on or off, if no other process is convenient.

Waterproof Coat.—278.—Ladies touring and Camping are dependent on their own movements. This necessitates their being actively engaged out of doors. They should have a waterproof at hand. This should be light as it will do the work just as well as a heavy one. If they can guarantee to be served,

say, with a lawn, double or single texture that is not proofed by a vulcanised rubbish, but by real rubber, that will serve their purpose best. The colour should not be dark nor yet white, but the nearest colour to the khaki or road, so as not to show dirt. The coat should not be less than 33 inches long and of a sac type, and it should be single-breasted. The wrist should button close up like a blouse or shirt.

Waterproof Skirt.—279.—Regarding the lower garment, the WATERPROOF SKIRT of the same material should be made 3¼ yards wide, and it should fasten at the centre behind, with a slit as short as will enable the thing to go over the hip. It should be made about the length of the ordinary skirt, say 38 inches. The two garments answering this description, made of the material named, carefully folded up when dry, will make a package only 3 inches by 11, and they have, "on a pinch," been carried in a pocket for a mountain walk.

Selecting Waterproofs.—280.—I venture to give a word of warning here. The ordinary, cheap waterproofs are disagreeable and nasty. As hinted, they are proofed with a composition that perishes and dries stiff. The smell is trying and the fabrics on which it is used it also destroys. Above all things, avoid those materials which have a fancy imitation silken check stamped upon the back. All of this cheap ones possess, but in the end they are dear and nasty. They are made to sell, not to endure or wear. Their weight, too, is serious. In nothing are quality and lightness so essential as in waterproofs.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CULINARY UTENSILS, ETC.

Knives and Forks.—281.—There are three ways of outfitting a camp with cutlery. There are in every household a number of knives that have become worn thin and the blades probably a little shortened. Such knives are always sharp and do their work well. Personally, I outfit my camp with this kind of cutlery and aluminium spoons for lightness, though I prefer the harder and stronger white metal, but not, of course, the kind that turns yellow.

The second method is to have nice new KNIVES AND FORKS, of fine quality. There is only one objection to this, viz., it is not every camper who can live up to them, and no camper will keep them in condition, and there is the possibility of losing some. But there is the third method, and that is the picnic knife and fork viz., those that fit into each other. The disadvantage of this is that the slots into which the knife and fork respectively fit become more or less choked with dirt. Jointed up, however, they have the advantage of being easily stowed and carried in any pocket. I have found a splendid thing for the purpose, because it is light, strong and cheap, but it is manufactured in Holland; it certainly has not the quality of English cutlery, but I think it highly suitable for Camping.

The best way to pack up the cutlery is to collect and count every piece, and add the tin-opener and the iron stove spanner, and if possible the pricker for the "Primus" in a tin case. Put them angle-wise on one of the clean cloths, fold over the point next you, then the two ends in and roll up, and they can be packed in the bag or hamper, and there is no rattling or loss during the day.

Bread Knife.—282.—A BREAD KNIFE should always be carried by the camper. The best to use is what is known as the "Green River" knife, because it is good for other purposes as well. It must have a leather sheath. Its point is strong and not dangerous. This should, of course, be used chiefly for cutting bread, as it is objectionable to have to use a knife that the other fellow puts into the jam, honey, etc. The BREAD KNIFE should always be packed away in the bread bag.

Plates.—283.—For general Camping aluminium PLATES are good, for reasons (1) they won't break; (2) they are easy to clean; (3) they do their work well; (4) they "nest" well. Those of the semi-soup plate shape are best because they take up little room, and they are as useful for meat and potatoes as they are for soup. Aluminium is not the best material in the world for PLATES, as every stroke of the knife leaves its permanent mark. Still, such PLATES are now generally used for Camping purposes because of their smartness and their lightness.

My own predilection goes for tin. The weight is practically the same as aluminium, and they are stronger and last a long time. They can be procured in any shape, and cost from 1d. to 2d. each. A "nest" of these PLATES, weighing a few ounces, does for a party and for any kind of Camping, if you are not sentimental or proud. For heavy transit Camping, of course, enamelled iron will be best.

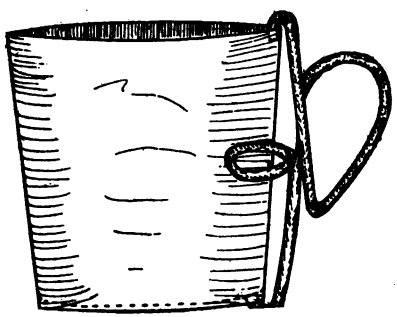
Drinking Cups.—284.—Campers often take the refinements of civilisation into the camp, by carrying china tea cups, enamelled iron, and aluminium. Now let us examine these. All pottery ware is heavy and breakable. Handles soon break off. Enamelled iron is heavy, though where space and weight are of little account, they are not at all bad, and won't break.

Aluminium tea cups are impossible to many people who have sensitive lips, for, strange to say, whatever may be the heat of the tea, the cup appears to get hotter still, until it is almost impossible for the lips to touch it.

Drinking Horns.—285.—I have followed the DRINKING HORN

custom. John MacGregor was shrewd when he fixed on it, because it would not break, and was less conductive of heat for tea, coffee, etc. I like these horns fitted with plate glass bottoms, and with as large a diameter as possible, i.e., cup-like, so that they will stand safely. Glass bottoms add to weight and cost. Horns, as a rule, because nature grows them so, are narrow and deep, which is their failing. It might surprise many to know that I still use a horn I purchased 30 years ago. The only way to destroy them is to burn them.

Horn Tea Cups.—286.—These are specially manufactured, with broad bases, for Camping. The Blackwood-Holding spring handle of German silver makes them, in my judgment, the very best Camping tea cups extant. They are not deep, but of the same



HORN TEA CUP, WITH DETACHABLE HANDLE.

dimensions as ordinary cups. They are unbreakable, "nest" well, and are of the weight of "impossible" (for drinking purposes) aluminium. The price is 1/3, and the handle 6d.

Saucers in Camp.—287.—I notice some carry saucers, even in Cycle-Camping. Let those who do not mind weight carry these or any other thing they fancy. My own Spartan method is to use the fewest things that will do the work and those that are simplest. Hence, I seldom carry saucers, but in a van or yacht I should. The "point" appears to be that many people do not differentiate between the big weight-carrying vehicle and the

humble cycle. The tiniest aluminium plates make serviceable substitutes, and, of course, may be used for eating too.

Egg Cups.—288.—Many campers do not bother with these, simply because they make a wheaten one, that is to say, they cut a thick slice of bread, and delve a hole in it, which makes an excellent egg cup, but it scatters bread crumbs. In all my Campings I carry wooden EGG CUPS, which can be bought in any shop throughout the Kingdom at 1d. each. Also, as will be seen by the accompanying illustration, there are aluminium EGG CUPS which are very light to carry, and so constructed as to take up very little room.

Pepper Boxes.—289.—Few PEPPER BOXES are satisfactory for Camping. The ordinary articles are big, and there is no method of keeping the pepper in. Perhaps the very best thing possible, and I see no objection to carrying a small one even on a cycle, is a French pepper mill. Herein another advantage presents itself, viz., the peppercorns are pepper, while the commercial pepper that one purchases is not pepper in a sense. In other words, the pepper mill grinds the fresh corns, full-flavoured and without the sharpness of the commercial stuff, that only "bites" and gives no flavour. After fifteen years' use of them, I decidedly recommend the French pepper mills of a small size. Nothing spills out of them, and they can be purchased for as low as half-a-crown. A neat one of aluminium, with a separate lid, is the next best in my opinion.

Salt Boxes.—290.—I had almost written "salt tin." One material that does not do well for salt is aluminium. It corrodes and the lid sticks fast. In the next place though tin is not perfect it is better. A little round tin with an over-fitting lid makes my salt cellar. I have even gone to the expense and trouble of having air-tight tins made in small sizes—rather expensive work—but one and all began to rust, then the lids would not hold and the salt spilt. I make a suggestion. A thin horn, two inches in diameter, with a lid of horn or vulcanite to screw on. I shall make one as a test.

Jam Tins, etc.—291.—The best kind of tins are not those with the so-called, compressing, air-tight lids, but those with a lid that fits over and outside. No lid will permanently hold its place unless it is circular, and I therefore say that round tins with external lids are the best. I recently came across an extremely nice set, which I use. They are made of good quality tin, neatly painted in blue. Though labelled "Tooth Powder," they are just A 1 for jam and butter. The lids are not at an acute point, but nicely curved. They are made in a variety of sizes—"nested," so to say—and will carry from a whole tin of fruit down to the tiniest quantity of salt.

What happens regarding the tins I have condemned above, is that the lids rarely fit after rough use. In regard to those that carry jam, butter, etc., it is best to keep a paper or cloth round them so that the lid cannot spring off, and thus allow their contents to spill. Things we carry in these tins blend so badly with one's slippers and neckties. The neatest thing is a small vessel with screw-on lid, of aluminium.

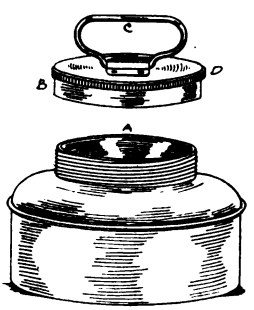
Oatmeal Bag.—292.—I see no advantage, though many do it, of carrying Quaker Oats in a box or tin. A mackintosh bag of sufficient strength carries them well, and as it empties so the bulk lessens. Boxes and tins do not become smaller. This bag should hold a two pound packet, with a bit to spare, so made that the neck ties up securely. All properly made bags should have a circular bottom. Later, I have adopted a closely-woven, washable, thin canvas for meal and sugar.

"Campo" Milk Tin.—293.—There are several difficulties regarding milk. (*a*) It is sometimes only procurable at a great distance, (*b*) applying for it after it is all sold or "passed through the creamery," (*c*) having to stay at a place where it is not available at all, (*d*) needing it in the morning before it can be procured, etc. Hitherto, for carrying, the camper has been dependent upon bottles. There is a strong objection to bottles, because the interior of many, such as water bottles, cannot be got at after use. Again, it is not always possible in Camping to get them cleansed with hot water, which by the way should be boiling when used. Hot water cannot itself remove everything from the

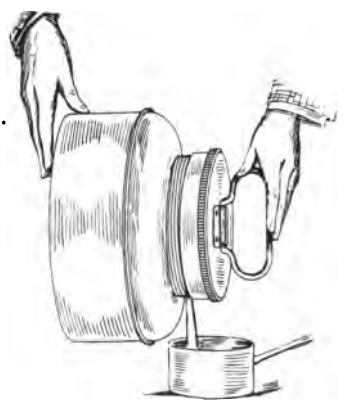
vessel. Many bottles are covered with felt, which is not hygienic. I have long been aiming at a milk tin to meet the following conditions:—

(*a*) Small, for single-handed Camping. (*b*) Large, for double-handed Camping. (*c*) Very light and planned to enable one to get at every recess in it for cleaning. (*d*) To lay on its side or even upside down, if necessary, without spilling. (*e*) A tin that would not upset readily and if it did would not spill the milk. (*f*) Of such a shape that it could be carried in the hand.

Generally, one likes to camp at a distance from a house. When parties are in company it is the rule to like their own society best, and the less they see of the B.P. the better they like it. But the difficulty is to be near milk, eggs, etc. With the "CAMPO"



"CAMPO" MILK TIN.



METHOD OF POURING OUT.

tin milk may be secured beforehand and carried any distance in the pocket, even on its side, in a bag, box or basket, and its contents are always safe.

The principle of the "CAMPO" is that it has a three-inch opening with a screw-on lid. In this top there is a flange that takes an india-rubber washer or pad, and it is fitted with a foldable handle. This pad fits into a groove, so that when the lid is screwed down the rubber presses on the neck, and thus

nothing can escape. For getting milk out give the lid three turns, and place the tin between the two hands and hold it over the tea, coffee, or anything for which the milk is wanted. There is a thin, gentle trickle. To get a larger quantity remove lid and pour it. It is a beautifully made article in aluminium. Smallest size, a pint; large size, a quart.

A, 3-inch opening. B, screw top. C, handle folding back on top. D, flange.

Cruising Milk Tin.—294.—The necessity, as it struck me, for a milk tin of this form arose through frequent spillings. A case in point. My mate went three-quarters-of-a-mile for milk.

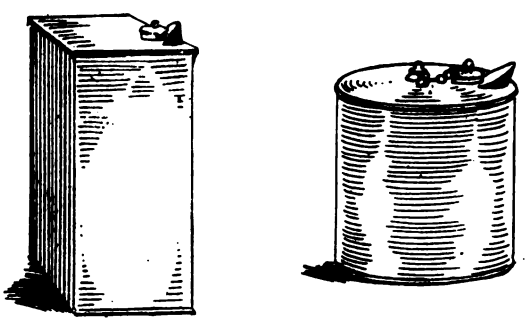
CRUISING MILK TIN IN USE.

In hasty twilight-pitching, milk tin upset. Journey repeated. I determined to design a tin that would not upset, and if it did, by putting a cloth or piece of paper over the neck, and forcing the lid down, would lessen the chance of spilling. It is made in block tin with a strong brass handle, wide at the bottom, on the approved milk tin model, with narrower neck. The strong outer flange of lid fits snugly inside. It is very steady, a good article, and may be used for boiling. Of course, it will not, like the "Campo," carry

on a cycle. This tin cost me 6/6, and I consider it the cheapest Camping article I have. It was made by Lankesters, Southampton.

READY FOR CARRYING.

Spirit and Oil Tins.—295.—Every tin carried by the camper should have a screw top, as corks are treacherous. The smell of paraffin is objectionable, and to have oil spilt on rubber goods, which it will destroy, and on cloth, from which grease can never be extracted, must be avoided. The question has often arisen which are best, circular, oval, or square tins? For packing, square tins are best, though for durability, strength, and general convenience they are not to be compared with oval or circular ones, because less strong and more easily dented. On the



TWO TYPES OF SPIRIT TINS.

whole, then, I think I must place the square tins second.

These vessels should have a slight neck or lip, to facilitate pouring, and the screw top should have a leather washer to make

it absolutely proof against spilling. The tops that screw on the outside are most satisfactory.

Possibly an aluminium can would be best for paraffin. The chief objection to tin being that paraffin makes it such an unsightly colour, an effect that it would not have on aluminium.

Tea Strainers.—296.—TEA STRAINERS are carried by some campers with the following results: First, they get flattened out; second, when the leaves swell inside the little circular strainer the water does not get the tea out of the leaf thoroughly without a good deal of violent stirring; third, moving this about in the liquid is not easy.

A satisfactory tea strainer for camp use does not appear to have been invented, and it is a matter to which I have not felt called upon to devote what inventive genius I possess. From article 88 the reader will gather that those of us who are very experienced follow the simple idea of doing without TEA STRAINERS.

"Clouts."—297.—This Anglo-Saxon word best describes the necessary, but inglorious tea-cloths, "wipes," "rags," etc. The camper must see that they are kept clean—therein, I give him a task. The best are those made of soft COTTON DIAPER cloth. To begin with, they lick up grease as well as wet. They are easier to wash in hot water, and it may be calculated that three or four of these will get horribly dirty in about a week. They also pack up into a small compass. I usually start with seven or eight for a fortnight, and if the worst and roughest wiping is done with the dirty one, there is one tolerably clean, and another quite clean to fall back upon, and one or two more kept for the last day to make a "clean finish."

CARRYING UTENSILS.

Camp Baskets.—298.—This, to me, is an interesting topic because I believe in baskets rather than boxes, partly because they are light, chiefly because they are less rigid. They are good humoured, and lend themselves to more packing and to the carrying of more stuff than a dead set box. In the next place they are always respectable, so long as they are intact, and they are handy to carry.

There are several types of baskets suitable for Camping, suitable for every species, in fact, of gipsy life, and I wish to specify a few.

Japanese Baskets.—299.—These are made of grass. They are to be had in an infinite variety of sizes, always oblong, and on a good, sound plan. They can be honestly commended for carrying on the cycle, because of their expansibility and lightness. What is against them is that they are not water-tight, though they seem to let in but little. They are not very durable because of their excessive lightness. Don't trust the straps supplied with these baskets, for they are the veriest shoddy, as with and in all other commercially fitted articles the world over. All these straps are minus a mission—they won't hold anything together, and though made to look at, they are not worth it.

Wicker Baskets.—300.—WICKER BASKETS, English made, are the best because of the care bestowed upon the osiers. English work is less neat than the French, but it is stronger. Baskets for picnicing purposes may be made of fine willows or split ones. The singular thing regarding the latter is that they wear longer than the whole ones. I have a basket that has stood 20 years' service made of split work, formed to fit beside the centre case of my canoe, and which has been on every campaign I have undertaken, except Cycle-Camping, during that period.

There are many baskets one buys split up into a multitude of sections. These are generally a delusion and a snare. I never yet could find the division that suited. A plain open basket, brown or white, but with two coats of varnish to keep it clean and to help it to stand plenty of wet, is what I have found most convenient.

Basket Hamper.—301.—For years I have found a big hamper useful in travelling camp gear from place to place. Basket makers stupidly put flat handles at the ends for carrying. It had better be accepted "without a grain of salt," that you cannot carry a basket unless it has either rigid handles standing out, or rope handles that start from near the top and reach above the edges of the lid. This rope should go through a turned wooden sheath, so that it does not cut or cramp and pull the hand, as an

ordinary rope will. Strong stays, or buttons, should be fixed inside to hold handles. These should be rivetted in place, and the rope wound round them. Then if the basket be otherwise well made and carefully used, there is an article for life.

Leather Straps.—302.—I believe in straps for a good many reasons, and straps of good quality help campers. All our straps should have plenty of holes, so that we can strap up a mackintosh or five sets if needed. All buckles must have runners at the end, or, at any rate, have a square and not an insane curved end.

Good straps cannot be bought except at good-class bag makers or saddlers. I find that in straps, as in all else, quality pays.

Whilst dealing with the question of straps, usually they are wrongly used. They go round a bag instead of across and under it. This may need a little explanation, which I gladly give. A strap may go round the middle, but for carrying it should go from "fore" to "aft." Any Japanese bag carried by a strap across the middle shows a restless desire to slide out of it, and often does!

Regarding straps as applied to baskets. Avoid as you would any useless thing, the iron, brass, or metal fittings on a basket for ordinary Camping use. The best things for baskets are LEATHER STRAPS, a space being left in the making of the lid for same to loop through the main frame piece and strap down, either at the front, or two at the front and one at each end or as may be desired.

I will close by stating that to go to bag makers is a wise thing to do if you want some straps, because they always have some oddments. I buy a little lot thus every year.

CHAPTER XIX.

TOILET.

Toilet Sets.—303.—I am sorry I cannot recommend TOILET SETS of the small valise order, for several reasons which I will state. First, they are very costly; secondly, they are an extra weight to carry; thirdly, they are very cumbersome, and fourthly, they are distinctly inferior for our purpose, in my opinion, to the various things I deal with in the following articles, and which every individual can collect and use for himself.

Toilet Bag.—304.—As mackintosh bags are used for carrying tea, etc., I suggest a linen bag, duly garnished with a monogram for this purpose. It should be of a distinct colour so that wherever it is it declares itself at once from anything else. This bag need only be of such a size as will take the articles about to be enumerated, together with a small tin of vaseline which comes in for the skin, the razor-strop, the ferrules of the poles, and a variety of other things.

Paper Soap.—305.—Someone, on reading my articles on Camping, in a magazine, was kind enough to send me some *fleece soap*, if that be the correct name. It is a soap rolled out in thin layers and packed together like so many gold-beater skins, and one of these, indeed, is ample to wash oneself at a go. It is necessary to have them kept from damp, or positive wet, of course. Another thing, on a windy morning there is the liability of their being blown away!

Soap Box.—306.—The average SOAP BOX is too large for Camping. A small circular aluminium tooth-powder box, into

which can be fitted a rouud cake, will do for a month's hand-and-face washing, provided good soap is used. This box also makes an excellent shaving pot.

Wash-hand Basin.—307.—This is a little mackintosh basin with slight stiffeners to make it stand firm. It folds flat and takes up about the room of a pair of gloves. In dry-land Camping it is a decided convenience for the cleanly camper. It will dry in about ten minutes in the sun and air. The accompanying sketch taken from life illustrates it perfectly.

WASH-HAND BASIN.

Razor.—308.—Razors are best of the hollow-ground order because they do their work far more swiftly and are more easily sharpened. There is no necessity to have them large as they can be purchased in small sizes. I recommend that they be carried in a small sheath, for even a "jar" will break their tender edge, the blades being no thicker than a sheet of paper.

Razor Strop.—309.—The ordinary commercial strops are needlessly big, unless Camping in a yacht or van. A good, clean strap, well wiped, such as one uses round packages, which can be held down by the foot or hitched to something, I have used for years. But a strip of very nice soft leather a foot

long, with a good, strong cord loop at one end to go round the foot, over the top of a tent pole, or the notch of a tree, or a fence, is what I carry. This should be well dressed by soap, which should be thoroughly worked in (with oil) before starting.

THE AMATEUR BARBER.

Hot Water for Shaving.—310.—My method for having HOT WATER FOR SHAVING is simple and expeditious. I carry a small round cake of soap in an aluminum tooth-powder box, just about two inches across by five-eighths-of-an-inch deep. Into the pan I pour a little water, and into the lid, placed at a slight cant, half a tea-spoonful of methylated spirit. This latter I ignite. I then place the other half of the vessel, containing the water, tilted on side on top of it. The heat has the water boiling in 40 seconds. It affords all the hot water necessary for shaving, is a great convenience and saves having to light the stove, or to follow Cobbett and shave with cold water.

Looking Glasses.—311.—Few campers of my acquaintance can realise the possibilities of very small LOOKING GLASSES. Most

difficult is it to convince some people that a little thing, where portability is concerned, is of the first consideration, next to actual

HOT WATER.

capacity. There are three types of glasses alone that are fit for average Camping. The best kind is that framed in wood, with a bar at the back, so that it will stand up on the handle of a tin,

THE CAMP MIRROR.

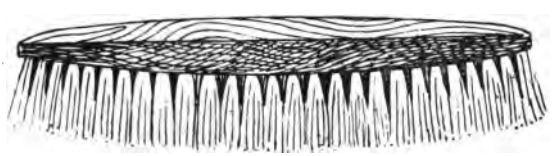
a loaf of bread, the top of a pan, etc., when one shaves sitting on the floor. It is usually oval, sometimes circular, and the extreme

size three inches. The advantage of a wood setting is that it renders it less liable to breakage than those bound in metal. The next type is that in an aluminium frame, which is circular and folds up. Owing to the pliability of the metal it requires care. A hard thing coming in contact with it may break it.

There is a third type, a midget mirror at the bottom of a case, sometimes a little leather case, in which a brush and comb and other fitments are packed—a neat "set."

The lid of a "So-soon" aluminium pan, well rubbed, makes a tolerable mirror, so does a penny tin plate.

Hair Brush.—312.—Hair brushes to be of any service should be well made with good bristles for men with an average crop of hair. The best things I know for the purpose are three inches long. These, however, are very difficult to get in shops and I have even had to have them made for my own use. I find they do well for Saturday to Monday trips and for any holiday, afloat or ashore, on the cycle or otherwise. They supply all the HAIR BRUSH necessary. I state this because I have seen a heavy cumbersome set carried about in camp, weighing as much as half a



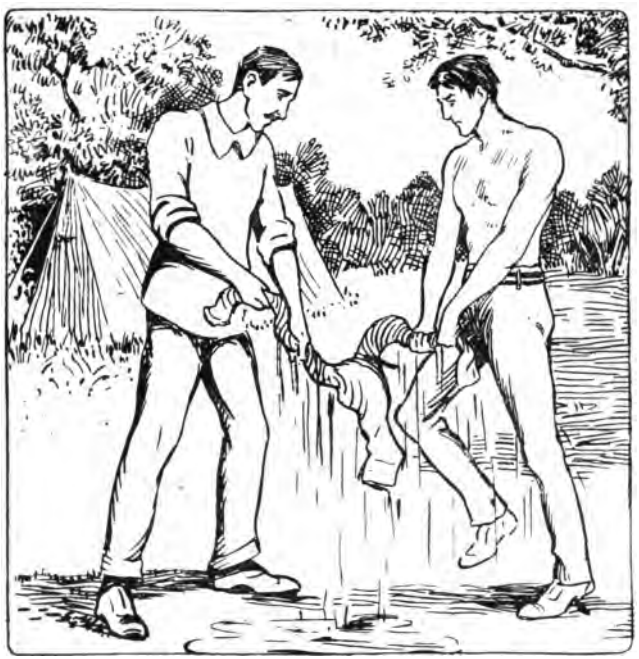
THE CAMPER'S HAIR BRUSH.

gross of these, and after all they can only do the same work. Moustache brushes can be had anywhere, but they are too weak.

Comb.—313.—The best for Camping purposes is the small moustache COMB. I see no difference in the results, in using such a COMB, even in the hair of the handsomest young camper, than by the use of one three-quarters of a foot in length. A general expression may be pardoned. Big things in packing,

unpacking and carrying by all processes of Camping are far more liable to break than small ones, and why take more than you need when you can help it?

Bathing.—314.—Most "fresh-airists" are fond of BATHING, and most good campers like to have their pitch somewhat adjacent to water. The benefits of BATHING it would be a waste of time to dwell upon. The delights—well, that has to rest with the



AFTER AN INVOLUNTARY BATHE.

individual. To a great extent, BATHING is a matter of habit. The terrors that people have of all-the-year-round BATHING almost vanish to the man who actually pursues it. The writer bathed throughout the winter in the North Sea, and often passed over

seven inches of snow to get to the beach. BATHING is a freshener. It thoroughly warms one. It gives fine exercise. Supposing, for instance, one does not have the morning bath, the towel drill, which is a beneficial exercise for the muscles, is missed.

It keeps the body and arms in trim, as well as the pores open. Towel drill carried out energetically is a model of Sandowism.

Bathing Costume.—315.—I should recommend the bather to carry a costume. Probably in nine cases out of twelve he can bathe without using it, but the trouble is to get a thing that can be easily put on and taken off. As a rule, when they are wet, it needs a second party to help them off. What one would call 40 inches is indeed small for 36, so get one several sizes too large. The advantage of such a costume is that it can be used when ordinary bathing drawers would be prohibited or improper.

CHAPTER XX.

PEGS AND SLIDES.

Tent Pegs.—316.—These are of various sorts and vastly varying sizes. The largest are used for marquees, and are made of wood, elm being best. Their style and form is uniform as this illustration. They have been hit upon quite independently, it would appear, by tent builders in all parts of the world. Necessities and conditions have determined this.

The ears are, of course, to take the rope or loop. The pegs are driven in at an angle of about 30 degrees to hold the rope over the ear. Wooden TENT PEGS run from 9 to 15 inches in length, and 1 to 1½ inches broadside and are eared with a hatchet. All the edges should be bevelled off.

Boat and river tents are supplied with pegs of this kind, 9 inches long, which are carried in bags. Often a tent, not more than 7 feet

WOODEN PEG.

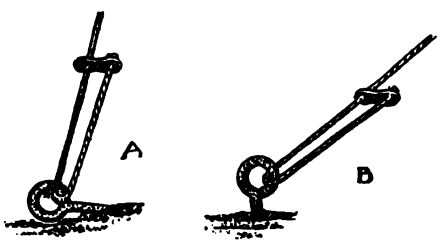
is supplied with these big pegs. They are a little load in themselves, and a mallet has to be carried to drive them in. They are cheaper than the handy iron pegs I introduced 30 years ago for such tents. A whole set of iron pegs linked up make a bundle the size of the mallet head, and yet they do the work with half the labour.

In forest Camping, such as on the shores of Canadian or Norwegian lakes, and on the greater rivers of Canada and the States, the camper cuts his pegs nightly for the tent, which he

suspends from a couple of trees, thus dispensing with poles. If the camp is moved often, even for a night, he will do this. The axe that cuts also drives them in, and if one splits or breaks, it matters little, as another is soon cut.

How to use Pegs.—317.—The angles that should be adopted for putting in tent pegs can soon be found by practice. In well-trodden loam the peg may be inserted almost vertical, though it is an absurd thing to do.

It is wrong also to press the peg into the ground at too shallow an angle. The accompanying illustration A shows the result of this. It is taken from the memory of an effort I once



saw a camper make, of pushing his pegs in with the fingers.

What is commonly done is to put the peg in quite vertical, as shown in cut B, in which case the upward draw pulls it out. If the strain is taken at an angle the bottom reverse pressure of the flat point of the peg helps to stay it.

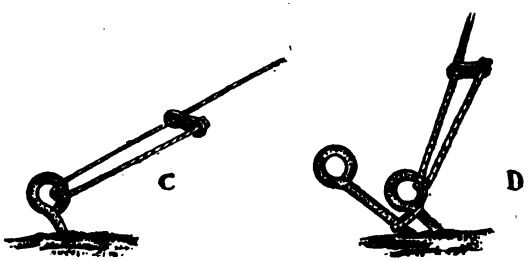
In illustration C we have practically a right angle between the line and the angle of the peg. The pull, therefore, is lateral, and hence firm.

At the corners of the tent, where the pull of course is greater, the peg has a tendency to work up, particularly if the ground is faulty. It is a good plan to have four stronger pegs for the corners, i.e., when small pegs are the rule, or to use a second peg as shown by D.

A *line* is drawn here by mistake, it should, of course, have been the corner of the tent. Still, the pull is practically the same. The pegs are represented as only partially put in the ground so as to

illustrate the application of the second peg. Tie a lanyard to the eye of the main peg, and make it fast to second one, and so take part of the strain off the first. This will always hold the corners.

It is best to take three or four extra pegs. They do not "hurt" to carry, but the camper may feel hurt when, having lost one or two, finds himself short. Weak, careless pegging down of a tent will bring up a hurricane sooner than "Old Moore" or an American weather cable.



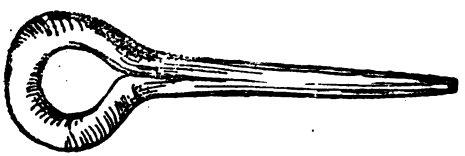
Pegs in Soft Ground.—318.—Supposing you are at all in doubt, and there is the liability of the wind blowing on to your habitation, stones, preferably those with a flat face, if such are to be had, weighing about five pounds each, should be placed on the corners and guy pegs. Though the weight is little, it prevents the withdrawal of the pegs.

Gravelly ground is a nuisance. There are two ways of getting pegs into it. One is to hammer them with stones, which may bend and blunt them; another is to carefully wriggle away until an opening can be found between the stones, and then a few fuller strokes drive and fasten the peg. There is very little fear of one so fixed "drawing."

"Drawing" Pegs.—319.—The first cause of pegs "drawing" is defective ground. The second is wet, which causes shrinkage in the cloth and lines. Certain kinds of lines draw up enormously when they are new. The plaited linen cord for light tents, i.e., the same cord, but thinner, as is used for halyards of sailing boats and for the best kinds of sash weights, shrinks but little. It is the twisted line that "takes up" most, such as the best "French" line.

But when this gets old it is delightful, it almost ceases to draw and it works freely.

Iron Pegs.—320.—It will be found generally that IRON PEGS have many advantages. I wish to enumerate them. They take up less room because they can be made one-eighth the size of wooden ones, and are, therefore, quite as light. They can be stowed away almost anywhere, even in a pocket. Lost ones can temporarily be replaced wherever there is an iron rod and a smith.



IRON PEG.

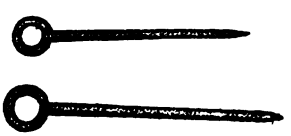
By having a head bent or forged into an eye they can be *strung together*. They can be thrust in by the foot in decent ground, even my 9-inch—the largest size—"mooring" pegs. IRON PEGS are never in the way. They cannot be burned, never split, and rarely bend. They do not need large coarse loops. Spare ones can be carried without inconvenience. Galvanised, they do not rust. They can be used for other purposes. Taking it all round one wonders at people using anything else.

Aluminium Pegs.—321.—It may seem inconceivable that metal so pliant should be used for tent pegs, but it is by some Cycle-Campers. I have given publication to my unfortunate experience in their use. But I tried them thoroughly on many occasions, and the last time I did so—last in every sense—was on a trip which began in Connemara and extended over the whole of the S.W. seaboard of Ireland. I never pitched my tent without one or more pegs being badly bent, and almost every

morning they had to be straightened by the use of stones. They were three-sixteenths in diameter and 4½ inches long for my 11-oz. tent. For the next "cruise on wheels" I used iron pegs of the same dimensions and only bent one, and that on rocky ground. The great merit of aluminium, however, is its wonderful lightness, and such pegs used with care and made, say, of five-sixteenths wire, 6 inches long, ought to do well. On stony ground they are at a disadvantage.

Aluminium may be bought in bars, cut in lengths, and hammered cold to shape readily at home. In that way they are cheap. The moral effect on Christian campers using them, however, may make them costly.

Dimensions of Iron Pegs.—322.—In this case we must consider the sizes of tents to find lengths, form, and thickness. The following are my tested dimensions, and used nearly all over the world. (*a*) For a mountain tent, 9-ft. × 10-ft., to admit chairs, table, etc., the iron pegs should be 8 inches long, ½-inch thick. In these dimensions, winds and the variableness of ground must be taken into consideration. All points should be *flat*-sharpened. Ordinary wrought iron is best, but it must be galvanised



to save rusting, which is harmful to loops. The number required for such a tent would be 30, costing probably 6d. each. A tent of this type should have double guy lines for each pole.

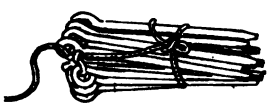
The upper end of these pegs should be bent over forming an eye to hold the loop. They should be ⅜-inch with a length of 7½ inches for homework, i.e., for this same tent.

(*b*) The boat tent.—This should be 7-ft. square. Pegs for this will do in ¼-inch iron, 7 inches long, formed and in all other respects the same as the mountain tent.

(*c*) A big cycle tent of thin material, with light poles, say, 6-ft. every way, should have 6-inch pegs ¼-inch thick.

(*d*) Pegs for a "Wigwam" cycle tent, 4-ft. 6-ins. square, ought to be made 4½ inches long and three-sixteenths-of-an-inch thick.

How to String Pegs.—323.—As I pointed out, tent pegs must have a bent head to hold the loop, and to enable one to "thread" them. It is best to have a lanyard, with a loose 8-inch end and another of 15 inches permanently fixed to a selected peg. This may be tied or spliced. Use a piece of good linen line, with the ends "served." Frayed ends damn any man's reputation, and reflect on his character. When the tent is struck, all the pegs



PEGS STRUNG.

should be slid upon the lanyard like beads. The strings, by two or three turns round the thin ends of the bundle, and then half-turn under loops over *one* peg, drawn up tight and tied to the loose end, make the pegs become a solid body. They may be thrown yards, and will not part. I could mention many cases in which fellows' pegs are thrown like scraps into the bags, with disastrous results as to time lost.

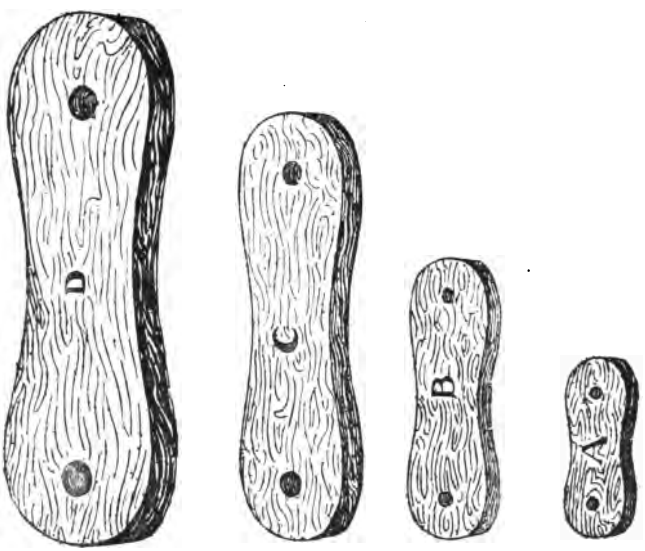
Make-Shift Pegs.—324.—There are various kinds of temporary pegs, such as, for instance, common iron skewers of a solid build, as used by butchers. They do fairly well for small and light tents, but they bend very readily and are not too secure. They cannot be used in gravelly ground at all.

A better type of MAKE-SHIFT PEGS is the stock galvanised kind as used for driving into walls for tying up shrubs and trees. There is a little eye in the flattened end. They are straight bars of metal, with a blunted point and a small rough head.

One enterprising camper has made for lightness sake, hollow tubular pegs, and has gone to the trouble of "brazing in" solid points! All honour to the camper for such exacting enterprise as to carry Camping things to such a state of refinement. If he

sees this, I wish to preserve one of his pegs for my museum of camp oddments, if he will oblige.

Shape of Slides.—325.—Some are made to look pretty. There is no harm in that. I illustrate four of plain design in actual sizes. The best wood is elm, walnut or teak. I use very small ones for the cycle tent, 1½-in. by ½-in. by ⅛-in. thick, and they do splendidly, made of teak, and the holes in this fine wood do not wear. Elm is a wood that does not split. Oak may be used—I have some, in fact. I would finally say that for folding



"SEASIDE." "BOATING." "CYCLE." "WIGWAM."

in and taking with a tent, wood does not bend as the iron and brass ones do, nor is there any fear of corrosion or rust or iron-mould on the fabric from wood. I have, therefore, determined never again to use any other. Nothing but what is good should be said of the dead, the absent or wooden slides.

Types of Slides.—326.—There are many TYPES OF SLIDES now in use. There is the (*a*) curl grip metal, (*b*) the bent wire slide, (*c*) a sort of machine bent iron arrangement, and (*d*) the prehistoric —the ones I like best, and have seen most in camp, at the War Office and elsewhere, in action. I have tried others also, including (*e*) a brass one with a crank bend in the middle that bites fairly well. When all is said and done however, I recommend strongly the ancient one of wood.

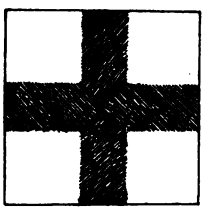
Dimensions of Slides.—327.—(*a*) 10 ft. by 8 ft. tent would do with a slide of 4-ins. by 1½-ins. out of ¼-in. to ⅜-in. material. (*b*) 7-ft. by 6-ft. tent; this would do with 3-ins. by 1-in. by ¼-in. thick. (*c*) 6-ft. by 5-ft. tent should have 2½-ins. by ⅛-in. by ⅛-in. thick or less, and so on down to the smallest tent, named above, like my "Wigwam" where the slides are 1½-ins. long by ⅛-in. by ⅛-in. thick.

I have alluded to wet and dry weather and to the tent being now slack and now taut. Sometimes in coming to a tent after it has got thoroughly dry the novice may imagine that the slides have slid, because everything is a-back. It is simply the action of the atmosphere drawing out all the moisture, and the lines and fabric have strained out. All that is necessary is to "tighten up" slides and then before turning in they must be eased off before the rain or dew falls.

Points in Slides.—328.—Slides for a tent may seem to be a very simple matter, but it is not. They are very often wrong in one if not two respects. They are generally a great deal too big, and have the holes too large for the line. Always make the holes to take the line tightly, and let the slide itself be twice the diameter of the line in thickness. It does not do to have them too thin, as it lessens the "bite" angle. When the hole becomes too large put in a smaller hole or a new slide. To add force to my remarks I will mention that the original cycle tent guys which were made so small that the maker declared they were foolish, are still in use on that much patched old "A," and still "bite" on the same limp lines.

CHAPTER XXI.

"MEDICAL" AND "SURGICAL."



The camper is rarely ill, except from some unusual cause, but he should always be ready with speedy remedies for slight accidents. If cycling, he cannot carry a medicine chest, unless a small one. However, I would like to enumerate a few things with which even the most Spartan camper should burden himself, and so be prepared for any of those little physical misfortunes which are almost bound to befall him sooner or later.

Surgical Lints.—329.—All campers should carry strips of woven lint, to be used for all kinds of cuts and to tie up wounds after washing when plasters are not available. Also a strip of very thin mackintosh is useful to put over a poultice, etc., and so keep out dirt and fend off possible injury by the delicate part coming in contact with foreign things.

A little cotton wool should also be carried.

These must be kept dry and clean by being put in a tiny mackintosh bag.

Bandages.—330.—The object of these is to tie round any place that has a plaster, to keep the latter in position during the few days necessary for healing, or for such misfortune as a sprained thumb or sprained ankle.

Plasters.—331.—A small roll of the best quality of Diachylon plaster should be carried in case of scratches or broken skin. This lends itself readily to its allotted task because it sticks. It is cheap too, and piece on piece can be put over in the approved method, piece binding piece until it becomes like woven texture, warp and woof.

Court plaster I can also recommend, though I think it is a trifle too stiff, and that its sticking qualities are not as good as they used to be.

Gold-Beater Skin.—332.—The advantages and portability of delicate GOLD-BEATER SKIN are many. It will bite and hold on any flat place where there is not too much friction. It will remain on a sore, keeping out the air until the healing process beneath is complete. On one's fingers, however, it is too delicate unless covered carefully.

Finger-Stalls.—333.—These are readily made in camp, if there is a needle and thread in the "hussiff." Of course, they can be made out of a bit of calico or thin mackintosh.

On sores, slight gatherings and abrasions the processes of quick healing will be greatly assisted by FINGER-STALLS. They keep out dirt and help to keep plasters, etc., in their place, and are an all-round protection.

Cuts.—334.—All CUTS should be water washed and afterwards swilled with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic. It is best to cover CUTS with a plaster, and to cover the plaster to keep it in its place, as described in articles 330 and 333.

Gatherings.—335.—These arise from a variety of causes. A slight splinter or thistle point getting into the flesh carries with it poison. A raw heel comes by the dye of stockings, and often causes inflammation. A scratch on the foot, if not carefully attended to, is serious. Sometimes a toe getting raw becomes poisoned and inflamed.

For these there is a simple but effective remedy. I have tried it and found it satisfactory. Hot fomentation at the very first works miracles. Do not stint any effort in this direction. Next make a poultice of soft bread. Put this on hot and keep it moist by a rubber cover, it will soothe and lower inflammation. A poultice becomes hard and dry unless kept from the air, and this is important. A poultice properly covered should last anything from 24 to 28 hours. At the end of four hours the pain begins to lessen and one is conscious that it is improving.

Bruises.—336.—Whilst ordinary, much advertised, solutions are recommended to take away all soreness, any lubricant will answer. Then there are BRUISES which cause swellings. In this case, fomentation and a hot poultice is a splendid thing and massage or rubbing, no doubt, has its merits.

Indigestion.—337.—INDIGESTION in camp must arise either from chronic disorganisation of the system or from inordinate indulgence in some indigestible food which the system will not assimilate. Ground ginger in hot water rarely fails to ease it. Hot water is good to try, so is powered charcoal in water.

Ptomaine Poisoning.—338.—This is a thing to which the camper is more or less liable, from impure water, milk, or tinned meat and the like. The symptoms are unmistakable. A feeling of nausea comes over one, a hatred of food, a disposition to do nothing, a wish to lie down, vomiting, or a sickly feeling. Poisoning has come to me through all the above named causes, and from one other. I once took, by mistake, a full gulp of paraffin. The misery of that day I can never forget. A forced vomit however relieved me, though I was indisposed for 24 hours. Sometimes diarrhœa comes to relieve it, and does. If, however, it be very acute, a vomiting draught or sickness propitiated by neat brandy, by hot water, by inserting the finger in the throat, and other provocatives, stay it.

Headache.—339.—It may seem absurd here to talk of HEADACHE, and yet it comes occasionally from several causes, such as sluggish liver, a previous tendency to biliousness, the eating of somewhat fatty matter, etc. What will generally relieve HEADACHE in camp is a cup of strong tea, taken without sugar, or a dose of carbonate of soda taken in water, or plain soda water.

Feverish Colds.—340.—Though alluded to elsewhere, no specific antidote to colds has been mentioned. In camp, where life is rough and opportunities for coddling few, I recommend that a considerable quantity of boiling hot gruel be taken, and, if possible, with a few drops of sweet spirit of nitre added, and then the afflicted camper to be rolled up in all the clothes and

waterproofs available. The sweating process that is bound to follow will have a magic effect of drawing it out of the system. Only one such case has ever come within the ken of my experience, and that was treated and readily cured by this means.

Lumbago.—341.—This occasionally attacks the camper, and I might instance how I once contracted it. I slept with a faulty ground sheet on hay that had been soddened with 24 hours' rain, and when I awoke in the morning the sheet was wet. I attributed the pain and inconvenience I suffered for a week after to this imprudence. It is best, even if you are alone, when LUMBAGO asserts itself, to indulge in plenty of rubbing, heat, and extra clothing in the place affected. A bran poultice round the loins all night, together with plenty of extra blankets, will do much to relieve the patient. In my own case a gentle rubbing and the application of a hot flannel bag filled with oatmeal (there being nothing else handy) over the part, had a remarkable effect.

Sunburn.—342.—The mere man will care little about getting sunburnt, and will worry little over freckles. SUNBURN, however, may cause blisters, to prevent which a dressing of the skin with vaseline or some similar preparation is advisable. After a time, of course, exposure to the air hardens the skin, so that blisters and peeling do not follow. I have known serious wounds on the arms of men who have come straight from their office to wield the paddle, or to cycle with their sleeves turned up. SUNBURN blisters are serious, may become large, ultimately burst, and create wounds like veritable burns. Where this is likely to occur, on the first suspicion, cover up the part exposed.

I once spent three-quarters of a day bathing, for instance, and I allude to it to illustrate a point. I enjoyed the bathing, the sunshine, the sun bath, the dressing and undressing, etc. But in 24 hours I was as though I had been dipped in boiling water, and the whole of the upper part of my body was skinned. I was uncomfortable for two weeks.

DIVISION VI.

We now come to the great question of TENTS—their fabrics, types, planning, making, and accessories, including poles and their dimensions. If the clauses dealing therewith seem somewhat short and terse, nevertheless an effort is made to embody every true and essential point.

The mighty question of STOVES—undoubtedly simplified of late by that cleverest of all, the "Primus" Family—concludes this division.

CHAPTER XXII.

FABRICS FOR TENTS.

Silk.—343.— The best for tents is undoubtedly Japanese. Its strength, proportioned to its thickness, is many times that of fine lawn. It is a splendid wet-resister, and folds into a very small compass—one-fourth that of the finest linen and one-half that of lawn. It is difficult to procure in the colour that seems to suit the purpose best, viz., a light khaki, which does not show dirt, protects from the glare of the sun, and yet admits ample light. It is retailed at 4/- per yard and its width is 36 inches, but only one firm keeps it at that price. I have procured some from abroad, had it dyed to a proper shade, and it is, I believe, of a better quality, and at a lesser rate.

"Thintus."—344.—This is a material somewhat like Japanese silk, both as to touch and appearance, but made of very fine cotton. It is not, however, as close as silk. It makes the lightest cycle tent possible—apart from silk—its weight being two-thirds of best, and half of ordinary lawn.

It is also suitable for fly sheets. On the day I write this, I find that a "Canadian" made in this new material, with a linen roof and eaves, 5-ft. 6-ins. wide, 6-ft. 3-ins. long, and 5-ft. 6-ins. high, weighs 3½-lbs. For a cycle tent it would add 1¼-lbs. The camper can consider whether the daily carrying of this additional weight is a barrier.

Lawn.—345.—There are many qualities of this material, and

it is known by various names. To simply ask for LAWN might often produce a material very different, and quite inadequate and unsuitable. For cycle tents it is, on the whole, pre-eminent. Possibly some 10 miles of it have been used up for cycle tents since I first introduced it.

Egyptian cotton is 15 per cent. stronger than American or Indian, because the fibre is stronger and finer. The best quality of LAWN, and the best of all other cotton goods, is now made of Egyptian cotton, which is the finest in the world. The price of the best is somewhere about 8½d. per yard. I learn that all Egyptian stuff has recently gone up in price. It is generally made in peculiar drabs, neither very permanent or suitable. The colour which stands best is a rich khaki shade. The term "khaki" is Indian, descriptive of clay. In cotton, it is the most durable shade, next to red.

Linen and Holland.—346.—Linen varies greatly in weight and quality. Excellent quality woollen goods are costly, because of the weight of wool. Linen is often costly, because of its fineness. The finest linen makes splendid tents and is of about three times the strength of lawn, about one-and-a-half times the bulk, twice the weight, and double the cost per yard. The fibre is heavier. The fineness, closeness, and compact method of its manufacture, which adds to its strength, also accounts partly for its weight. It should be used for tents in its natural colour, not bleached. A white tent is an objectionable and unpleasant covering in the sun, and besides, is soon soiled.

Calico "Sheeting."—347.—This is supplied in unbleached and bleached form. It is very strong and suits substantial tents, for boating particularly. It is much too heavy for Cycle-Camping. It would do for small, round tents, "cottage" models, or tents as an annexe to vans.

Brown Calico.—348.—This calico may be had from 2¾d.—very common, of course—up to 7½d. per yard. Apart from its objectionable whiteness, it makes a tolerable tent. A tent, from

6 to 7-ft. square, may be produced at somewhere about 9/- or 10/-. The material can be bought at any second class draper. To procure it, find the lowest class store in the cheapest locality, and you will get what you require. For a lad beginning to camp and who, with the help of his sister, intends to make his own tent, nothing more serviceable can be had for the price. Besides it will give him all the pride and pleasure of a £4 4s. silk tent, and he'll sleep just as well.

Cotton Duck.—349.—This is a special tent material, mostly made in America. It is used for small marquees, permanent tents, and tents to hire out. It bulks considerably, is fairly heavy and needs, of course, by reason of size and weight, strong staying lines and poles.

Compared with linen, in make and weight it is half the price. In choosing this stuff, unless you have a knowledge of fabrics, consult an expert as to quality. Thus, a tent of duck at 60/- may be dear in the end, and one at 100/- cheap, for just the same reason that quality in a tent tells.

Heavy Tent Cotton Duck.—350.—This is specially made for tents. It runs to about 36-ins. in width, is strong, with yarns well twisted and well woven. For permanent camps, tennis and boating tents, it is very good and will stand up to 20-ft. long by 15-ft. broad. It is made in Lancashire, of American cotton, and may be relied upon.

Unbleached Wigan Sheeting.—351.—This is fine stuff, though, when exposed to the air and damp, gets wet and dries again, it thickens and bleaches white. It makes splendid boating tents up to 10-ft. square, and with strong staying at all parts will stand fairly well. It is procurable in varying weights, and its price is about 5¼d. per yard, at, say, 40-ins. in width. It bulks a good deal and, alas, has the objectionable whiteness one does not, as a rule, like in a tent.

Proofed Canvases.—352.—Here we have a large compass of weights. That which is best known is the green Willesden

stuff, prepared by a method of proofing said to render it waterproof. To a degree this is correct, but the term "waterproof" must be qualified. The heavier makes of canvas are waterproof without any preparation, hence, our water buckets. In the use of canvas for tents the tendency is to use too much weight. Cotton, of course, is less than half the strength of linen, even when thicker.

There are so many weights and makes and degrees of quality in linen goods, that it is simply a question of obtaining the strength that any special requirements may seem to demand. Canvas may be had from 5d. to 3/6 per yard. The gossamer linen I use is 1/4 to 1/6 and unbleached, and is the stuff used for the finest collars and shirt fronts.

Holland, from 40-ins. to 80-ins. in width, makes grand tents. They will last for many years and are strong wet-resisters. The weight is 30 per cent more than cotton of the same thickness.

Atmospheric Effect on Fabrics.—353.—This is, indeed, remarkable. Light, heat, and wet alternating with dry, act and re-act on all kinds of fabrics. Wet contracts, dry causes expansion. Light tones down colours, and causes them to fade.

The straining of lines and loops makes tents grow literally. Let us follow this out. My fixing on 5-ft. 9-ins. every way struck some people as absurdly small. Why those dimensions? Simply, experience had taught me that I should in reality get a 6-ft. tent, and that, for over 30 years, I found ample for two or even three men.

But we must not dismiss this subject too readily. If this tent were always in a dry atmosphere, that is, what might be termed a transmitted air, inside a building, there would be little stretching, but the action of wet, which shrinks, causes a greater expansion afterwards than if the fabric had never been wet. As it dries it grows, and this does not apply merely to light tents. An experiment gave an expansion of 4-ins. in a material, 60-ins. wide, the cross way. Take another case. I have a stout red striped linen tent, the red stripe being procured by a cotton warp (cotton holds scarlet dye, linen will not so permanently). This tent was made to 6-ft. 6-ins. every way. It is now 7-ft. 3-ins.

and will peg out to 8-ft. in the middle. It has had 15 years' use, but here is the fact, it is still growing.

There are many limitations imposed for small portable tents for the mimic yachts called canoes, and for that fragile but grand little conveyance, the cycle, so these varying growths, perpetual growths rather, had better be kept in mind at the start, or trouble will follow with poles.

Wind Friction on Tents.—354.—It may not be generally known that wind friction wears everything on which it plays, particularly fabrics. Hard winds, blowing long on tents, thins the stuff, and literally weakens it, i.e., wears it.

CHAPTER XXIII.

TENTS.

I.—TYPES OF TENTS.

Special Tents and their Uses.—355.—Though the tent may be treated as thoroughly as may be, I must add that it is only one item in the outfit.

An extremely simple drawing on a later page shows variations and proportions which will need little explanation. There are three main considerations in regard to designing a tent. (1) What is it for? (2) Where will it be used? (3) HOW MUCH will it be used? Really experienced campers have various kinds of tents. Perhaps the following catalogue of my own possessions in that direction will explain the bearings of the points just quoted.

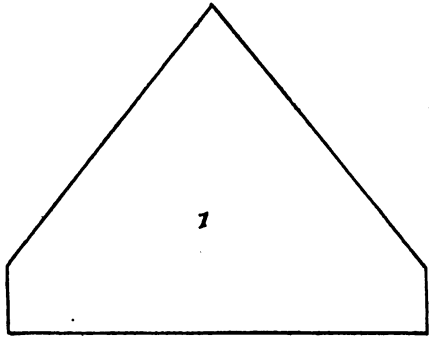
No. 1.—Boating tent, 7-ft. every way, made in striped linen—magnificent stuff for such a purpose. It has a fly sheet, weighs 8-lbs., takes three persons comfortably, and four minus discomfort.

No. 2.—Canoe tent. An "A" 6-ft. every way, which weighs 5-lbs.; also made in fancy striped material. Takes two comfortably and three as No. 1.

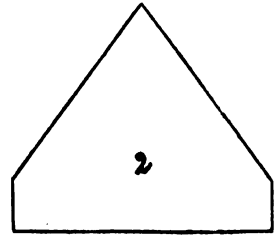
No. 3.—A simple "A" tent for carrying on a bicycle, 5-ft. 9-ins. every way—by stretching and use, it now exceeds 6-ft. 3-ins. Weighs 2-lbs. 8-ozs., proofed and holding the dirt of years. Takes two comfortably, and in "Cycle and Camp" trip took four badly.

No. 4.—"Wigwam" or Phantom Tent, 4-ft. 6-ins. every way, except its length, which is 6-ft. Made of Japanese silk, weighs 11½-ozs., and by its help the greater part of Ireland has been encircled, taken along its seaboard roads often in winds and rains. Takes one or two quite comfortably.

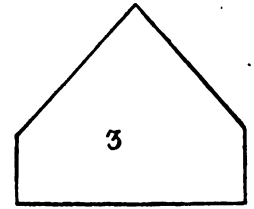
No. 5.—A red silk "Gipsy." It has been used at many camps



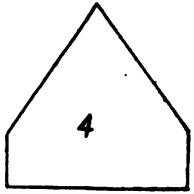
"ARMY BELL."



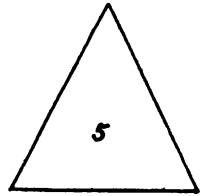
"SEASIDE" OR "FAMILY."



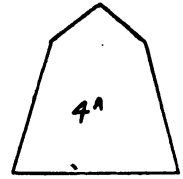
"CABIN."



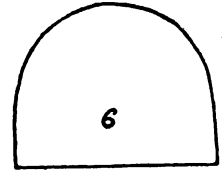
"CANADIAN,"



"A,"



"HOLDING GIPSY,"



"REAL GIPSY."

"BIVOUAC."

TENTS IN PROFILE.

and demonstrations in public. Takes two very comfortably, and has taken three without discomfort. Weighs 13-ozs.

No. 6.—Sporting Tent. An "A" tent with a wide base, and to lessen windage, only 5-ft. 3-ins. high. It is made of fine linen to stand anything, on moors, lake and river shores for fishing. All its lines are strong. Weighs 4½-lbs., and will sleep from two to five persons, the base being 6-ft. 9-ins.

No. 7.—Garden Lean-to. By two battens with hooks which hitch into a plinth nailed to the garden wall, I erect the Lean-to. It can be put up in five minutes, and taken down, and is used for reading and resting in a quiet time in the garden.

No. 8.—This is a successful plan of turning a sailing yawl into a yacht, by a fine "Deck" tent.

No. 9.—The "Canadian" for two men to camp with cycle.

No. 10.—Newly made "Tee-Pee" Indian. A new model to sleep four men. An effort to make a small "Bell" tent without the nuisance of a centre pole.

Tents in Profile.—356.—The first in the series is a little "Lean-to," shown in the small illustration (355), and mentioned in No. 7. A batten is nailed to the wall, with an eye at either end. Two sloping roof battens or bearers with a hook therein enter the eyes. Then there is a hinge drop piece 2-ft. high at the lower end, and another cross piece or strut that holds the two out. Over these the tent of striped material is simply thrown. Brass buttons are screwed into the bearer, and holes in the tent correspond and fit over them. Here is the thing in which I have spent hundreds of pleasant hours reading, composing addresses, studying maps, and—why should it not be mentioned?—day sleeping.

The following outlines of tents are drawn to scale :—

No. 1.—Army Bell tent of the larger size.

No. 2.—Large Boating or Seaside tent, known by various names, as "Clyde," "Large Cottage," etc., about 8-ft. every way.

No. 3.—"Cabin" Cycle tent, to sleep three or four, or five on a pinch.

No. 4.—Little "Canadian," and a jolly little tent it is.

No. 5.—Original "A"

No. 4A.—"Gipsy."

No. 6.—Real Gipsy's, of bent hoops.

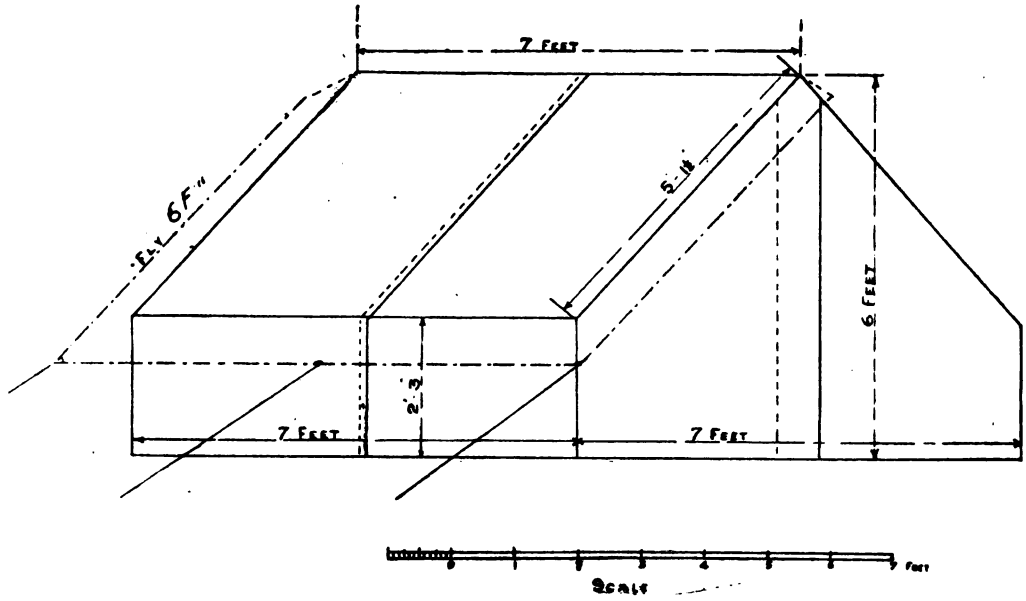
No. 7.—Old Army Bivouac tent, so called because it was or now is, the regulation tent supplied to the French Army

The "Cabin."—357.—This is a very commodious tent. It is wonderful, indeed, what a foot in length or width does in these small portable tents. Though this is marked 7-ft. it should be made 6-ft. 6-ins., as indeed this was. The stretching is great,

THE "CABIN."

until it becomes too long for the poles. Therefore, to get a 7-ft. cut it 6-ft. 6-ins. As a suggestion, all tents should be made a little less than the measurements if in thin material.

The best dimensions for a cycle "Cabin" are as follows:—Wall (not to exceed) 2-ft.; roof slope, 5-ft. 3-ins.; slope of fly sheet,



"The Cabin."

5-ft. 6-ins.; elevation, 5-ft. 9-ins.; floor length and floor width 6-ft. to 6-ft. 6-ins. each.

Weight.—Tent proper, about 3-lbs. in lawn; fly sheet, 1-lb. 8-ozs.; set of 18 iron pegs, 5½-ins. by ¼-in. turned over heads, about 1-lb. 10-ozs.

As this tent differs from the original "Clyde" or "Cottage" I venture to christen it THE "CABIN." What are the simplifications? Instead of two separate lines and pegs, I have one line that descends from the corners and centre of both tent and fly, and the same pegs do for both. The method is simple. There is an eye on the tent, into which a tiny brass hook goes from the end of guy line, the peg permanently left on and set out at 45 degrees, though there is a loose hook which enters a small eyelet in the fly sheet, the end of which is knotted to a slide. They work freely and with equal strain. The fly sheet and the tent can both be eased off for wet or tightened when the sun shines.

"Canadian."—358.—This is a drawing of my very latest tent design, which makes, for light Camping, the ninth model.* Its particular points are that the roof has 6-in. eaves and it is made of *fine quality semi-bleached linen*. The material admits only "early spray," and after that, the heavier the rain the greater its wet resistance. My aim was to have a tent as proof against heavy wet as though it had a fly sheet, and yet to do without one. In the next place, to have a form of tent which would be rigid in wind, that could be used by myself and a friend in the Highlands or the wild coast of Ireland. In order to combat the extra weight the ends and walls are of "Thintus."

The Tests it stood:—A pail of water was thrown on the roof, with several inside, probably to the occupants' alarm, but the spraying was very slight. After a few minutes, I ordered the operation to be repeated, and there was no more effect than a thunder shower would have on slates.

Its weight is 3½-lbs.

The dimensions are: 5-ft. 6-ins. high, 5-ft. 6-ins. wide, 6-ft. long.

Nicely folded it makes a roll of 10½-ins. × 4½-ins.

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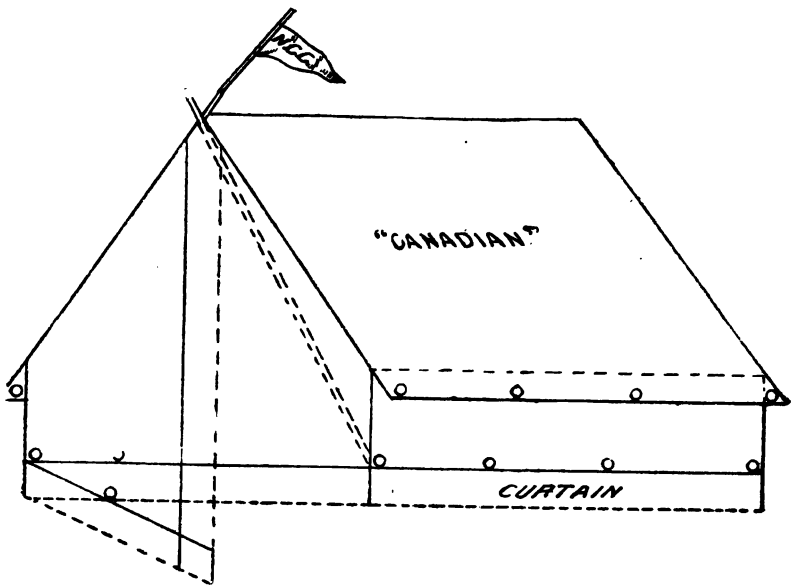
*Since, a tenth has come to light, and I like it, i.e., the "Tee-Pee" see 361).

For DOUBLE-Camping I consider it is "per fecta." Its walls, though low, make it big enough for four, even to sleep in, at a crush, but for three it is ample.

It is fitted with "Wigwam" poles. It stood powerful winds and very heavy rain during 1907 Henley week.

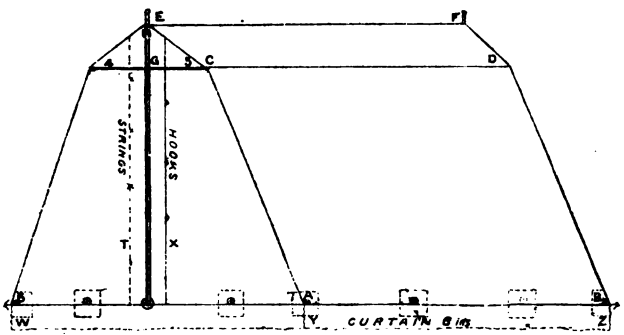


The "Gipsy."—359.—Perhaps no type of tent has afforded greater delight or been so popular as this one. What are its points? Almost vertical walls: therefore dry. It does not show the same tendency to sag as an "A" does, at the under pressure side. The wider spread of the roof gives material inward head-room. A wider spread than 27-ins. at head and 5-ft. 6-ins. floor gives, on the whole, the best result.

Poles longer than 27-ins. cannot well be carried on the cycle. Another point: THE "GIPSY" is a picturesque little thing. It is only a trifle more difficult to make than the ordinary "A." The

stretchers must be fixed outside the poles. The ends are slotted 3-ins. inside the ring so that doors go outside stretcher, and the rings at the end must be very strong ones, three-sixteenths-of-an-inch brass, three-eighths-of-an-inch opening. They must be sewn on with four-cord thread, twisted and well waxed, or carpet thread, and strongly stayed inside with canvas. A "Gipsy" tent has only two guys in the ordinary way, but it should have a stay and the following is the method of making it :—

Carry up line to E and give it one or two turns round the pole head, drawing the pole towards you a little out of the



THE REVISED "DOUBLE GIPSY."

vertical. Next carry the slide end of stay down to the other ground peg, running the line over same, and draw up the slide stay till it is tight on both sides. This keeps the tent as steady as a house. So long as the pegs hold, it cannot shift or blow over. Don't omit side parrells also (see "Wigwam").

The difference between THE "GIPSY" and the "A" is that the former has more head room, straighter walls, and a flatter roof. The elevation is slightly lessened to counteract the extra weight of material and "windage." If I am personally asked to advise, I still pin my faith to THE "GIPSY," which has been described as "an ingenious bit of tent architecture." It will sleep, without inconvenience, three persons, and only weighs a few ounces more than the "A." The tent floor, A to B, is 5-ft. 6-ins. The height from O to E is 5-ft. 6-ins. G to C is 2-ft. 3-ins; whilst the length, C to D, is two breadths, or 5-ft. 11-ins.

"Giant Gipsy."—360.—As this tent has been put through the usual testing and not found wanting in one single particular, from my technical standpoint at least, it soon got named the "GIANT GIPSY." I urged that it was not a "Gipsy," and the natural term I will admit is, the "Wigwam-Gipsy." The material is light, but strong, again made, of course, from my favourite Egyptian cotton in the natural colour of that cotton, a warm cream shade. Its dimensions may interest those who contemplate erecting a fixed camp from which to radiate. They are 10-ft. 6-ins. long, 10-ft. wide, and 7-ft. 6-ins. high.

THE "GIANT GIPSY."

When pegged it is 12-ft. across from side to side; it pegs out fully to 11-ft. long, and with the descending angle foot of the door it gives a ground spread lengthwise of about 18-ft. The poles are made of white spruce, finished natural colour, with a display of brass ferruling that makes the whole almost ornate in its delicate finish, yet it is all strong. Its weight is only 10-lbs.

The object of such a tent is to hold concerts and meetings in when it is wet at N.C.C.C. camps. The next object of its being

is to allow those who are wanting to see what Cycle-Camping possibilities are, and to get an inkling how to do it, to come to the official camps and be lodged for one shilling per night.

The "Tee-Pee."—361.—Having frequently been asked as to the best kind of tent that would, in the simplest way, afford most accommodation for a party, I have designed a new type of circular tent.

True to its name, it is decorated. There are two poles, and

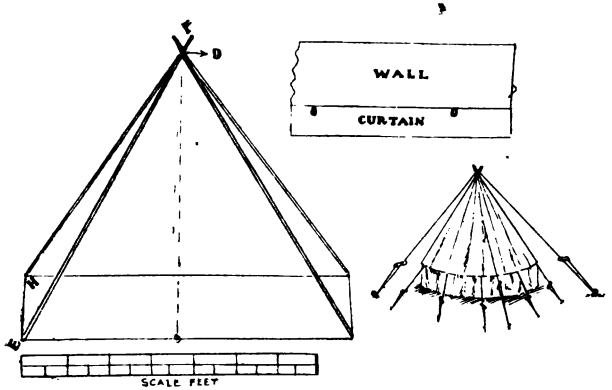
THE "TEE-PEE."

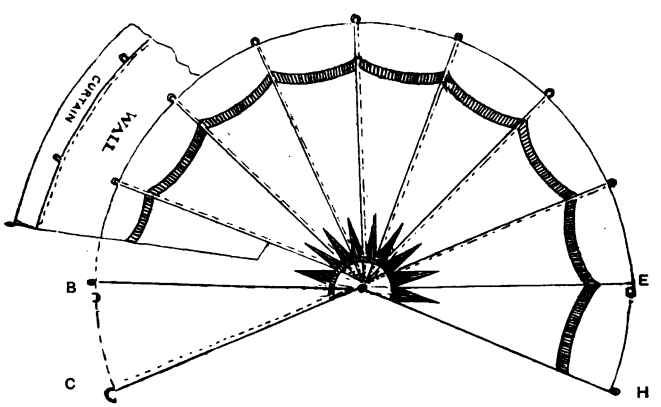
their object is to hold the tent up of course, also to avoid the nuisance of a centre pole, which is always in the way in Bell tents in any form.

After planning, erecting, and testing in actual use, I find it affords a remarkable amount of room, and is very weatherly and

comfortable. It is built of "Assouan," and a severe test with the watering can caused no spray. Its deep eaves shed the fall so well that the sides keep dry.

When I could see a way of getting rid of the centre pole, as used in Bell tents, adopting the forked or "Wigwam" poles, light





dawned, and I constructed this tent on the Red Man's model, but with very low walls and limited height and *no centre pole*. The walls are : E to H, 18-ins. ; elevation, O to D, 7-ft. ; floor, 8-ft.,

which after a few sets out will be 9-ft. (see diagram). This tent will sleep five. Its weight (made in Assouan cloth, which I deem the best) is $3\frac{1}{4}$-lbs.

The dead end, where all seams join, is finished by a cord gromet sewn to the well-stayed termination, and so fits round the lashed pole ends. It cannot work out of its place, and should it threaten to, there are lanyards to stop it. The roof is made in seven, eight, nine, or ten sections. Nine guy pegs loop to each seam. The door left open on one side and a ventilator high up give a flow of air without a draught. In the day-time the walls fasten up by strings—a decided advantage.

The whole of the floor space is most convenient to a party to get out of each other's way. They can cook or take meals spread out in the middle, round in a circle all facing each other. In other words, the tent is a jolly addition to my Camping "fleet," the tenth model that I have designed for light-life Camping The price of such a tent would probably be, in lawn about 35/-; in linen or Assouan cloth somewhere about 45/- to 50/- at a rough guess.

HOW TO CUT IT.

Draw line B E.

Make centre a pivot, and mark length of each seam 6 to 7-ins.

Sweep from B to C to a line and chalk.

For a spread-eagle model, C to B makes roof. In this case, cut two breadths, one on each side, above construction line E H, which with 2-ft. width per section, gives us a floor space of 8-ft. 4-ins., or total length of ground level.

I have lessened this model to save pole length, viz., 6-ft. to 7-ft. 6-ins. floor, 6-ft. roof, 18-ins. walls.

The "Brigand."—362.—Before I describe this tent and how to make it, I wish to record the fact that it is not original so far as I am concerned. I deeply regret my inability to give the credit to its originator—I believe an American.

The tent has five joined-up laths, which may be carried tied to the backbone of a cycle, or strapped on to the off side of the back fork.

I have designed the present tent to be only 4-ft. high. Of course, the weight-killing men, and I am one of them, will be

asking, what about weight? That is a consideration that may be carried to the extreme. A lack of weight that means a lack of comfort and utility is undesirable, but I will give the particulars. The battens or hoops 11-ft. 10-ins. long, 1½-lbs., and the total weight of tent, 1-lb. 12-ozs.

How to Cut the Tent.

—I have endeavoured to put the diagram in the simplest form possible. Draw the construction line A E. Mark the centre B.

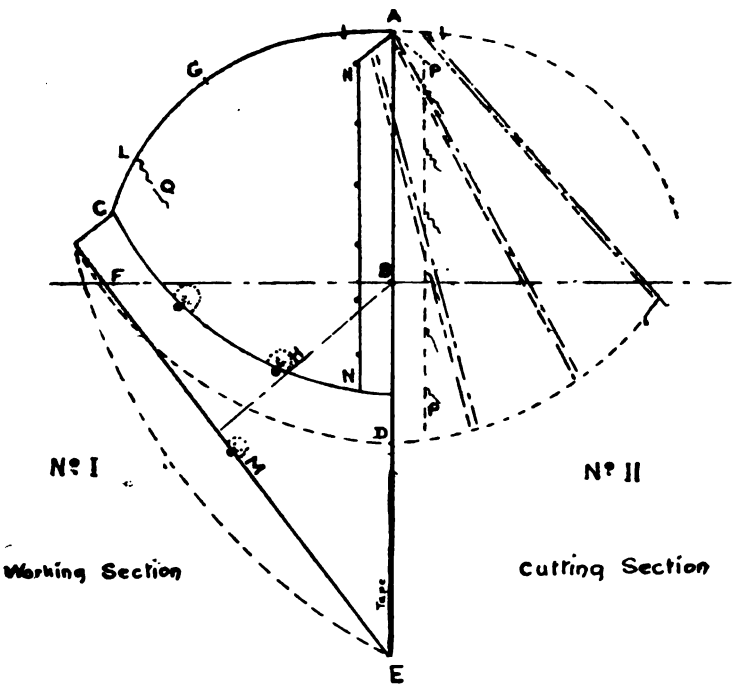
THE "BRIGAND."

This becomes the radius. B to A is elevation of tent when set, 4-ft. Square out from B to F 4-ft. 6-ins. Mark up F to C 1-ft. 6-ins. At half way from F to A mark G out 4-ft. 4-ins. Mark H 3-ft. 1½-ins. Point E is 6-ft. This is for pegging out. From C mark curtain, J, about 9-ins. From J to E draw straight line M, and throw 1-ft. on round as dotted line. N N should be 4-ins. allowed on for overlap of front, whilst P P is underlap. The small dots represent hooks, and on the inside, half way between, the strings to tie.

MINOR SUGGESTIONS.

There should be three strings at intervals around the ridge to tie it to the pole, and at 6-ins. apart from A, where I put an upright stroke, there should be two loops to run the poles in.

Will the reader turn to L? Here is a mole on the outside, and through an eyelet hole attached to the mole is a lanyard, marked



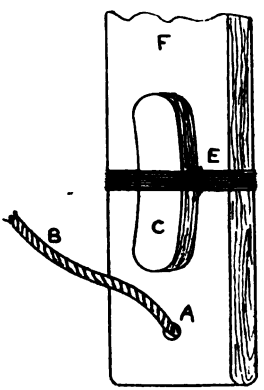
SCALE ½" = 1 FOOT

Q. This is to hold the bottom of the tent in place, and adjust the strain. The extension at M and E is to peg it out. It makes a very long floor, and is a nice shelter to cook under, and if a

side shower comes on, operations can go on practically in the open. N is the foot of the under tape for the hooks on section 1, and E represents how the tape should be carried down the outer edge only.

SECOND HALF OF TENT.

This faint outline has a little mission which I will explain. Those who have plenty of time and are fond of using the sewing machine, would find a slight advantage in the construction of this tent if they cut it the same as some scientific sails for boats are supposed to be constructed, i.e., in sections, and have the



Nº III

downward pull to the loop opposite each seam. I am saying that, having drawn the loop on at the ground level.

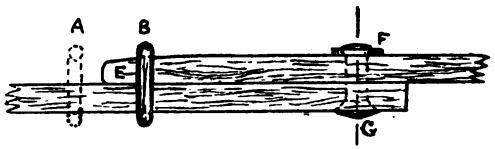
THE POLES.

I have sketched batten F, No. III, two-thirds full size. There is a small leather cleat C, whipped on E, through which the lanyard B, marked L on the drawing, pulls through hole A, and pulls the tent down and holds it.

JOINING OF THE BATTENS.

This is done by a rivet with a broad copper head, G, and copper washer, F (IV). A is a loose but oblong ring. E

represents the tapering of one section, and B that same ring A pushed over until it locks and holds the five battens as firm as if in one piece.



N° IV

FOLDING OF THE BATTENS.

Diagram V is the battens as they fold up flat, making a total of 27-ins. when folded.

N° V

Plan for Joints to provide compact folding

DIMENSIONS OF TIMBER.

The width of batten should be 1⅛-ins., its thickness five-sixteenths. It should be made of hickory, ash, or elm. All the edges to be bevelled off, i.e., just the sharp edge taken off.

The total length should be divided up into five sections, allowing for the necessary 3½-in. overlap at joints. They need no bending at all, being as pliable as a fly rod.

In the ordinary way "pockets" would be best to run the batten through.

Van Tent.—363.—Most of the caravans that I have met with, carry a tent as a sort of annexe. Sometimes it is used regularly, sometimes occasionally. It is best to have one in readiness, which must give a greater feeling of independence, for it can either be used by the driver, by men while ladies use the van, or by a guest or two, as the case might be. The best materials are light weight cotton sheeting, purposely made, by the way, for light tents; or else linen. Ticking may be used, and almost any kind of fabric of sufficient strength, and sup-

posing the van owner has one of the "Celebrated" cycle tents, it can be used with impunity and, indeed, will stand a long time and give fine accommodation.

Union silk—wrongly named—as used for racing sails, is a fine fabric. I have christened it "Assouan."

Lady Arthur Grosvenor has adopted the "Double Motor Gipsy," and a "Wigwam" for the outfit of her remarkable and now well-known expedition of 1907 through the Midlands.

Family Tent.—364.—A family camp should consist of two or three tents. There should be a small tent in which the men can sleep. An old "Bell" would do or a "Cottage" of 7-ft. all ways, which will sleep three or four in comfort, on the ground, of course—the best bed and softest. There should be another of say not less than 9-ft. by 7-ft. 6-ins. high, with a table to accommodate the party and removable benches or small chairs. This would be the dining room. The ladies might sleep in a 7 footer, on a tarpaulin sheet with thin mattresses or on portable beds, or a rubber mattress. Such a tent could easily accommodate four. If a pretty complete camp for a month is to be fixed, it would be well to have some sort of a roof erected on posts, say, of oiled calico. It will also do duty for a kitchen in which to make preparations for meals and so on. See illustration on page 24 which I took of a camp on a small island in the Shannon, in the occupation of Mr. Lloyd and family. There were altogether five tents on the open airy pitch. As a model for such a dining room the "Giant Gipsy" is worth attention.

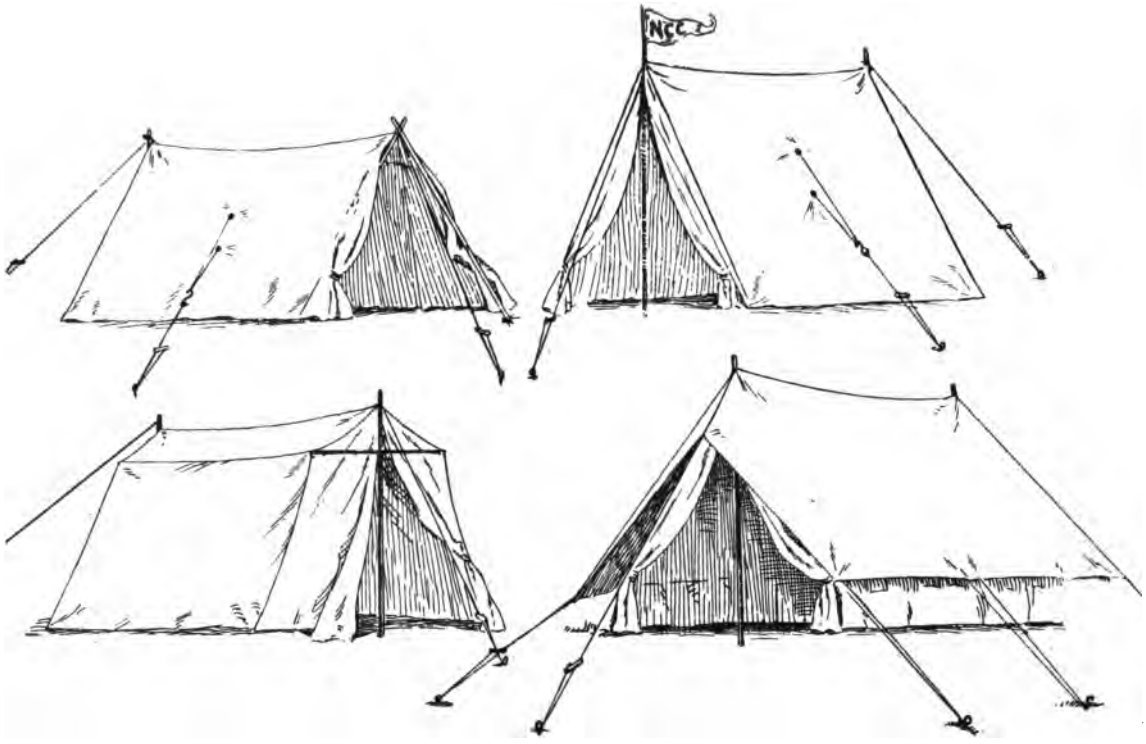
Seaside Tents.—365.—It is almost impossible to get SEASIDE TENTS pitched in certain shelter, yet with a view of the sea. Therefore one of the more massive equipments should be selected. Much depends, indeed, on the site. It is a common thing to see such tents erected on the most exposed positions. Therein lies the necessity, not for extremely heavy tents, such as may be hired but rarely owned by private individuals, but for strength. Apart from whatever power of structure the tents may have, there are many points in favour of having these family tents of a fairly strong type, with an ample latitude for size, mounted on strong poles, fitted with stout guy lines and using wooden pegs, with a cheap wood floor.

If asked again, as I have so often been, how to get shelter by the sea, I say get shelter from S.W. winds and you have little to fear. If the pitch is to be for a fortnight, rather than face possible S.W. gusts, make your pitch a distance from the shore, in a paddock, or under a hedge.

Pedestrian Tent.—366.—All things considered the best tent for the pedestrian, and one that will accommodate two, not merely for an odd night but for a protracted camp, is the "Wigwam." Owing to its small size, it is best with three poles, so as to facilitate ingress and egress, and the material of which it should be made is Japanese silk, or, my new cloth, "Thintus."* The best colour, as I have stated, is the khaki shade. A green tent is by no means bad, though the colour will not stand. The tent should weigh 12-ozs. in silk and 1-lb. 7-ozs. in "Thintus." Such is the toughness of these special silks that I have seen a pair of the strongest fingers try to tear them, and fail. For its weight and thickness it is the most powerful stuff in the world in the shape of textile goods. I have put several tents I possess to protracted and severe tests, and I have never had one to tear. One has stood some of the heaviest rains, in fact records for 30 hours at a stretch, without letting in wet, and I say this of an 11-oz. silk one. The dimensions should be about 5-ft. floor, 4-ft. 6-ins. high by 6-ft. long.

The Sizes of Tents.—367.—In appending some few suggestions regarding SIZES OF TENTS, I begin by pointing out the difference between the "Gipsy" and the "A" tent. Practically they are much the same in area, but I will deal with the "A" first. These dimensions as fixed by me for the very first cycle tent—which is still in use, and sheltered three campers at the N.C.C.C. Whitsun Camp—were determined upon as the very least that would be comfortable, and a bigger one would mean more weight and less gainly poles. I have been attacked, it is true, for having fixed such absurd and limited dimensions. My reply was, the designing of the little "Wigwam" much less, but previous to that, the "Gipsy," also less.

*With a fly curtain.



"WIGWAM"
"DOUBLE GIPSY"

THE FOUR LEADING MODELS.

"A"
"CABIN"

The "A" Model is the father of all tents, and is thousands of years old. Its simplicity is one of its points. My plan of side parrells increases its head space and its wind resistance, so that it still retains its hold. The dimensions (for cycling) should remain practically unaltered. I am not even keen to concede that the three inches in length which the material gives has any necessary advantage. One season's use adds five inches to the length and height, owing to stretching.

The illustration on page 283, drawn to scale, shows the four leading models of tents in correct proportion.

II.—TENT PLANNING, MAKING, ETC.

To plan a Tent.—368.—KEY PLAN.—Before beginning the operation, the architect must consider what kind of tent he wants. Having determined its purpose and the conditions it will have to meet, he will proceed in something like the following manner: Note down its length, width and elevation. Everything must follow on these arbitrary fixed quantities. For instance, a 4-ft. 6-in. base every way would look an atrocity if 7-ft. high. A tent 7-ft. each way would look equally absurd if it were only 6-ft. 6-ins. high. The law of proportion appeals to everyone possessed of an artistic taste, but in tent construction there is something more, that is, the physical harmony of parts and proportions—a charming phrase I don't explain. "Sky scrapers" in canvas might be easily constructed, but are difficult to manage when up. The toadstool model is far from best—either artistically or to weather it in.

PROPORTIONS.

GOOD PROPORTIONS :—

	Length.	Width.	Elevation.	Walls.
"A"	6-ft.	6-ft.	6-ft.	—
"Cottage"	6-ft.	6-ft.	6-ft.	2-ft.
"Family"	10-ft.	9-ft.	8-ft.	3-ft.

BAD PROPORTIONS :—

	Length.	Width.	Elevation.	Walls.
"A"	7-ft.	5-ft.	4-ft. 6-ins.	—
"Cottage"	6-ft.	6-ft.	5-ft.	3-ft. 6-ins.
"Family"	9-ft.	7-ft.	6-ft.	4-ft.

The way to test these figures is to draw scale plans, 1 inch to

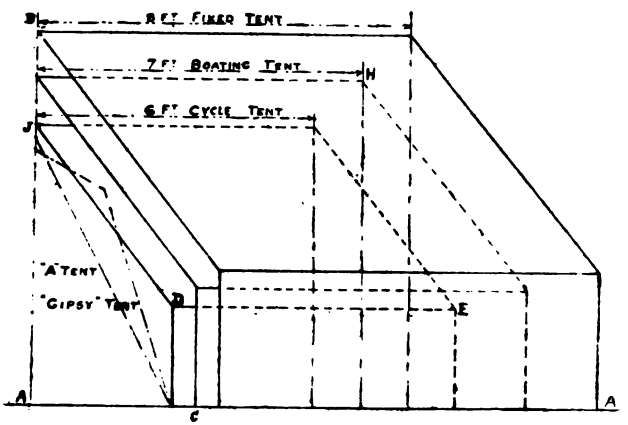
the foot, of the ones you deem the best and the worst respectively. Suppose we propose to make a 6-ft. boating tent. High walls are a nuisance, so we adopt the "Canadian" model, with 18-in. walls.

To get it all true, draw a base line, A A, and mark at random a centre, A B. From A we measure up 6-ft. to J.

Mark to right, C, 3-ft. and square up D for the wall.

We next draw line D to E, parallel C A, and mark wall E 6-ft. long, and mark 6-ins. on the base for curtain.

We have got our end elevation, though this in effect is the whole tent plan, save, of course, just to measure slope D to J.



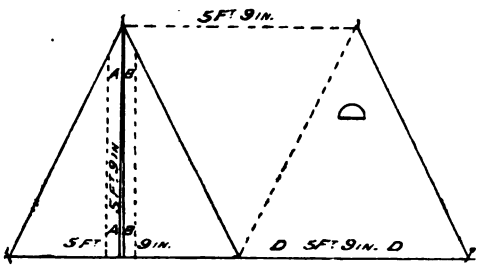
The roof is formed of two breadths 3-ft. each. If you are putting roof and walls all in one, mark them 24-ins. for wall to slope. If putting in a separate roof and "running" eaves, add 6-ins. for this extension, or 13-ins. if it is to be double.

The key foundation of the plan of a tent like this would do for one of any size, up to that for a thousand people, only in this latter case, indefinite elongation requires lessening of elevation in proportion. End elevation in regard to spread cannot be overlooked.

Difficult tents to cut are "Beehives" with bent hoops, or those similar to the "Brigand," shown in this chapter.

The gipsy has no plans for his tents. He simply bends hoops and lashes them together in sections, the top ones having no joint, and therefore less "spring." Over these he ties or secures old blankets, canvas, or anything he can beg or "bag." Probably he would not care for the gift of one of our own dainty houses if we gave it to him.

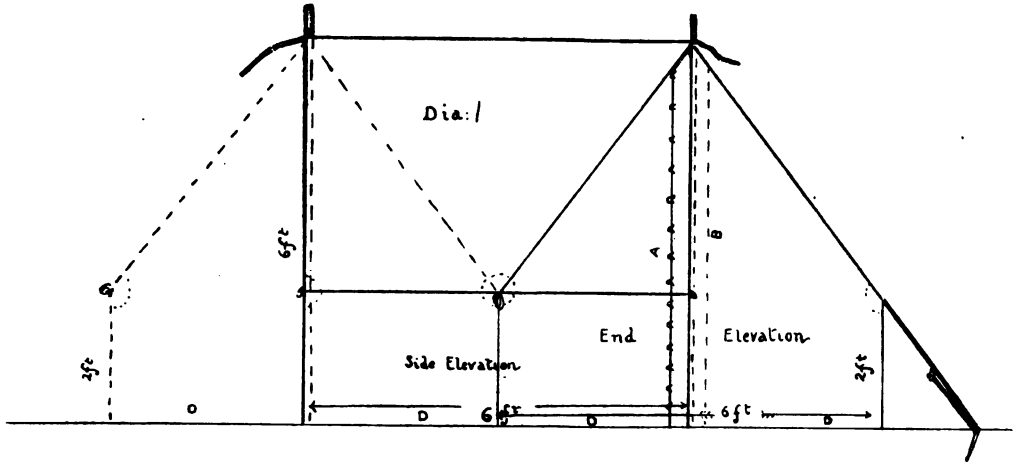
"A" Tent.—369.—Scarcely any "A" tent can be more than 7-ft. high, and it cannot be much more than 8-ft. long, simply because it depresses in the centre under wind and wet, and to have ridge poles longer is rather difficult, because of transit.



ORIGINAL 5-FT. 9-INS. "A."

This cut is the original "A" model, 5-ft. 9-ins. every way, of which so many hundreds have been made since I showed the "way in" to Cycle-Camping. This illustration will, I trust, show clearly a real method of drawing a plan by which to cut it in the material—ends, elevation, and overlap alike.

Cutting Tents.—370.—In cutting a tent, produce it in paper first. It will prevent mistakes, and may save stuff. Few people possess (as in my own case) a very large table on which these things can be laid down and cut. Therefore the floor of a loft, providing it is clean, or a dining-room, sufficiently large, will do. As everything in a tent is DOUBLE, it will save time if the material is folded end-to-end. We are going to cut the two breadths of stuff (a yard wide) which, joined together, makes the body of the tent at a go, if all in one, from the ground on one side, over the ridge, to



Here is a suggestion by which both ends and side of a tent are shown in one compact drawing. In fact, it is a complete "Cabin" with the door overlapped; the door spread, side length, and all angles marked.

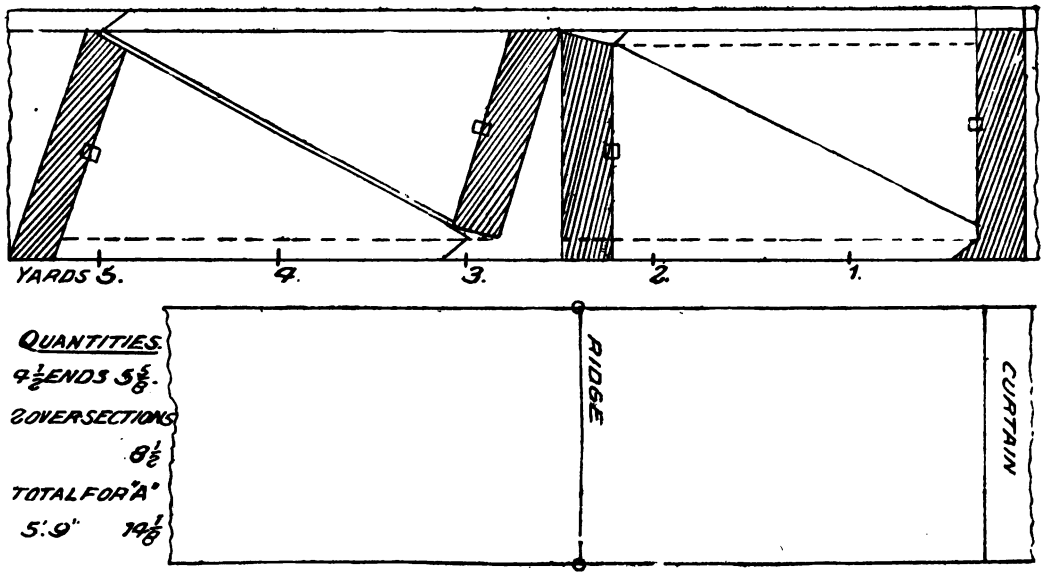
the other. Now, how is it to be done on the cloth? Lay the two selvedges together. Draw a square line 8-ins. in from one end of the stuff for cutting. This becomes the ground line. Then we will say the slope is 7-ft. We mark that, and put a pencil line, marking the ridge distinctly, putting a pin in to hold one edge to the other. Double back the stuff and cut the other half of it. There is your tent, bar the ends, which require more time and care.

Cutting Tent Ends.—371.—Assuming you do this in the stuff, mark 4-ins. in from the edge, fold it over, and hammer the fold to mark it, or rub it hard. Mark back (stuff still folded) the width of the floor end, say 3-ft. If the stuff is too narrow, no matter, mark the 3-ft. out on the ground. Put a pin in through a string at the crown or ridge, and draw that string down to your 3-ft. point on the floor of the tent, and pin the second end down also. Next chalk the line for slope. It will be found that these two pieces form one end, turned over the opposite way. The narrow part to the narrow part and the broad below saves stuff. The ends have to be pieced out, of course, at the corners. This plan, I hope, may help the amateur.

There is one point of great importance to enforce, and it is as to my claim for the superiority of the "Gipsy" over the "A." The "Gipsy," it will be noticed, gives 15 per cent. more head room in practically the same amount of stuff, and nearly vertical walls.

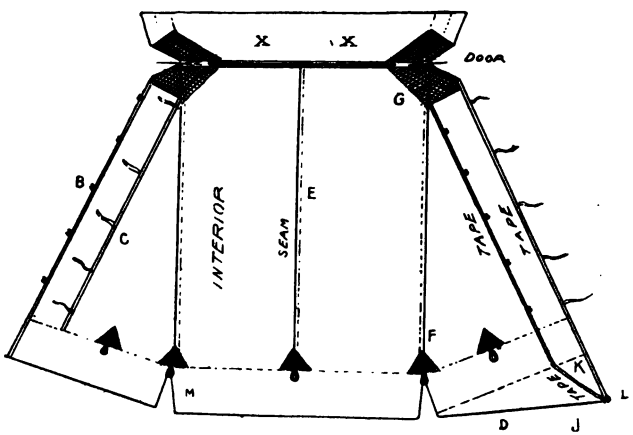
It is best to cut all elevations 1-in. under scale, or they soon get too big for poles.

Making a Tent.—372.—After the tent has been cut, it is well to pin the sections together, and failing that, to put cross marks in pencil. In regard to all seams of light tents, they should be sewn with thin cotton, not coarse thread which draws up when wet. In no part should there be any fulness. Puckering is fatal to the sit of a tent, particularly at first. The seams should be double stitched and done neatly, for the credit of the amateur. All parts where there are loops, all junctions and angles, such as G F in this drawing, should have linen, fairly strong, sewn on for staying purposes, and in the very centre of all these stays, I place a second smaller layer. Three or four



CUTTING TENT ENDS.

rows should be run across these stays, so that the strain shall be divided and not centralised. Let us look at A and G. This is a large piece of canvas or linen that should go 6-ins. back from where the loop is, and come right on, covering all junctions. If a double bit is put underneath it, all the better. Then across the ridge X X a piece of tape, length and thickness according to weight of texture, should be sewn on flat, and slightly full, not tight. On top of this tape, when it is finished, put a light tape slightly slacker and fasten it every 6-ins. This is to hang the lantern from, or a collar on to dry, etc. The main ridge



stay should be doubled under to form a loop into which a guy is rove or looped. This loop should be about an inch in from the actual end of the tent.

The edges of the tent have hooks about a foot apart, B, and then another tape is run down at C, 8-ins. from the edge, and these tapes are put on half way between the hooks. If we go to the door from the back where we have been working, we do the same thing, reversing the hooks. Here the hooks stand back, but the tapes are on the edge. As this is the door, and probably extension down to L of about 14 or 15-ins., carry the tape, as shown, down to the corner, both tapes, in fact, forming a loop

into which the peg goes for pegging out and extending the tent.

All tapes should be shruuk before they are put on.

It is advisable to have the curtain "free" at all junctions, as in flat drawing. See that the tapes match the colour of stuff and are not narrow ones.

Tents should be put together perfectly fair, without a bit of fulness anywhere, and all seams must be carefully tacked or basted before they are sewn.

Amateur Tent Making.—373.—There is no reason why, with care and the help of such a book as this, anyone may not make his own tent up to a certain size and weight. Many tents are of home production and a few really cleverly and well made. The best plan, however, is for those who are about to proceed, to first see a tent. This will teach more than many failures.

Home-Made.—374.—The home manufacture of a Camping equipment is one of the most interesting pastimes known to man or to woman, when she takes to it. It has its limitations, necessarily. In Camping requisites of the lighter and what I unhesitatingly describe the refined order, there are a host of things that cannot be easily and well manufactured at home. The amateur cannot make first-class tent poles, for reasons which it is hardly necessary to explain. What is, however, possible is the making of a tent.

Tears in Tents.—375.—Occasionally a tent gets torn. The amateur needle man will probably botch up a clumsy seam, that takes up the material. In a short time it will tear again. Such a process would cause rucks. The thing to do is to cross-stitch it flat, taking a narrow hold on each side with one stitch and a wider hold on the next stitch, and vice versa. It is possible by running the needle under the noose to lock-stitch, or tie each stitch. That is "the way they do it in the navy."

"Flattening" Tent in Gale.—376.—In very heavy gusts it is a good plan to temporarily lower the tent till the gale has passed. This is a performance perfectly simple. It is only necessary to lift the foot of each pole inwards, when down comes

the tent. To do this, under certain conditions, may mean the saving of your poles. A hurricane or a heavy blast coming sideways on, or down upon the tent causes the poles to bulge, and then to snap. This "downing" is only mentioned as a last resource under trying circumstances, or while some special efforts are being taken to save the tent from being blown away. I may record that this act would have saved me two good poles at Glencoe. The first time I ever saw it literally done was at our large camp recently, in that grandest of all possible Camping grounds, Takeley Forest, where young Macpherson's tent was seen flat.

Knots in Camping.—377.—In tying your candlestick to the top of your tent do not pull the end through, but run it once over the tape or pole and then draw the double loop through, precisely as these illustrations from "Knotting and Splicing," by Paul N.

RUNNING KNOT.

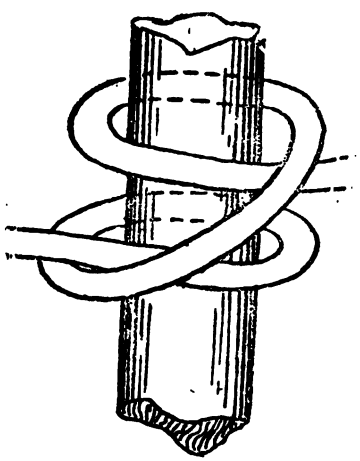
SLIPPING RING KNOT.

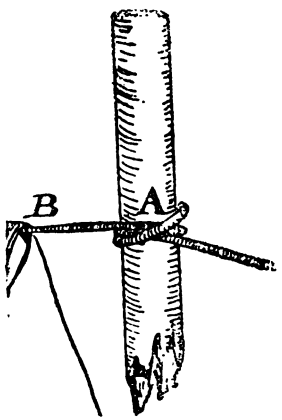
Hasluck (Cassell), and give it a firm press back so that you feel it is fast, and let a longish end dangle down. This is called a running

knot or a "slippery hitch," because, sitting on a tent floor, you just pull the long end and the whole thing becomes free in the hand.

The Clove Hitch.—These illustrations, taken from "Cycle and Camp," show the method of tying the guy ropes to poles. Many cannot learn it, simple though it is. This double or clove hitch, when there is a strain on the lines on both sides, is moveable even on a smooth surface, without notches or dodges. It only grips when the tent becomes slack and lines cease to bite.

The method of tying is to get a piece of ordinary string and, say, the poker or a cane for practising on.



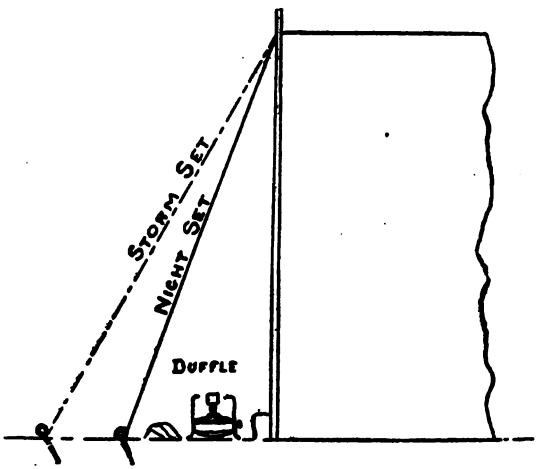


(*a*) Hold line in left hand, (*b*) hold other section in right hand, (*c*) with latter give the line a fold beneath, making letter O, (*d*) form another O on top of this, but again place the piece in hand under O, (*e*) run a stick through it to test its holding power, (*f*) get another party to try and push it up or down.

Keep these cuts before you during experiments, and it should be simple.

End Extensions.—378.—Some friends of mine make their tents so that they would set out some 2-ft. forward and aft of the poles. The main tent, which was, say, 6-ft. in length, pegged out

something like the line "storm set," and then they had a set of hooks which tightened over the end and closed it up a little



nearer, in what is known as "night stay." At the head or foot of the tent, as the case might be, they would place all duffle, as in this drawing. Thus pegged out on an oval, a 6-ft. tent has been known to sleep two lots of men, end to end, or the whole row cross-wise.

Door Wings—379.—These are an advantage. Ever since I began Camping it has been my common custom, in wet weather, to peg the door outwards by a string extension, i.e., a lanyard tied to one of the loops. It makes a shield against wind and rain.

The door may be pegged out on a line with the walls or sides of the tent if it is elongated for the purpose. I was delighted to see, after Cycle-Camping came in, this excellent idea carried out in a more businesslike manner, by adding a ground wing to the tent doors, by my friends, Primavesi and Humphreys. Its utility and advantage is tremendous. Even the "Giant Gipsy," an 11-ft. tent, has the door so cut, and for all purposes it is a fine provision.

Running Stays.—380.—Take the measurement from the

ground at Y to E (see diagram in article 359), cut a piece of line twice that and a third as much again, splice or tie in a loop at one end and at the other run in an ordinary slide the same as the guy. Having pegged out the corner F giving the peg a good slant, run this loop over peg by a running hitch (see "Gipsy").

Method of Looping.—381.—The amateur invariably stitches on his loop, the professional puts in an eyelet, runs through it a line and knots it to a mole inside. The question has often been asked me, "why work in a hole and fix the loop from inside?" It is a plan that should be followed. The pull of a loop is but slightly vertical and is outwards at an angle of 45 degrees. There is then

a liability to its tearing away. The method of loop B and worked-hole A (or a brass eyelet) sewn angle-wise, not only divides the spread but it takes off the lateral pull from the stitching. The stay C, whatever its form, so completely strengthens the fabric all round, that tearing is out of the question.

How to Pitch a Tent (single-handed).—382.—Elsewhere I allude to a competition in which, for expedition as well as excellence in camp kit, I took the first prize, 19 years ago, open to the United Kingdom. The tent was a 7-ft. "Clyde," with a fly sheet. The score was partly made by the "pace." The method of fixing up that tent, single-handed, was that which I

now describe. The plan, briefly put, may not be seen at first, but if every point is practically followed on a lawn or field with an actual tent, there will, I fancy, be no after question necessary.

(*a*) Lay out the tent, outside uppermost. (*b*) Peg out the back two corners, hooked. (*c*) Take guy in right hand, pole in left; double in the clove hitch at the pole head, and to prevent it loosing give a half loop twist round the head of the pole to hold it all in position while you proceed. (*d*) Run out the front guy line and peg it with pole about upright; as you do so the pole will fall towards you, on to the ground. Let it lie, and do not disturb the slide. (*e*) Go to the front and take hold of the pole in left hand, guy in right (as "*e*") and peg out line taut. This act in itself lifts up the stern pole, which is a bit too far back or a bit too forward. (*f*) Adjust the back slide till the stern pole is a little off the vertical. (*g*) Return to the front guy, and do the same, and the extra tension on this slide will make the back pole vertical absolutely. Get them very tight. (*h*) Hook the front door at the bottom only, and peg out each corner of door perfectly square. See that there is no wrinkle or pull angle-wise in any part of the tent sides. Is all "square" set? If so, (*i*) peg out the two sides and the back end, and tighten up everything.

This principle applies to almost any tent.

Motto :—"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." "N.B." This is the Latin phrase for TAKE NOTICE. It pays to pay attention to the erection of even a small tent.

Pegging Outwards.—383.—Tents without ridge poles peg out at a curve. Take head F and side E (dia. 3, page 297), and so on. The aim is to get the fabric taut, and this pegging out is the only way to do it. With regard to the suggested difficulty of ground sheets not covering ground thus left free, I began years ago to add curves on sheets from 3-ins., to 9-ins. in larger tents. I still find, in spite of this improvement, that they come a little short all ways.

III.—TENT ACCESSORIES.

Ground Sheets.—384.—The best plan for a ground sheet is that given in dia. 3. By stretching out the sides we cover the

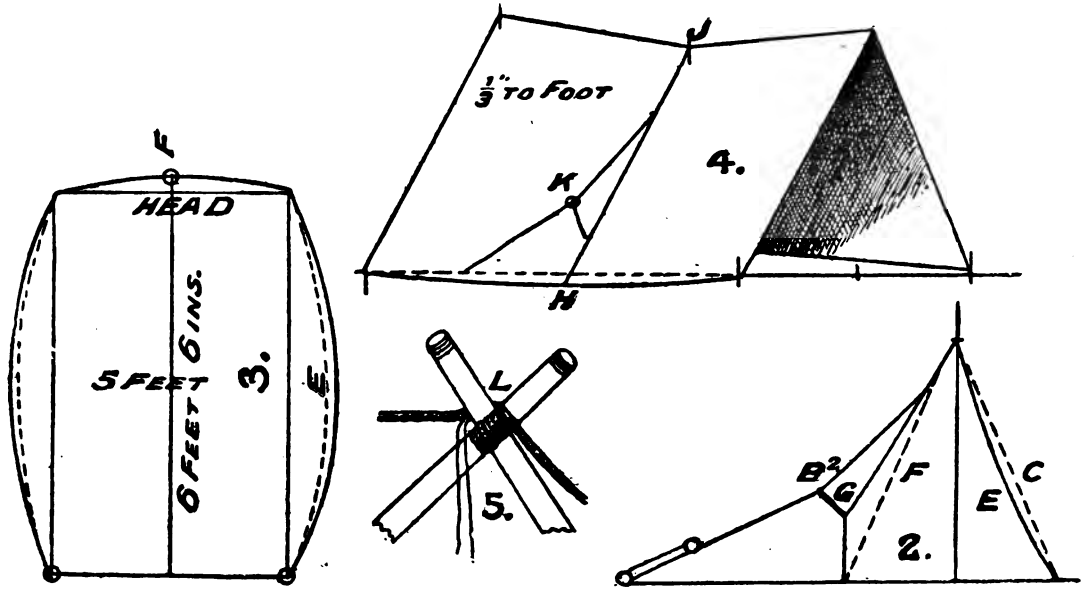


Diagram 2—THE NEW PARRELL; Diagram 3—MODEL GROUND SHEET; Diagram 4—THE "WIGWAM"; Diagram 5—GUY JUNCTION ON "WIGWAM."

ground. In fact, this building out the sides, which I began many years ago, I found a great advantage.

The "Wigwam."—This delightful little tent, which is 4-ft. 6-ins. high and 4-ft. 6-ins. across, is simple and most effective in action. There is no upright pole at the door, because the two top sections of door poles are whipped, as at L, over which the main guy line goes and pegs the tent out, and leaves free ingress for the door.

Side Parrells.—385.—The principle of the side parrell is to prevent the sagging-in of side of tent by wind or wet. It increases the head room and space, making it into a semi "Cabin" tent. The line 2 is fitted to the inside of the tent by a mole through a hole, knotted inside. It forms a loop like half the letter O. The little guy line, B, has a hook which hitches on the parrell, and pegs it out with a slide in the ordinary way.

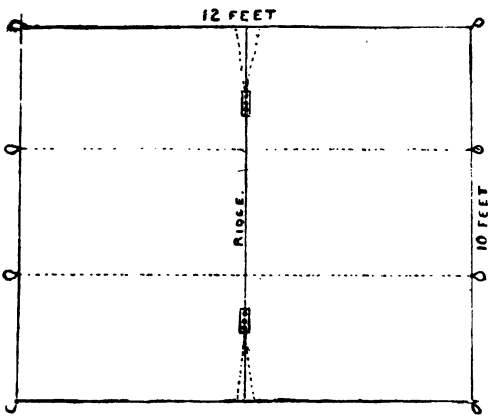
The best illustration as to how a slide acts on a guy line would be to go to the garden gate, and get Fred to hold one end of the line, then run it through the two staves, and try, by pulling, how difficult it is to move the line to and fro. It is the leverage of the strain held by an acute angle under pressure that holds it fast. For that reason chiefly, the advantage of the wooden slide is apparent.

Lashing.—386.—Dia. 5 (on page 297) shows the method of joining the junction of the spread poles, or the "Wigwam" method. All that is necessary is for the main guy L to run over the V, and the camper can give it a turn round one of the poles, or both, if he pleases: it is immaterial, it works either way. It is better, however, with the turn. The LASHING of these poles must be done very carefully. It is permanent, and has to be done with a well waxed "tatching" end which the shoemaker uses, or else with fine "marling." I emphasise this because a camper once borrowed this tent for an exhibition, and when it was returned to me the LASHING, which had taken me 15 minutes to do, was cut!

Fly Sheet.—387.—This should be constructed with a partial extension over the stern and a lengthened extension at the front. With a ridge pole projecting forward, a considerable lengthening

of the roof line is held outwards. It is supposed usually to be set above a tent. If, however, it rests on the ridge it is only the top 2½-ins. of the tent that gets wet, that is, just where the fly touches. People go to a great deal of trouble and expense in elevating the fly, but experienced campers do not bother. The idea of the FLY SHEET resting on some support separately is certainly not essential. Personally I am content to have a fly resting on the tent, as is customary in all real hard Camping.

Fly sheets must not be raised high above the ground at their fall. The more like a duplicate tent they are, the better. All the lines should be short, for the reason that the fly is steadier.



FLY SHEET

The wind has not the same power to lift it or draw out pegs.

The simplest method of fixing a FLY SHEET is to have one or two small slots worked or bound with tape, in the ridge, so that the stretching of the tent and variable positions of the poles do not prohibit it being slid over the head of them.

Fly sheets of linen only need have a double hem all round, and should not be taped. "Thintus," lawn, and light fabrics should have a slack tape run on flat all round—and that tape of linen—for taking the eyes, and cut away along the ridge.

Lastly, the FLY SHEET should extend about 20-ins. forward,

and about 10-ins. aft. It may also be made of a very light fabric where weight is a consideration, as it breaks the wet and keeps the tent dry as well as heavier stuff. A very light fabric will keep the under tent almost dry, and prevent the heavy spray from straying through.

I have never been a very strong advocate of fly sheets for Cycle-Camping, for the reason once explained, namely, their weight, bulk, and added pegs and lines. But a little FLY SHEET for down-right bad weather is a desideratum that I have always been free to admit. In regard to carrying a FLY SHEET with a small "Wigwam," there is no difficulty. I camped a fortnight with a FLY SHEET over the tent used on the "Erne," on the fourteen or fifteen lakes that I cruised over in the North Shannon, and what-ever the rain, we simply took no notice of it.

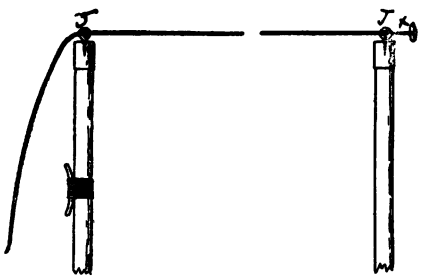
Flat Fly Sheet.—388.—When a tent, through age or other fault, admits wet, even if the camper is unprovided with a fly sheet, he may make it quite proof against wet by throwing a piece of extra stuff, such as fine calico or muslin, flat down on top of it. The question of its touching is of no moment. Mr. P. Stutfield, N.C.C.C., when Camping on mountains, finding that the wind got beneath his fly sheet, and threatened to blow it away, tied it down on top of the tent, and thus kept it dry.

I would say that wherever two are Camping in company, and do not mind the weight, or, indeed, wherever one goes Camping for that matter, a few ounces not making much difference, take a fly sheet by all means.

Ridge Lines.—389.—I now come to an important factor, and that is the ridge. Really and truly every tent should have a ridge pole. I do not advocate the carrying of this, but when I pitch my own tent, I either insert some extemporised ridge pole from my boat or use a jointed paddle, or I cut or borrow a stick. I speak of tents 7-ft. all ways. Even though a very taut ridge can be got, no tent can be made to sit so well without as with a ridge pole.

Ridge Lanyard.—Splice in a small eye X, as diagram, or reeve in a "toggle" on to a thin line, and run loose end through eye J,

and fasten it on to a leather cleat fixed to the other pole 6-ins. down. After all, a ridge cord is to keep the fly off the tent. I do not, personally, like ridge cords, as they keep one from attaining a

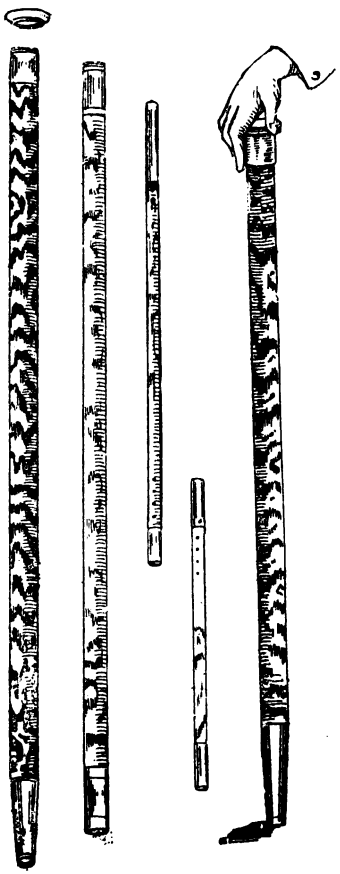


first necessity, viz., a strong strain on the ridge itself, without which no roof sits as it should, i.e., like a drum head.

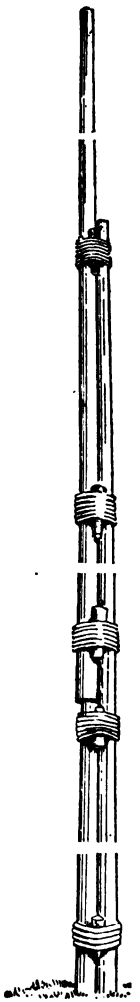
Tent Poles.—390.—It is a weak truism to say that poles play a very important part in regard to the tent. Hitherto, poles have been too clumsy. All my efforts in regard to these, as in everything connected with the camp, has been in the direction of handy, smart and light things. My poles are almost imperceptible when hitched to the off fork of a bicycle.

Materials of Tent Poles.—391.—The materials of which poles are made are (*a*) elm, (*b*) grown spruce, (*c*) American spruce, which is a clean white wood with scarcely a knot perceptible in a mile, (*d*) ash or hickory, for poles for rough mountain climbing, mounted infantry, etc., which join up with heavy ferruling, and (*e*) bamboo, which, whatever else it is adapted for, is splendid.

Dimensions of Tent Poles.—392.—I shall divide up the dimensions of poles somewhat on the lines of woods that have already been mentioned, except that I will take the marquee first, and couple with it the dimensions or thicknesses of the wood. Each of these has been tested.



PEDESTRIAN POLE.



SPLICING.

Size of Tent.	Height.	Spruce Poles.	Bamboo Poles.
20-ft.	10-ft.	3-ins.	—
10-ft.	9-ft.	2-ins.	1½-ins.
8-ft.	7-ft.	1⅜-ins.	1⅛-ins.
6-ft.	6-ft.	1-in.	⅞-in.
5-ft. 6-ins.	5-ft. 6-ins.	⅞-in.	⅞-in.

Pedestrian Pole.—393.—This is an unique arrangement. The illustrations show (*a*) a walking stick in a man's hand, shod with metal and a metal head, (*b*) the stick with the head off, and (*c*) the various pieces which fit into each other and so make a complete pole.

It acts well for the man who does not want to carry poles when walking. It is not a freak, it is an actual working thing.

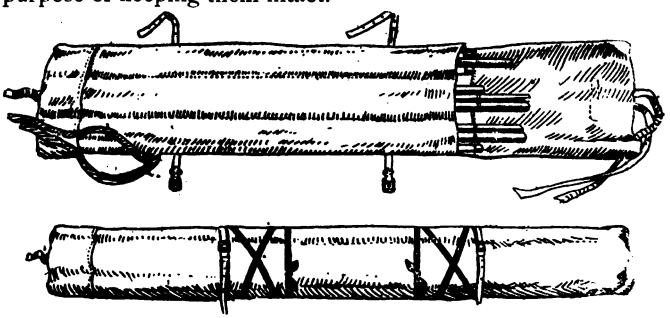
Splicing Tent Poles.—394.—If a tent pole breaks, as sometimes is the case, the camper is driven to extremities. If a splint is tied on a broken pole, fastened above and below the fracture, and duly lashed, it will still do its work, but that lashing must be tight. There are two ways of getting it tight; the one is to cross-tie it by running the line underneath and then over the lashing. Then cut a smooth clean stick of hard wood, as a wedge, and drive in so that the lashing becomes so tight that it is solid, steady and firm. So treated, they are more rigid than if screwed. We have frequently resorted to this expedient in battens, poles and sculls, and never known it to fail.

The illustration is from "Knotting and Splicing" by Paul N. Hasluck (Cassell & Co.).

Carrying Poles.—395.—I would like to describe those plans which I have used. My army poles are slotted, and a strap is screwed on to one section of the pole which remains there permanently. This strap runs through each section and keeps them together, and finally straps round them, so that they can be carried by coolies up mountains, lashed to the saddle, tied to a cart, or slung behind the knapsack.

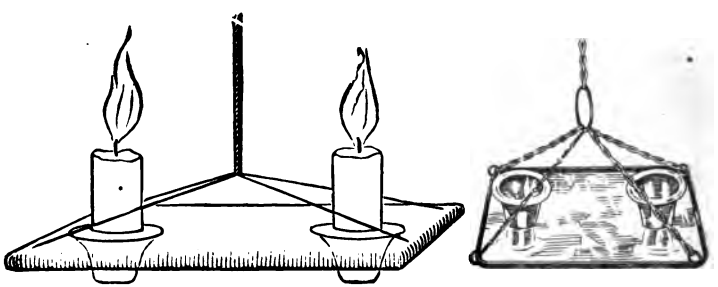
Bamboo poles are best carried in bags, precisely as a fishing rod, such bag being covered with leather at the ends. When the end is folded over, as illustrated, and tied down, the two straps hold

the thing together for ordinary transit, but when they are hitched on to a cycle or other conveyance, the straps serve the purpose of keeping them intact.



The care of the ferruling is important. If a dent or flattening takes place at one of the sockets, there is likely to be trouble, because it is difficult to get it back true. Therefore, the "plug" system is not bad, only we seem to dislike anything separate lest we lose it, as we do.

Candelabra.—396.—A is a glass disc with two sockets let in. The object in selecting glass was to allow light to fall on the floor, an act of grace it declined. Glass looked well and answered, but



A B

it cost half-a-crown for drilling, so I made a little thing of tin with copper wire fitments, and it answered well for years. However,

PHOTOS OF VARIOUS CAMP KITS, showing relative sizes.

1—Motor Linen "Gipsy," 2—Lawn "Cabin," 3—Linen "Double Gipsy," 4—Assouan "Double Gipsy," 5—Linen "Wigwam," 6—Lawn "Double Gipsy," 7—Thintus "Double Gipsy," 8—Lawn "Wigwam," 9 Silk "Wigwam," 10—Down Quilt for three, 11—Down Quilt for two, 12—Down Quilt for one, 13—Ground Sheet, 14—Ground Blanket, 15—Norwegian Bag, 16—Shoulder Satchel, 17—"Any-size" Holdall, 18—"B.C." Bag and "Rooksac."

19—"Handbook," 21—Aluminium Plate, 22—Spirit Can, 1 pint, 23—"So-soon" in "Primus," 24 and 25—"So-soon" in and out, 26—"Primus" spare parts, 27—Spirit Can, square ½-pint, 28—"A" or "Cabin" Poles, 29—"Continental" Poles, 30—Candelabra, 31—"Double Gipsy" Poles, "Wigwam" Poles, 33—Quart "Campo" Milk Tin, 34 Pint "Campo" Milk Tin, 35—Dove 6-in. "Mersey" Cuisine, 36—Holding Vapour Stove pans, 37—Aluminium Forks, 38—Porridge Spoon, 39—Soap Box, 40—Mirror, 41—Provision Bags, 42—Lawn Pillow, 43—Canvas Water Bucket, handle-bar Bag, 46—Washing Bowl, 47—Under-Saddle Bag, 48—Hair Brushes, 49 Down Pillow, 50—Reeded Pneumatic Pillow, —"Handbook," 52—¼-pint Spirit Can, 53—Aluminium Cup and Saucer, 54—Jam or Butter Box, 55—Egg Cup, 56—Pepper Box,

a little aluminium thing, B, claimed attention. It is light, smart, and better in adjustment, and an undoubted success now that, after stages of experiment, it has reached perfection. In short, it is a tray with a shallow flange. The sockets are rivetted to this tray, and the tiny chains are run through a ring. Another ring hitches it to the ridge.

Canvas Buckets.—397.—This illustration is that of a most practical water bucket. The wedge form gives it greater steadiness. The mode of packing is shown in the smaller cut.

FULL.

EMPTY.

Experiments were delayed in order to find a canvas retentive of water. Light, but strongly woven, sail canvas has given the best results, and it holds water indefinitely.

CHAPTER XXIV.

STOVES.

The utility of the stove for Camping is a product of civilisation, an article of utility and expedition used against the protest of sentiment, but never against one's sense of convenience. The delight of cooking a la gipsy is one thing, but the delight of having coffee, porridge, bacon and eggs, and all ready in twenty minutes, with clean pans, is another.

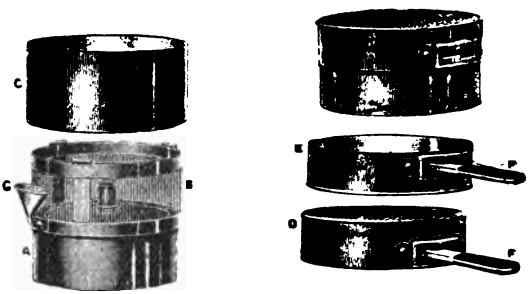
The Russian Stove.—398.—The first stove, viz., the Russian, we campers used was made popular by the immortal Rob Roy in his books. In the early 'sixties, Camping was an exceptional indulgence, and those who followed it were voted freaks. There is no need to illustrate an obsolete article, for that it is. The principle of the present "Primus" is the same, except that it burns paraffin, happily, instead of spirit.

The "Mersey."—399.—The so-called "Mersey" is an adaptation of the French stove, but made up in a more substantial character. In the early days of Cycle-Camping there was a deep prejudice against the "Primus," hence, I introduced THE "MERSEY" cuisine, in sizes from 7-ins. down to 5-ins. by 2¾-ins. deep. The true history of THE "MERSEY" cuisine is that it was designed by a Liverpool architect, named Barth, a member of the Mersey Canoe Club, and it was from this gentleman I also got the plans for the first tent I ever made.

It is the best and safest stove to use inside a tent. Every part fits inside the kettle pan, C, except the porridge pan, F, which slides on the bottom, and the lid, D, which is the frying pan.

To charge.—Remove screw top and insert funnel, G. Into top

of funnel pour a small charge of spirit. Next place funnel, G, in hole above A. Place on shield, B, with groove over funnel pipe. If the flame gets too fierce, pour cold water through funnel to cool it. For frying, add more cold water. The pan, C, rests on B. The lid, D, is fitted with a slotted groove for handle, F, and inverted, becomes a frying pan. The inner wick, which is inserted in a cylinder burner, should fit tightly. The outer wick should protrude slightly.



In working, the burner should be watched. If all the spirit is consumed, the wick burns and is then useless. The outer wick can be made of any cotton stuff. If this does not fill the hole snugly, or is overcharged, or the gauze is too fine, it causes foul combustion. It needs lots of air, but no draught.

The weight of a 7-inch "Mersey" is about 3-lbs., and its cost 1½ guineas or so.

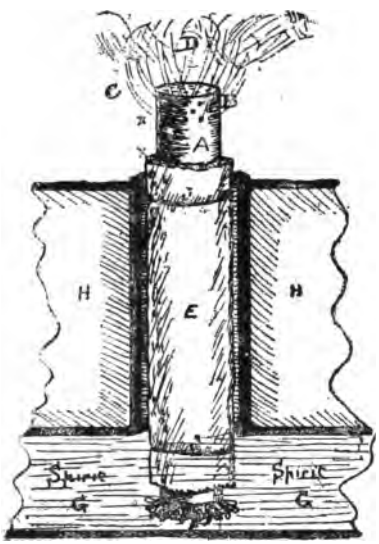
The Pad or Vapour Stove.—400.—This is made in thin copper. The fire is an ordinary brass or gauze covered pad, with

VAPOUR STOVE IN PARTS.

a moveable damper lid. Reading from left to right, the first cut

is the pad. The second on the ground is the damper. The third is a little handle that fits into a slot. The fourth, also on the ground, is a shield perforated and fixed on the bottom. This goes round the fire. The next part is the lid which makes the frying-pan; the middle piece is the boiler, and the next but one is the porridge pan that fits on below. This stove is 6-ins. across. It is a little slow and consumes a lot of spirit, but has this merit, that it is clean, does its work well for one (or two on a pinch), and its total weight is but a pound. It is a stove I go single-handed with. The kit, 6 pieces, costs 12/-.

The French Stove.—401.—The difference between the Russian and this is very great. THE FRENCH STOVE is simply a receptacle into which spirit is poured through an opening, shown



in H H. This little metal cylinder, with a hole on top, is filled with a wick. G G represents an empty chamber into which water may be poured to cool the spirit, and keep it down for frying. E is an outer wick that is tied to the top of a cylindrical

burner, with perforations as indicated in illustration, and this must project up into the air, as at A, and after a time, as this tube gets hot, the spirit which is soaked up by the inner wick vaporises in the small part of the chamber and exudes through B, gassified. Thus we get the flame D and C, but no blast.

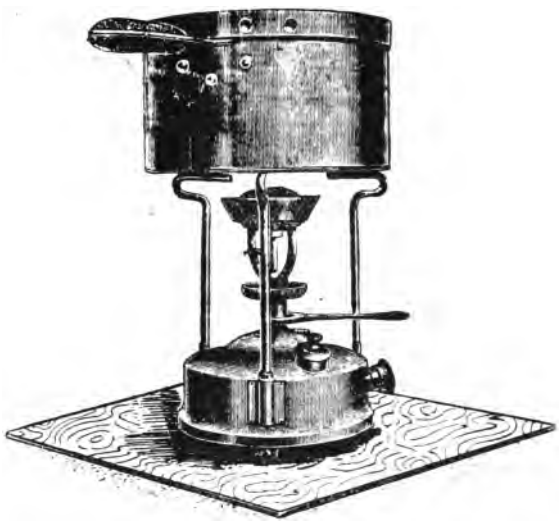
The "Primus."—402.—Why I was so slow to take up THE "PRIMUS" for Camping purposes, was because of my hatred of paraffin. Experiments, begun fifteen years ago, both at home and Sunbury Camp, showed what a powerful and efficient thing it was, but too big to carry on a cycle. It took me three years to get a smaller size—5-ins. across—made, and then it had projecting legs. So I devised a second model and had the feet set

"BABY PRIMUS."

right underneath, the projecting pump shortened, and changed the valve from the side to the top, christening it the "Baby Primus," which is the best of all THE "PRIMUS" models. Still pursuing my Spartan notions re compactness, space and solid packing, I designed the "So-Soon" pans for taking THE "PRIMUS" stove inside. This, of course, for cycling.

"So-Soon" Set.—403.—For lightness and compactness, this registered set is very handy and smart. The pan that is mounted

is the outside one, into which a second fits, so that there are two boilers in the space of one. Into the smallest, the "Baby" goes. When the inner pan has its lid on, the top is larger than the bottom; the result is, or might be, a rattling. To obviate this, the outer pan is built in, so to say, so that it fits tight at the bottom



"PRIMUS" AND "SO-SOON" IN ACTION.

and top. A deeper lid goes on the outside, and this is the porridge pan, whilst the boilers can be used for two kinds of cooking.

The pans are made of aluminium, and where a party of three is cruising, I should recommend that the outer pan be left at home and a larger one carried, with the stove in the smaller one, and other things padded round to keep it steady. This bigger pan better suits the appetites of the larger party.

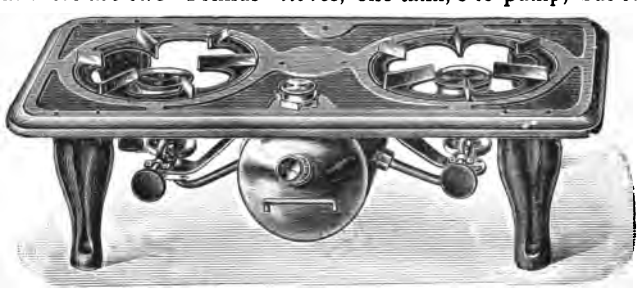
I unhesitatingly say that the "Primus" in its revised form, with these beautiful light pans, is the most efficient and suitable stove in the world for the average camper.

As I have already mentioned, it is necessary to have a little

board, as illustrated, on which the stove can stand firmly, to save spills.

"PRIMUS" AND "SO-SOON" IN PARTS.

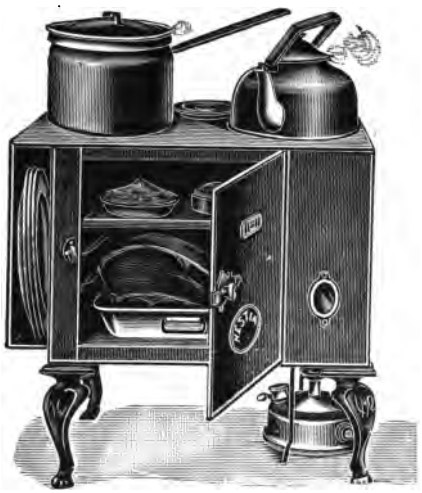
The Duplex Primus Range.—404.—This is a useful cooker. I strongly recommend it for van and yacht cooking. When both the burners are in action, the noise is something serious indoors, but that can be obviated by the silent burner system, to which I think there is no real objection. The principle of the thing is that there are two "Primus" stoves, one tank, one pump, but two



THE DUPLEX PRIMUS RANGE.

valves. There is a duplicate nipple for pricking purposes on the back. It weighs about 8-lbs. and takes up but little room. What it needs is some kind of shut-up box of wood to hold the lot, and close it in for transit and even in use, and also for keeping the effluvia, when out of action, from penetrating one's "cuddy."

"Hestia" Oven.--405.—My first acquaintance with the "Primus" was in connection with this oven at a fixed camp. It has an outer flue, but no outer shield for the air. The idea, excellent as it is, I think would be improved if an outer asbestos casing, which would not be expensive, were added to keep in the



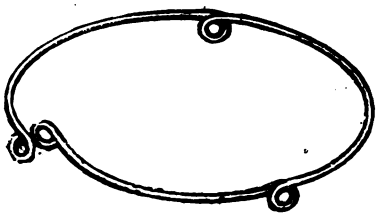
THE "HESTIA."

heat. I found a gooseberry tart and a leg of lamb being roasted, as well as potatoes being boiled on the top, by the aid of one "Primus." I give this illustration of the method of doing it, and have, whilst writing this, consulted the designer of this range, who says that it is by no means slow. It is really a clean and efficient method of cooking for a yacht or a fixed camp, where roasts, etc., are needed.

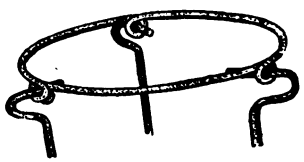
Petrol Stove.—406.—I have just seen and tried a PETROL STOVE of French make. I have sought illustrations and particulars of the Paris maker in vain. Its points are: Weight, 10 lbs., rather dirty, i.e., "blacky," I fancy, and of less power than even the "Baby," or least of the "Primus" family. An unsurmountable

difficulty is the distance at which the petrol has to be placed and yet connected. It has about 200 jets within 6-in. discs.

Primus Ring.—407.—Now there are three fittings for this that render it a perfect delight in use. The first is a little simple ring instead of the heavy, cast-iron grill that was supplied.



THE HOLDING GRILL OFF.



DITTO ON.

This fits over the fingers and so gives a steadiness to the pan. In packing, this goes on under the pump, so that it takes up no room, and does not rattle. It springs on, so to say.

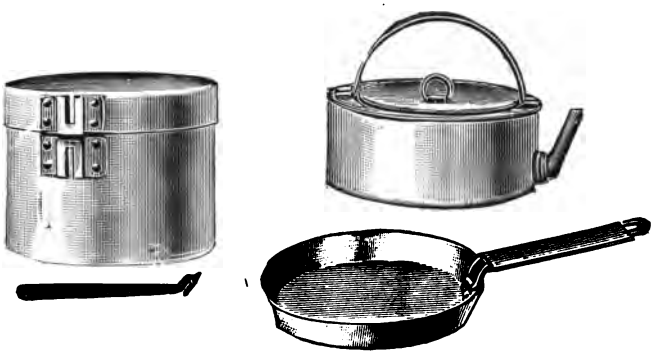
Primus Toaster.—408.—The little toaster here illustrated is

PRIMUS TOASTER.

a very useful acquisition when toast in camp is on the menu. Its price is only 1/3, and its weight not more than 10-ozs.

Stock Sets.—409.—The aluminium pan here shown has the ordinary slotted lid and handle, and is a stock article manufac-

tured by the London Aluminium Co. The handle is shown below. The small teapot, which would do, by the way, for boiling water in, has a screw-on pipe and a folding handle. It is an excellent



ALUMINIUM UTENSILS.

thing, no doubt, for picnics, and may be very useful indeed in the camp. The other illustration is that of the frying pan with folding handle. This is rivetted to the pan, and therefore more durable than the ordinary tin one that works with a hinge, which rusts, and so soon gives out.

Stove Shield.—410.—The "Primus" stove requires a shield. Owing to its height any temporary thing placed beside it cannot effectually protect it. In spite of the force of the flame under blast, the wind has an adverse effect upon the stove. Currents of cold air not only prevent the boiling, but push the flame to one corner, and so neutralise the heat. This is sufficient to justify my remark that the stove must have a shield. This is easily made (see article 251). Four canes of very light bamboo, to which a piece of any thin material is sewn, will answer. This requires to be not less than 2-ft. 6-ins. to 3-ft. end to end, and 20-ins. high My own plan, which is simplest of all, is to get four old umbrella ribs, which have holes ready to sew the stuff to, and just put them into the ground. This goes inside the pole case, and I forget it is

there, but the "Baby" is not happy without it. If it is set outside, away from the tent, with something over the top to baulk the current, it is also a help. A bit of paper may be used, without much fear of its igniting, with a stick to keep it in position.

Tin Shield.—411.—A strip of aluminium which can be easily bent and flattened at will, to drop round the burner, not only facilitates immediate lighting, but helps it in work. Mr. Vasey introduced the aluminium portable shield, and Mr. D. McC. Yuile introduced one of tin, which he uses. It is simply a little cylindrical shield that keeps the flame intact inside it, and it is wonderful how little effect the power of the flame has upon it in use.

DIVISION VII.

This division brings us to the end of our journey, with no less important subjects than CYCLE, MOTOR CAR, LIGHT WEIGHT, BOAT, CARAVAN, and PEDESTRIAN CAMPING, including contributions from the pens of undoubted and experienced authorities.

With a list of CAMPING SITES in all parts of Great Britain, and an ample index for ready reference, the "Campers' Handbook" will draw to a close.

CHAPTER XXV.

CYCLE-CAMPING.

The Power of Cycle-Camping —412.—The word "power" in this connection is used as to the numbers, possibilities, past accomplishments, and prospects. As a movement it has had a stupendous effect upon Camping. Articles and reports, ten thousand times more in value than the book that placed it before the country, have drawn attention to Camping at large. It is not too much to say that this movement alone has brought into line, thoroughly or partially, something like 3,000 people. The whole question of Camping has been awakened afresh by its influence. Its power was demonstrated in the third year of its public existence, when 40 people could be got together in one camp, and larger and lesser numbers have gathered up and down country ever since. The Association of Cycle-Campers, which I started with two members, has now over 300, while the National Camping Club, which I founded only 14 months ago, has 250 members. Added to this hundreds are pursuing the sport unaffiliated.

The Joy of Cycle-Camping.—413.—I say it is a joy to turn out of a railway station or from the deck of a steamer, and, after making a few purchases, to sally forth with a couple of packages strung on your machine along the shore road, round the bay, up over the cliff, down into the valley and up again, away into the breezy, free, and thinly inhabited land, to you as yet unknown and stay there just as long as you desire, at almost no-pence per day. I say it is grand to feel that on the two wheels you can travel 60 or 70 miles comfortably, almost without being tired, carrying your kit and food. Surely it appeals to the Englishman to stop at will, and do it all with the feeling of the ploughman who whistles in the furrow.

The Machine.—414.—Any good average roadster will do if its owner will insist on a civilized handle-bar, only a few inches less than the space of his shoulders. The ponderous weight that

THE PIPE AND PEACE.

some campers afflict themselves with is a matter that does not concern us. A fairly light kit is one that a machine feels nothing of. Decidedly, let the camper have two speeds if not three, as

this may mean miles a day if he wants to cover hilly ground and face winds. It will mean that those extra miles can be covered and the day closed at an earlier hour with less fatigue and less strain. The best gears for the Camping cycle would be: 55 hills; 72 average; 86 before wind.

I am aware of no gear so gauged. On being asked for gear advice, I say take any patent, irrespective of its name, that comes nearest. A machine with a 48 I hate, because it gives too much to do and a 66 for No. 2, which is too low for one's average—I speak of 7-in. cranks.

Selecting an Equipment.—415.—Let us assume you are a cycle-camper. Do you want to do it luxuriously? Is weight of no great consideration to you, or do you want to do it with the least possible weight, and in the most simple form?

Are you very poor, and, therefore, cannot spend much? Or, is money of small object to you, and, therefore, you want everything to be of the best and the amplest?

It cannot be expected that in the confines of this book all the interrogations here set forth can be met by so many specific and interchangeable and complicated particulars for alternatives as it might otherwise be possible to state. The facts, therefore, which stand at the front may be placed in three alternatives, as follows:—

First Kit.—For a single man (but will take two) get an "A" or "Thintus" "Wigwam," ground sheet, small ground blanket, two pillows to stuff, small vapour stove, pint "Campo" or other carryable milk tin, and a single down quilt.

N.B.—The above makes a perfect one-man kit, and its weight is about 7-lbs. Such a kit as this has half encircled Ireland, affording ample pleasure, security and comfort in all kinds of weather. It was this kit precisely that two members used during the Killarney week, 1906.

Second Kit.—Whilst the "A" has points of simplicity, the double "Gipsy" has points far in advance of it, and this takes two, luxuriously, so to say, and will take three without difficulty. Add to this the usual ground sheet and a whole floor ground blanket, two of the inflated pillows with removable down second pillows, the little "Baby Primus" with a "So-soon" set for compactness.

and a quart "Campo" or other milk tin, would meet all conditions.

THIRD KIT.—The "Cabin" tent, which is about 6-ft. 6-ins. in every direction, and after being set a few times comes out to 7-ft., weighs about 2¾-lbs. This has walls 20-ins. high, leaving a good pitch of roof, but with a deep fly sheet that descends far down over it at each side. This will sleep four perfectly and give them all ample room, and providing that it is pitched amid shelter it will be as comfortable and dry as a house. The ground sheet and ground blanket should cover the entire floor, and it forms in its entirety the completest camp kit possible. A fly sheet gives great satisfaction to those inside because the tent keeps dry.

The materials that are recommended are placed in the order of lightness.

					lbs.	ozs.
1. Japanese Silk	36-ins. wide	at about 3/6	yard	"A" Tent	1	0
2. "Thintus"	39 „	„ /10½	„	„	1	9
3. Best Lawn, Egyptian	39-ins. wide	/10	„	„	2	0
(J. Goodman & Sons, 30, Glasshouse St., W.)						
4. Ordinary Lawn	39-ins. wide	„ /8½	„	„	2	2
(Platt & Co., St. Martin's Lane, W.C.)						
5. Fine Unbleached Linen, about	36-ins.	1/4 „	„		3	2

These prices have all been raised. Agents cannot be bound by them after issue of this book.

Weights of Camping Kits.—416.—Undernoted are the ascertained and admitted weights of the various parts of kits with adaptations and additions. I might say that I have put the lightest first, which is my own. It includes part of the eatables and bags for carrying them.

Phantom Kit with part food and all appliances, 12-lbs.

The Original Camp Kit without food but including bag that carries it, 14-lbs. 3-ozs.

The same Camp Kit, home made, and with bags and plates, cutlery and general fittings, without poles, 19½-lbs.

Another is the little cottage tent with a stronger ground sheet, pegs and eaves, large towel and all appliances of heavier selection which works out at about 28-lbs.

Lastly, the heaviest cycle kit I know is that of a much respected friend, which is 38-lbs. double handed.

There is a double handed kit which I have seen pitched (made

in two divisions) weighing 25-lbs. for a lady, and 40-lbs for a gentleman.

I strongly commend to the mental digestion of the intending cycle-camper, these weights.

Where two camp, I urge the claims of the "Canadian," which needs no fly sheet and affords room for three campers (see 358).

COMPLETE DOUBLE OUTFIT.

The accompanying illustration looks rather formidable, but in reality it is a complete outfit for two men with an "A" tent, down quilt, etc. The large package behind is empty, and is the bag, as on the handle, that carries the lot, but by looking at it carefully it will be seen that almost every possible article is there. It is 15-ins. by 7 by 7.

Essentials for Cycle-Camping.—417.—I have been asked to give a list of essentials for Cycle-Camping. I append a catalogue from my last single-handed expedition on Kerry coast.

Tent.
Poles.
Pegs.
Ground sheet.
Ground blanket.
Cooking apparatus of three or four parts to fold one in the other.
Five little bags for tea, coffee, sugar, oatmeal, and bread.
A small tin for salt.
A tiny pepper box.
Marmalade or jam tin.
Combined knife and fork.
One spoon.
Half-pint spirit tin.
Towels.
Bathing drawers.
Bit of soap ¼-in. thick by 2-ins. long.
Small toilet tackle and razor.
Spare under vest.
Gossamer pillow to stuff with hay, etc.
Pair of spare slip stockings.
Leg overall trousers.
Cycling Cover coat.*
Candelabra.
Candles.
Matches.
Two spare flannel collars.
A pair of knit slippers, with thin leather soles.
Maps.

Methods of Carrying.—418.—The problem that threatens everybody who has not begun, is how to carry the "great weight," as they suppose it to be. Let them refer to article 416, where the weight of a complete outfit is given, and it will be found that in less than 20 lbs., including food, everything that two men actually need for Camping may be carried. Even supposing it to be a dozen pounds each, it does not hurt them. Indeed, men singly have carried a greater weight. In one case a man carried 30 lbs. for 170 miles at a go, and many do 70 miles right on, and even with leisure to call and look at things of interest on the way. Fifty miles may be said to be an easy average for men and women. Chiefly the METHODS OF CARRYING are these; (1) Bag on the handles; (2) behind the head; (3) front carrier attachable to the head; (4) angle bag in the frame; (5) abaft the saddle bag; (6) "Turner" or other carrier on back forks; (7) saddle bags over carrier behind; (8) basket bags on the carriers anywhere; and lastly, knapsack-wise on the shoulders. This latter plan, no doubt, is influenced by such mediæval, religious,

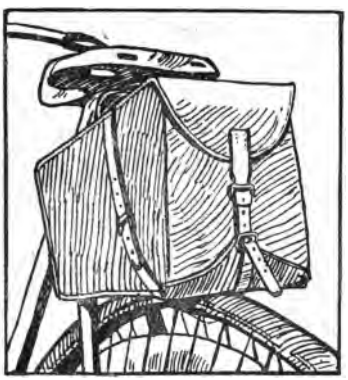
* Capes are inconvenient when pitching a tent in the wet, hence I have adopted this coat.

or other motive, like the best of monks, who put peas in their sandals—unboiled.

KIT AS CARRIED. DOWN QUILT ON HANDLE.

Saddle Bags.—419.—It is best to see that these fit both carrier and machine. The straps which hold them to the back forks, should be so placed that they fall into position and hold the bags from the inside. They are made in leather and brown canvas. They are pretty easily packed, and the weight is low. They do not absolutely prevent those who use the step for mounting from doing so if they wish. Some of them have extra pockets outside; that is to say, there are extensions which lie flat when empty and extend when full so that things of small dimensions may be put in and taken out without unpacking or disturbing the main contents. On a large "Turner" carrier it is possible to carry a couple of these bags, and to add another small basket on top of the connecting flap. Practically everything can thus be carried on the hind wheel, which, by the way, also carries the rider, though the balance of weight is not at its best adjustment possibly.

Abaft Saddle Bag.—420.—This is a very simple appliance of which I am extremely fond. It is a curiously shaped bag with a tie-strap that goes round the upper part of the back fork and holds the bag snug in position. The other strap running beneath and through under the saddle and over the springs holds it up tight. For several years I have carried this with another bag,



ABAFT SADDLE BAG.

and also a small camera, and yet there was no metal fitting, not even a thumbscrew to adjust and but few buckles and straps to manipulate. They are of no weight worth naming.

In mounting and dismounting do not forget that it is there. Once dismounting hurriedly I omitted to recollect this trifling fact and fell badly on top of the machine and had a finger put out.

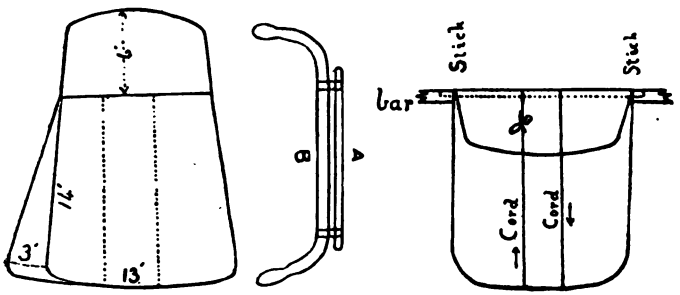
Handle Bag.—421.—For a good many years I carried simply one bag, known as the "handle-bar bag." It is not and never will be popular, but it is effectual. I have one that I use twice every day through London, carrying, as a journalist, my papers, books, parcels purchased on the road, waterproof, and in very bad weather a pair of clean boots for the office, and thus through the London "batter"—a knowledge of which by John

Bunyan might have improved the " Pilgrim's Progress." Its merit, for it has one I think, is that the bearing strap simply whips round the two handles, and will take anything up to 30-lbs. I have carried a 10-ft. bottle of gas and a hundred slides in this bag. It takes the entire kit, including goods to about 18-lbs. There is a little loop strap that balances it to the handle bar. It is made in brown canvas and is waterproof.

HANDLE BAG.

Forward Handle Bag.—422.—P. W. Pears, Esq., J.P., writing to *C.T.C. Gazette*, says :—" This bag is made of canvas, with sides 3-ins. at bottom, tapering to point at top ; a strip of canvas down the back protects bag from rubbing against machine. A short bamboo or light stick is fastened to the handle-bar B by two ordinary leather pump-holders, with a rubber ring on. The bag is cut from one piece, with a 6-in. flap. This in use is drawn up between A and B, and folded over. A line or strap fastened to the bar comes down over the bag, round the head of cycle, and back up the front of the bag, and takes all the weight. The bag can be drawn up as far as necessary to keep the contents compact. For heavy loads I use a horse-hide belt lacing with a loop tied on one end. This is very pliable, and practically unbreakable. I only take a double hitch round the handle-bar. This bag will adapt itself to anything from a few sandwiches to

clothes supplies for several days. It does not get loose, and has no metal of any kind about it. If it is lifted when being fastened with the cord its own weight keeps it tight. Of course this bag can only be used on a cycle without a front brake, otherwise it



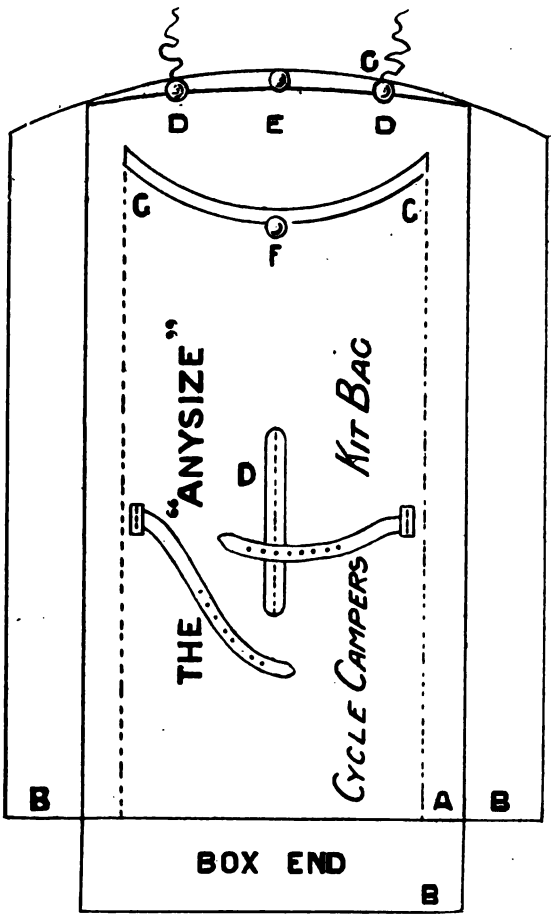
FORWARD HANDLE BAG.

would be against the brake rod. I have never felt the want of a front brake, even on rough mountain roads. I use a back rim-brake worked by pedal—the Rover free-wheel back-pedalling brake."

Head Carrier.—423.—The next method, and one I adopt, is to have a front "Lucas," with screw clamps fixing it on the forks forward. The down quilt, ground blanket, tent, and ground sheet, and everything "soft" (except the rider) makes a little roll-up which sits snugly in the "Any-Size" on this carrier—the lamp being removed to the front fork, on the near side. This and the little abaft saddle bag carry everything splendidly. I camp with a small "Wigwam" which I designed for "one only," but find two of us are quite comfortable in it, and we scarcely know we have anything to carry, which is no slight advantage, to our imagination at least or to the miles we cover. The first to use front "Cannard" carrier for camp stuff was Mr. Horsfield. I strongly recommend it, particularly on sentimental grounds; "what the eye does not see the heart does not grieve over." Besides it is nice to have clear decks.

The "Any-Size" Kit Bag.—424.—In order to still further

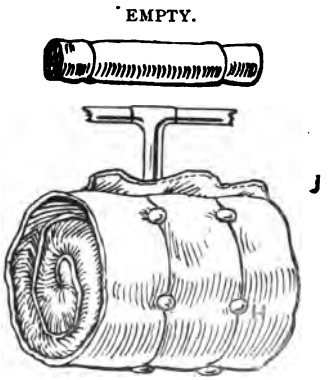
lighten the kit, I have worked out a special sort of hold-all which I call THE "ANY-SIZE" KIT BAG. It is made of brown can-



vas, and I see no reason why anyone should not be able to make it for himself. I am going to try and suggest how it may be done.

To begin with, the figure shows a bag 30-ins. long, 16-ins. wide, and 3-ins. thick—apart from its possible extension—loaded up. Empty, it can be wrapped round the backbone, or any part of the machine without taking up room, or it can be folded and put in the pocket, or on the top of camera or inside camera case. The material is thin brown canvas, *not rubbered.*

AC represents the width, 16-ins. It may be 18-ins. or more. The three B's are the sides and back end respectively. The centre is very thin stuff, just to hold the things in. It folds



FULL. THE "ANY-SIZE" FOLDED.

better with very thin material, and I have shaded it to show this thin part, which is joined to the box end which folds over B to B, and all B's to A. Then at the extreme end, which is slightly curved outwards, there is a hole and button on the thin cotton, which holds the end together. DD represents two eyelet holes, in which a piece of thin linen cord is rove permanently 43-ins. long. On the face or outer side there are four rings, about 5-ins. apart. These are hollow rings, sewn firmly on to a piece of tape placed underneath to hold the sewing. These strings by being run through the rings can be tied to hold the package in or out to any size, and by giving them a turn through one of the rings a second lashing is formed to hold the waterproofs on top, as shown by the line through the rings over the top of cut marked

"full." H represents one of the rings. Strong linen staying for the eyes and other places is important. Plain sewing does the rest.

Angle Frame Bag.—425.—I know of no more uncomfortable type of bag than this. To begin with, the frame is a nice enough place to carry a bag, but when charged it bulges uncomfortably, and you cannot help it doing so. The trouble is of one's legs being chafed by the bag, and the chances are that we soon have ventilation where not convenient. It is, therefore, advisable to avoid the frame bag. I have possessed one or two, but have parted with them, minus regret—or payment.

Sling Bag.—426.—This bag affords an excellent method of temporarily carrying small things, and is made of light canvas, with a strap adjustable so that it can be looped up or extended. It will bear a considerable weight, and can be carried afoot or awheel. Its real purpose is best described as follows: When packing up the lunch bag or loading the cycle, this bag is placed in a little fold beneath a strap or within reach of the "Any-size." Why is it placed there? It is likely that in the course of the afternoon a store, or probably a farm, will have to be visited, for a loaf of bread, some groceries, fruit, or other small things, which can be carried in this bag, for a spell thus saving the unpacking of the others.

Distance to Cycle.—427.—This depends on many things. There is the man who pushes on, his eyes but 100 yards ahead; neither castles, churches, cliffs, cascades, pretty sea bays, nor mountain passes, have any attraction for him. But happily there is the man who will pass none of these, and who keeps pegging steadily on, but not at the expense of everything just to get there. His aim is to get all the enjoyment he can from everything he sees, and to learn everything worth learning on the road. There is a grand castle, study its points. There is a glorious bridge across a chasm, creep down the cliffs and see its structure, and wonder why it was made so beautiful—Milton Malby.

We climb a steep and lofty height to gaze upon the blue sea in the distance, and when we have reached the top of the cliffs, we lift the machine over a stone wall, and go and look down these

cliffs and see the cathedral-like towers and buttresses, rugged, grand, and wave-swept, while the ocean's blue waves are breaking in whiteness on the steep rocks at the cathedral door. Who would pass such a scene? And then as we walk up the hill we meet a quaint and original character, voluble of words, asking many questions, telling us many fables, asking for a pipe of tobacco. "Will not the gentleman sit down and have one, too?" and she puts the short pipe in the corner of her mouth. So we take a seat, and we learn in half-an-hour as much as we could gather from a shilling shocker in two night's reading of tragedy and comedy in that kind of life which those who enquire and observe can always come across—South Kerry.

Now which shall it be? To scorch with nose on handle-bar, or to study scenes and incidents like these? We presume the latter. At such a rate, 50 miles a day is easy work. There are stores to buy, a nice lunch to get in a pretty spot, comprising hot potatoes and milk from the farm, a couple of boiled eggs and a slice of ham fried in the morning. Have a lie down before the journey is re-started, and when it is over at 7 p.m. the cyclometer gives 52 miles only. Well, two of those make a 104, and 14 days a goodly holiday covers over 700 miles, and that is not to be sneezed at when it costs but 30/-.

Where to Tour.—428.—I place Ireland as the best country for Camping of every kind, because of its freedom and general convenience, and the abundance of the necessaries of life always at hand. One can camp anywhere, so to say. Next to Ireland, possibly comes Scotland. I speak from experience, having camped a good deal in both countries. There are many places in England and Wales, as will be seen from list at end of this book, which will help him or her who wanders forth to test.

Stand-by Stores.—429.—The stores that every cycle-camper should have, partly as a safeguard, and partly because they form part of his dietary, are, at least, a good half or whole loaf of bread, a jar of marmalade, a jar of butter, salt, pepper, tea, coffee, oatmeal, and sugar. Let him always be provided, if he is going through a barren and desert country, with a small bottle of milk. It was for this sort of thing that I designed the "Campo" milk tin

article 293). Through many miles of moorland, or through country where it is not easy to get milk, it is best to have it "on board." If a shower comes on, and the camp has to be pitched where there is no supply, you are ready for it. If it should turn hot, and you have nothing, and can get nothing but water, if there is milk it can be mixed with water, and the two are far more healthy and palatable than either by itself.

CHAPTER XXVI.

LADIES AND CYCLE-CAMPING.

BY MRS. F. HORSFIELD.

WOMAN'S place is, we are told, at home but "home" is a term which applies with equal force to one's tent as to the most expensively appointed house or flat; this is my experience and that of all lady campers. It is, perhaps, a matter for surprise that the number of ladies who take up Cycle-Camping is not larger. Once the joys and freedom of the open-air life have been experienced it is safe to say that the ordinary form of cycle touring holiday will pall.

Family ties, of course, account for some of the married men Camping solus, but "where there's a will there's a way."

It requires a certain amount of determination to take a baby Camping, but those who live in large towns will be well repaid by the greatly improved health of their children after a week or two under canvas.

During the last Summer, with my boy of twelve and a baby of as many months, I spent a month Camping on a farm at Chesham, this following, by the way, a three weeks tour in France. One reads of Camping holidays which have not been successful and this is frequently due to unsuitable equipment. There is now no difficulty in obtaining good and sound advice on the question, there being no less than three associations, devoted to the furtherance of the sport.

I well remember, as soon as the last stitches were put into our first little tent (now some six years ago) a feeling that so flimsy a structure could not possibly keep out a heavy rain, and it was with mingled hope and dread, that we lay down for the first

night in camp; hope that the rain would come, dread as to the result!

Our hope was realised for we had not been in bed for more than half-an-hour when the first few heavy drops warned us of more to come. Despite a downpour of several hours' duration not a drop came through.

Since that date we have no fears of storms, the wind only causing us anxiety, and from this element shelter can generally be obtained.

The busy housewife will be the first to appreciate the delightful change from household duties to camp life, no large rooms to dust and tidy, no beds to be made, only the little tent to be put straight for the day; no worry about varied dishes for meals, just one or two simple courses, the ingredients for which can be obtained at the village shops.

Think also of the difference of cooking in a hot kitchen to sitting on the grass in an open field. It is a fact that bacon never tastes so good for breakfast, as when cooked and eaten out of doors.

It should not, however, be imagined that one has absolutely nothing to do in camp. Indeed, it is really quite a busy time, what with cooking, washing up, fetching provisions, milk, water, letters from post, etc., and if a camera be carried, photography occupies all spare time in a pleasurable manner.

It is not always fine in camp, and for wet days I always carry a ball of cotton and crochet hook, which take up very little space in the kit.

It is a fact, freely admitted by mere men, that many refinements in equipment are the outcome of ladies having joined the Associations devoted to the furtherance of Camping interests.

The help of our sex is found invaluable when the tent, etc., are home-made, and this applies largely to those in use. The pleasures of anticipation are enjoyed in Winter evenings when one undertakes the home manufacture of tent, etc. Really, there are so many things to be thought of and worked out. It is then that one appreciates the help of experienced campers, which is invariably cheerfully given, for every camper with a new idea willingly shares it with his fellow campers—fellows of either sex in this connection.

While it is not to be expected that we can carry as much kit on our machines as those possessors of diamond frame cycles, instances can be given of independent ladies carrying their whole outfit.

I do not propose to enter into the details of a feather-weight kit. This is dealt with elsewhere by Mr. Holding, but I may briefly say that the practice of carrying a tent large enough for three or four, with cuisine in proportion, cannot be recommended. A lady's machine is not sufficiently rigid for much weight to be carried satisfactorily, and if the load exceeds 15 or 16-lbs., there is danger of Camping becoming a toil rather than a pleasure. One should not be tired out when the Camping ground is reached, as there is a good deal to be done on arrival.

My load occasionally exceeds 20-lbs., but this is only for a short distance, as it consists partly of provisions which, on a Cycle-Camping tour, disappear very quickly owing to the splendid appetite which follows from the exertion of riding and the open air life generally. My plan is to carry a Japanese basket on the front carrier of the machine to take provisions only.

It is the general experience that weight can be carried with greater comfort if it is placed low. I have, therefore, had a couple of panniers made for my back carrier. They are easily attached and detached, leave the carrier free for any additional package, and, being of soft waterproof canvas, are very accommodating. The sizes are 12-ins. by 8-ins. by 3-ins.

In one pannier is packed the tent, fly sheet, toilet case (comprising a miniature work bag); in the other a ground blanket two sleeping bags, nightdress, pyjamas, down pillows, and towels.

It may then be asked what does my husband carry? His share weighs 28-lbs., and includes stove, plates, cups, saucepans, frying pan, cutlery, pegs, poles, methylated spirit, bacon, jam, butter, tea, camera, photographic plates, etc., etc.

Neatness in packing is an art worth cultivating. A tightly packed basket straps better to the carrier, and is more sightly than if the articles of the kit are thrown in anyhow.

Our average distance per day on a recent tour in France was 35 miles, two whole days being spent in Paris—our Camping

ground in the "gay city" being in the Bois de Boulogne, for which site we were indebted to the Editor of "La Vie au Grand Air"—after which we journeyed through Fontainebleau, the Touraine district, returning via Rouen and Abbeville to Boulogne.

"When in Rome," etc., we carried out literally to the extent of using the public river washing places. Our laundry operations commenced with handkerchiefs, and so much did the novelty of the methods employed appeal to us that the *blanchisseuses* lent us their wooden flappers. So we flapped away right earnestly, and soon had dish cloths, tea towels, and *the* tablecloth spotlessly clean. Toilet soap is unsuitable for washing clothes, a good carbolic answers all purposes.

A penny tin of "Globe" polish should always be included in the kit—providing pleasant occupation for a wet day in brightening the stove and pans.

If any appreciable distance is to be covered per diem, it is necessary to rise early in the morning. Not only is this the most pleasant part of the day, but it is desirable to get packed up before the sun gains power.

Three hours should be allowed from the time of rising to leisurely dress, breakfast, and pack. There is no trouble in getting up early in the summer time as, if the tent is pitched facing the east, the interior will be uncomfortably warm by seven o'clock or so. Of course, in Spring or Autumn it is desirable to delay starting on account of the heavy dews which saturate the fly sheet and add considerably to its weight.

Toilet Requisites.—430.—A very handy little contrivance, which I have found invaluable, can be made from any strong material in the form of a tool roll. The one which I, personally, use is about 5-ins. in width and, when open, is about 12-ins. in length, with a deep pocket at the bottom for hair pins, studs, darning wool, needles and cotton, etc. Two shallow pockets above are used for such articles as combs, handkerchiefs, looking glass, etc.

Dress.—431.—This is a subject upon which one can write *ad infinitum*, and, being an interesting one for our sex, a few remarks

THE LADY CHEF.

as to the special requirements for cycle and possibly general Camping will be apropos.

It is a common remark of ladies about to take up the sport, "I suppose any old coat and skirt will do?" But, if allowed to carry out their idea, they invariably regret the shabbiness of their attire as it is the rule, rather than the exception, for visitors to come and inspect the camp.

A good tweed cycling costume will be found most suitable, and a motor cap of the same material is preferable to a hat of any kind, as it not only looks smart, but will stand any amount of wetting and drying and still keep its shape; it is also easily pinned to the back of the tent out of the way. When choosing material of costume it is advisable to get a cloth which will not crease easily, as on a cold night a good thick skirt will almost take the place of a blanket. It is well to avoid very dark colours as the eiderdown often has a nasty trick of working through its cover, and it is not an uncommon sight at camp to see one's neighbour emerge with evidence thereof.

A nightdress of "nainsook muslin," or "nun's veiling," in addition to one's sleeping bag, is essential for a good night's rest and is well worth the extra weight.

Ground Blanket.—432.—An absolute novice in coming into our tent once remarked, "why not line the ground blanket and make it into a bag to hold straw?" This excellent idea we have since adopted, and found it splendid in every way. It keeps the tent tidy, and, on striking camp, the bag is simply carried to the barn and emptied. This saves littering the grass.

If a bag is made, the GROUND BLANKET must be made full size, as the stuffing will take it up a good deal, and if it is too small—and there are two people sleeping in the tent—there will be a decided tendency to roll off the edges; also, if it is not quite long enough, either the head or the feet will be four or five inches lower than the body. The length can be obviated by making a long bolster case of lawn.

Cookery.—433.—Eternal eggs and milk, varied by tin meats, are generally supposed to comprise the cycle camper's diet, but to prove the variety possible I give a few hints that may help

"bachelors" of both sexes who have had no experience in camp cooking.

Chickens and rabbits should be cut into small pieces for stewing. Rabbit is much more tasty if fried in a pan with a few sausages and well browned before being stewed.

Make batter for pancakes with three tablespoonfuls of flour, one egg, and about half a pint of milk, fry in a pan with enough butter to prevent them "sticking." If cooked over a "Primus" stove the pan must be held five or six inches from the burner and the flame lowered or they will burn.

GROUND RICE.—Mix about three tablespoonfuls of ground rice with enough cold milk to well moisten, then stir it in to a pint of boiling milk and boil for two minutes—sugar to taste.

OMELETTES.—Allow three eggs and one ounce of butter for each person, beat the eggs in a large cup with a little chopped parsley (chop with a knife on the back of a plate) pepper and salt, stir these into a frying pan with the butter previously heated, stir until the mixture thickens, afterwards allowing to brown slightly underneath when the omelette will be done.

The pan, in this case, must also be held well above the stove to prevent burning.

Instead of parsley, tomatoes, mushrooms, sardines and a host of other things are good for flavouring an omelette.

SEMOLINA PUDDING.—This is made in the same way as ground rice, but rather more semolina must be added.

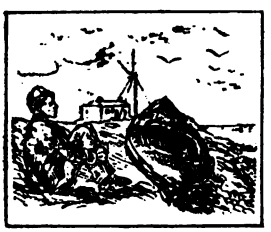
HASTY PUDDING.—Take a desertspoonful of flour and one egg, mix together with enough cold milk to make a thin batter, heat ¾-pint of milk, add to this the batter and stir continually until it boils (when it should be of the consistency of porridge), serve and eat with butter and sugar.

SUET PUDDINGS of all kinds are a great success in camp; in place of butcher's suet use "Hugon's Atora" which merely needs shredding with a knife instead of chopping. In rolling out crust the plan I have adopted has been to put clean paper on the grass, on top of which the pudding cloth is laid, well floured, the paste can then be turned on to this cloth and pressed out with the palm of the hand.

BEEF STEAK PUDDING.—The great objection to this pudding is the time required for boiling, 2½ hours, it is therefore possible only in fixed camps.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BOAT CAMPING.

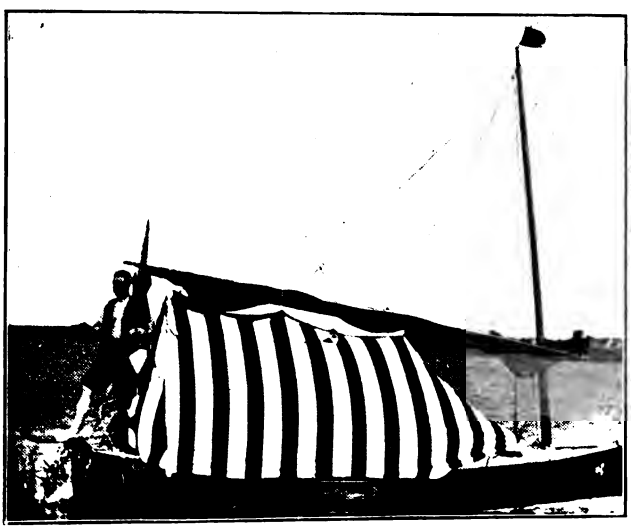


Boating Tents.—434.—The matter of dimensions is of less serious moment than weight, size, and bulk. BOATING TENTS may weigh anything from 2¼ to 20-lbs. for a couple of men. It will be gathered by this time that whatever other advice this book tenders, it is against heavy tents. When I re-started Camping (as a canoeist) I sought for compactness. I resolved to build the tent myself and selected a light material, with the result that one third the weight and less than half the bulk served my purpose, at half cost or less, and served it well. For 30 years I have progressed on the lines of lightness and compactness—but ever changing from one thing to another—in the same direction, until I produced the lightest tent extant.

The best type of tent for the amateur to begin with is a simple "A," and, not to tax his skill too much in designing even so simple a tent I would suggest that the best form would be six feet every way. This will do well for two men, and not ill for three. For the rest the reader must consult the index.

Deck Tent.—435.—I confess to having tried and seen many boat tents. In designing the present one to fit over my sailing boats, "Severn" and "Erne," I hit on points before missed. A boat rides nose to the wind. This tent has a plough-like nose and offers little resistance to the wind. It fits a boat five or six feet beam and gives head room of six feet. The little circles are plate glass windows (see page 342). The roof is supported by four stretchers of elm inside. Lanyards are inserted through

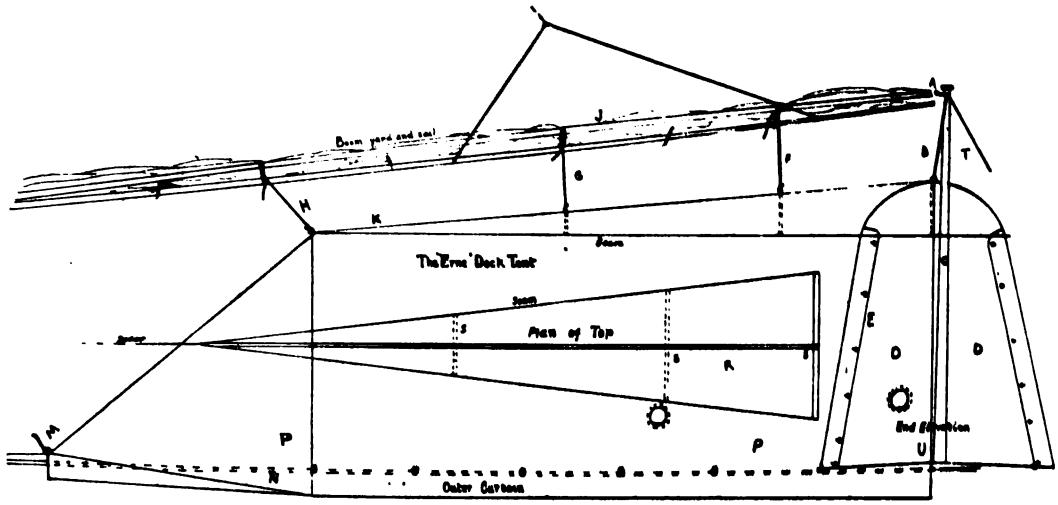
small eyelets and rove round these battens. The stern halyard whips round the head of the mizzen mast or, of course, could go over the boom, through a block aft, and, so fixed, is really adjustable, so that if the tent is raised too high it can be eased down so that it hooks to deck readily. The roof was lightly oiled, much as I object to oiling. This seemed a necessity, because it was flat, but in future I shall put a thin cover over the top, which beats oiling, for it rots all fabrics it touches. The out peak halyard M shewn draws through block at



"GOOD MORNING, SORR!"

mast foot, and cleats inside the well. By slackening off this line one can creep out forward. When all is taut above deck, remove superfluous duffle out of the well, and so out of the way.

The hooks at E at the aft end show the overfold, whilst inside there are strings that tie in the end. We sleep with this end open generally, and as the head of the boat must always be put to the wind, either side of it can be used for ingress and egress. This is the door of our house afloat.



"THE SEVERN" DECKER.

It will be noticed that at the bottom there is an outer curtain, which falls down only 5-ins. to shield from the wet, but there is also an inner curtain sewn on, which falls on to the side of the decks and so keeps things from falling out. Some very strong tent hooks are sewn on firmly, 12-ins. apart the whole length of the tent, from 1-ft. forward of the well.

Around the combing of the boat there are oblong flat rings, that drop and rise in slots left in the beading on purpose. These rings are imperceptible in the ordinary way, but they are always

"THE ERNE" TENTED OVER.

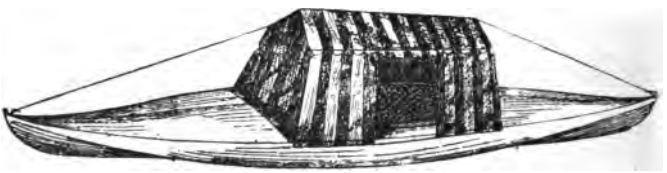
there. The idea was originated by my friends Messrs. Nicholson and Marable, who built themselves a beautiful canoe in chambers in New Inn.

The tent is made of strong linen, in red and white stripes. It is shown in the photographs. A heavy wind was blowing into the

open stern on this occasion, where we were moored. To take the strain of the mast, the boom is lashed to the mizzen mast of course.

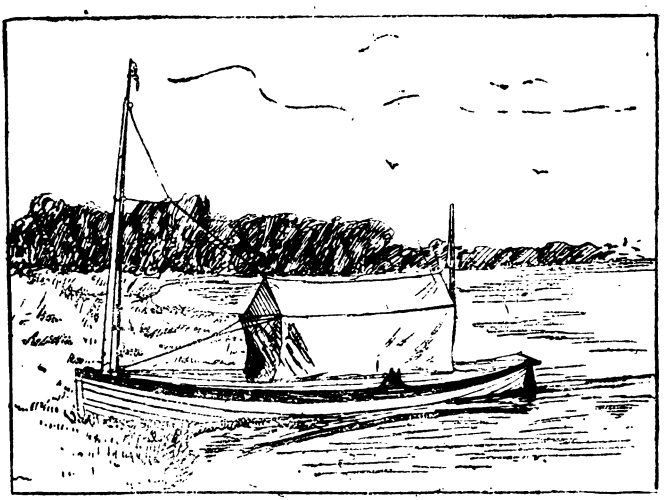
This illustration shows her moored at Portumna, on the Shannon, with a sister boat, having an oiled cotton tent above the oars, jointed up for the purpose.

Square Deck Tents.—136.—This illustration is of a little "Cottage" tent, or the "Cottage" form, built over a canoe, erected



by struts and poles. I have slept in a canoe more than once, and have indeed been fairly comfortable.

This square house-like tent, kindly drawn for this work by my



friend, Mr. McC. Yuile, is a copy of one on a small yawl in which

he cruises. No doubt the tent is snug and very comfortable, but it does not cover the boat, and therefore the space so valuable on side decks is not available. Another drawback to this type of tent is, like the one above shown, the head windage.

Canoe Camp.—437—This delightful little drawing I take, with all acknowledgments, from "Outing" (U.S.A.). It represents a fixed camp at the time when the American Canoe Association was in force, and used to get as many as eighty in

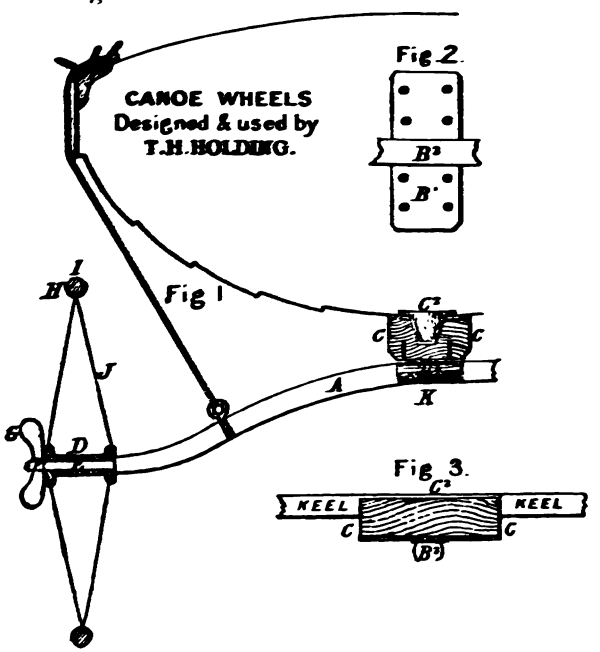
A.C.A. AT "1,000 ISLES."

camp, with forty or fifty canoes. These camps were very jolly. The men have now matured into middle life who so recently were so full of canoeing enthusiasm.

Canoe Carriage.—438.—This is a carriage for a canoe designed for one, but which has taken two all over Scotland and elsewhere, as well as carried a considerable camp kit in splendid lockers, fore and aft, which held and kept things dry. It was so constructed that it was steered by the feet, and could be propelled by sculls or paddles, or sails, and thousands of miles were traversed in her. When a train had to be taken to transfer it, as from Beleek to Lifford, the little wheeled carriage which I designed took the boat. It was put on the train and we could start again, independent of either horses or carts.

Figure 1.—A is the axle, which is 26-ins. long inside the hubs. It is made of best steel-drawn tubing. At the centre it is 1¼-ins. diameter, taping to ¾-in. at axle end.

Figure 2.—B is an iron plate, ⅛-in. thick, 3-ins. broad, and 6-ins. long, and is brazed on to the axle, perforated with eight screw holes, by which the keel rest is made fast to it. B2 is the axle brazed to the plate, and also shows the back or underneath look of this arrangement.



CANOE CARRIAGE.

In Figures 1 and 3, C C shows the end and side elevation of keel block as fastened to the plate, and into which the keel slips. This ought not to be made a tight fit. I had one a close fit, but not having tied the canoe steadily down to axle, the strain of the first lurch in a rut broke it off. Though I have shown the block

as in one piece, in reality, it is in three, of good elm. The bottom part of block is 1-in. thick. The side pieces are also 1-in high, and cut for the garboard streaks to lie snugly on them, but yet allowing the main weight to lie on the keel. It is as well to have lines from axle over deck to steady it. The top of block and the bottom of keel groove have thin rubber buffers fixed in.

THE WHEELS.

These are 14-ins. in diameter, constructed as follows :—$\frac{1}{8}$-in. steel spokes ; the felloes are $\frac{5}{8}$-in. U-shaped steel rims. Into these are fitted $\frac{5}{8}$-in. rubber tyres. The spokes are screwed direct into a gun-metal hub. The axle end runs through, of course. On the end, E, is a washer that fits against axle end, and so when the thumb screw, G, is screwed up it does not affect, touch, or press the wheel.

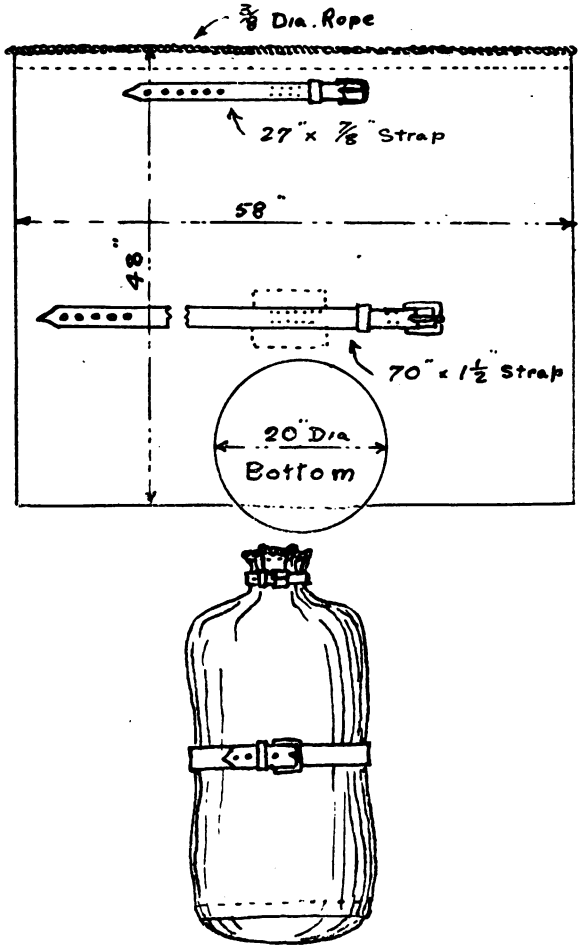
I find that the wheels can be fixed in their places, and the carriage put under the boat in a minute.

The axle is raised to bring the canoe higher into hand, and so prevent stooping when pulling along.

Canoeing with these powerful little cruising canoes, with centre-boards and sails, has gone out of fashion. Cruising has gone out of fashion, and yet, is there a more manly, a more enjoyable sport, or a more efficient method of ascending or descending rivers, of doing lakes and estuaries, and even coast work, than in these fine little boats, which have been brought to the highest degree of perfection ? True, the Canadian canoe has come, and so long as it is used on closed waters or on rivers, it is a splendid craft to enjoy a holiday in, but for big lakes and open waters the little cruising boat above mentioned would drown it.

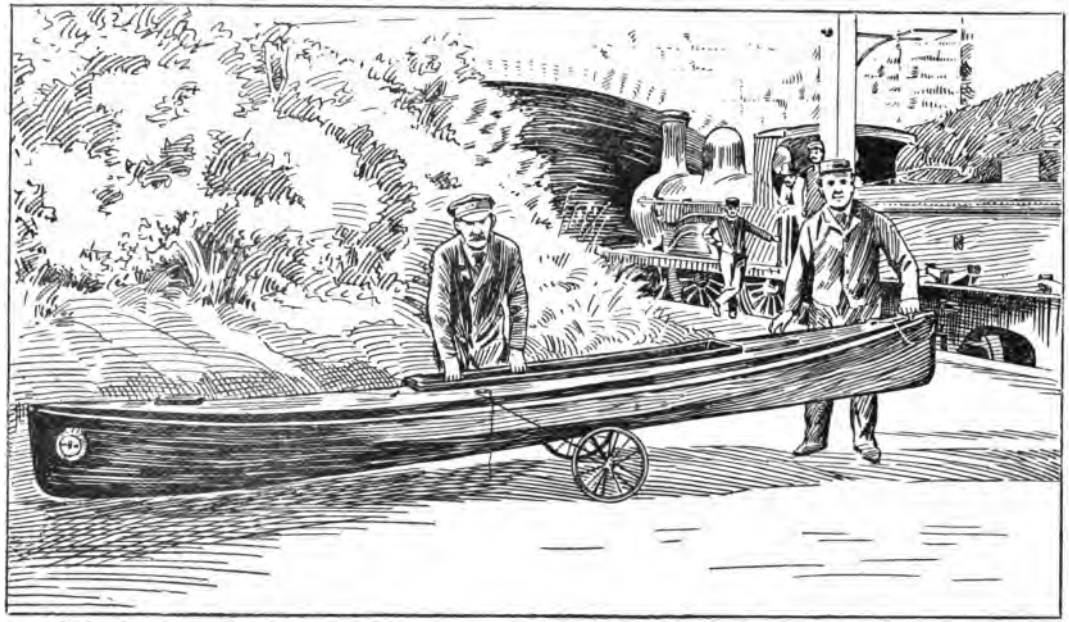
Kit Bag.—439.—The man who goes Camping in foreign parts or he who has to send heavy gear, as I send mine, to Ireland, would probably find this design of service also. Mr. McC. Yuile has kindly drawn the plan of my KIT BAG. He shows it as made and filled. The great strap round the centre is to lift it by, but it also acts as a steadier of the weight inside. The part, however, for which I claim most originality, is the closing neck. Cumbersome eyelets, lock and metal are a nuisance. It will be seen by the drawing that there is a cord sewn on the stout canvas of

which it is made. The little strap of bridle leather with a



BOATING KIT BAG.

working brass buckle is also sewn on the bag. When the bag is



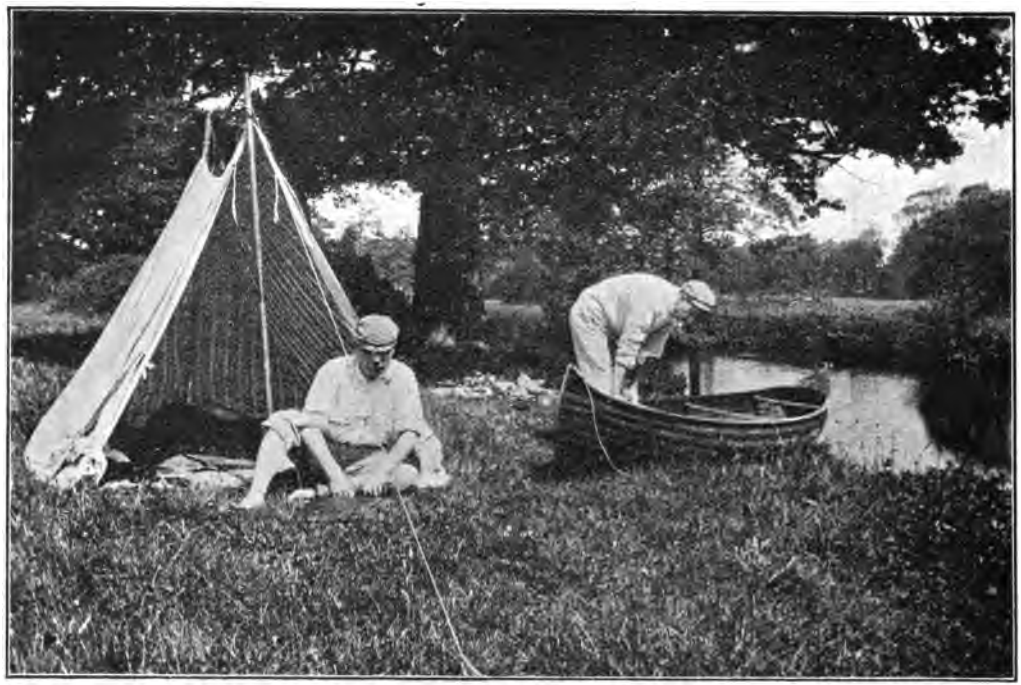
CANOE ON WHEELS AT BELEEK.

full this strap comes twice round the head. It takes two people to fasten it, but when the rope "flanges" so to say, it prevents the strap coming off. My bag has travelled something like 13,000 miles loaded to the brim with gear, baskets, camera, blankets—all sorts of things—and it answers splendidly. The circular bottom, the permanent attachment of the straps, the strength of everything gives one confidence in its utility.

Cruising Canoe "Severn."—440.—This is a type of boat

CRUISING CANOE "SEVERN."

that carries two and kit practically anywhere, and sails like a yacht



THE AUTHOR'S CAMP WITH THE " MOYOLA."

under fair conditions. It is fitted with a small tent, on the same plan as on the "Severn" yawl—a much bigger craft.

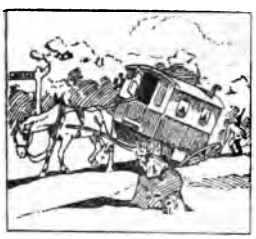
Canoe Yawl.—441.—This is the "Erne"—4-ft. 6-ins. by 17-ft.

YAWL "ERNE."

6-ins. She sleeps two well, and will sail over and through almost anything.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

CARAVAN CAMPING.



I.

With this subject it would ill become me to deal at any great length, partly because it is, in a sense, newer and a more luxurious and costly method of Camping than is possible to the majority of men.

There are one or two features of the case, however, I should like to mention. The first is that I consider the average caravan is on far too heavy a scale in build. It takes "too much horse" to drag it about. My notion is embodied in a light weight caravan that I designed for the poorer man, embodying, as it does, economy, lightness, and simplicity, with, I think, comparative efficiency.

The Lightest Van.—442.—The approximate weight of this vehicle would be about 11-cwts. By way of comparison,

BERTRAM SMITH'S CARAVAN.

the Gordon Stables Caravan weighs 1-ton 13-cwts. Handsomely fitted, made of wood, and of enormous strength, with a very

heavy upper structure, finely jointed timber and panelling, it makes a real house on wheels. In the above sketch, we have the large box-like, but comparatively light, one-horse van of Mr. Bertram Smith, who loans the illustration from "The Whole Art of Caravanning." The Bristol Wagon and Carriage Works Co.,

GORDON STABLES' CARAVAN.

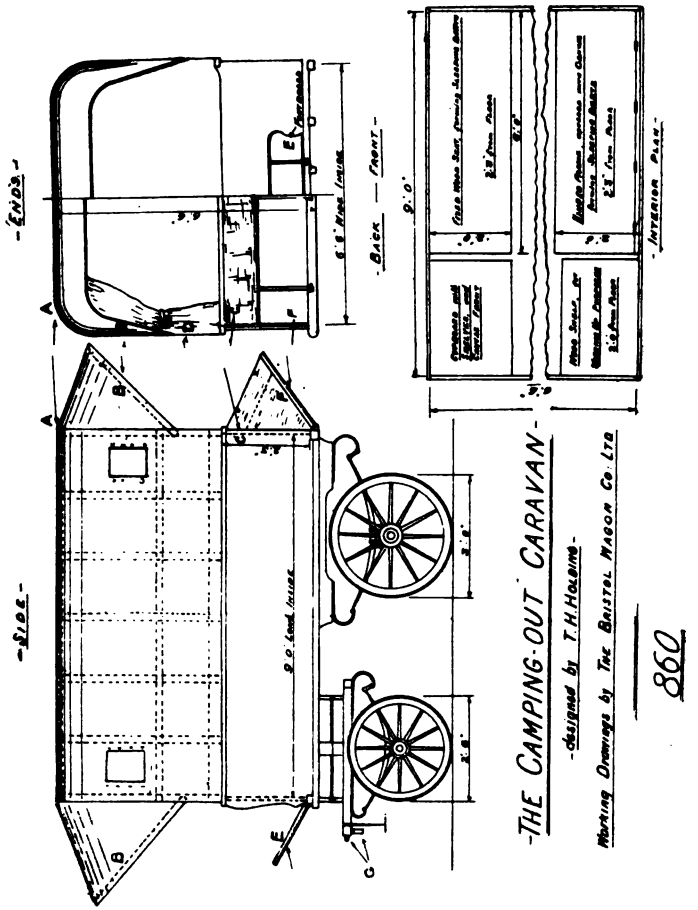
Ltd., built Gordon Stables' Caravan, and they have neatly worked out my rougher drawings for a one-horse light roadster. The dimensons are :—

Length, 9-ft.
Depth of sides, 2-ft. 3-ins.
Beam, 6-ft. 6-ins.
Front wheels diameter, 2-ft. 6-ins.
Hind wheels diameter, 3-ft.
A-A, portable top.
B-B, folding canopy.
C-C, back of body fixed.
D, curtains at back.
F-F, tail rack and canvas cover.
E-E, footboard to hinge.
G, shafts and pole.

The most important thing in the van is the disposition of the interior. There is a wooden seat forming a sleeping bunk, which is fixed, as shown at C in an end view, and underneath it is the second bunk—on the floor. This is a fixture. Along the same side at the other end is a cupboard with shelves, but it has a canvas front that draws over on brass rods and buckles tightly over round at the side. Each shelf has a combing of light wood to keep things intact.

On the opposite side is a strong wooden frame, with the same strong canvas fixed, so that it forms a second bunk for sleeping.

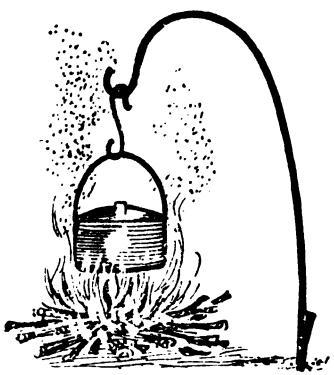
It is also 2-ft. 3-ins., and folds down against the side in the daytime, but it forms a bed and allows of one underneath also if necessary, so that this little van sleeps four persons.



It will be noticed that a wooden shelf is fixed in the other corner opposite the cupboard. This is a wooden board that

slides into slots and can be drawn out. A *drop leg* supports the "free" corner or angle; the space beneath takes impedimenta that cannot be carried otherwise. It does duty also as a pastry board and for washing up in wet weather, and makes a useful shelf or even a table. On the other hand, a regular table, when the beds are folded and put away underneath, for eating and working is formed by the first mentioned table.

Caravan Cooking Cranes.—443.—As will be seen in a later illustration, the lady Vice-President of the National Camping Club is cooking with the crane. I had not seen her plan until



IRON GROUND CRANE.

after I had sketched the illustration here shown, which I call the "Corona" crane. This is purposely set high out of the ground to show the shoulder provided for driving it well down into earth. When permanently fixed, of course, it will be more upright.

Stout strong ash or other hard wooden crane is possible when an iron one is not at hand. It needs a long chain because the head is far above the fire. The way to fix it is to make a little hole in the ground, put it well down, then weight, and wedge with strong bearing stones, or add forked stick inside. It is wonderful how long this will stand stiff if the wood is not too green.

The sketch of three pots boiling over one wooden fire is no

WOODEN CRANE.

fake. It is done quite easily, but it will need separate chains, of course, for each.

II.—BY THE LADY ARTHUR GROSVENOR.

Vans.—444.—Travelling through England in a gipsy van is a most delightful way of seeing the country. A van can always be bought secondhand from gipsies or van dwellers for from £30 to £50. A good scrubbing and fresh paint will soon make it as good as new. New VANS cost from £50 to £200.

Sleeping Accommodation.—445.—When touring, two people can sleep in the van, one bed being on top and the other in the cupboard. Some folks look doubtfully at the bottom berth and think it must be very hot. As a matter of fact it is cooler than the top one, which being so near the roof of the van, naturally gets the greater heat.

Carrying Kit.—446.—When caravanning, it is best to take as few clothes as possible, there being little room for carrying them.

For this purpose there are two lockers, into which all necessaries can be placed. Any extras should be packed in a small portmanteau and carried on the rack at the back of the van, together with the tents and a small sack of coal for the stove, which latter on cold damp evenings is very comforting.

"Putting-Up."—447.—Living in the van altogether, as is the custom in this particular mode of touring, avoids the expense of hotels. The pitch is usually made in a farmer's field, after, of course, permission has been obtained. Unfor-

ALL COMFORTABLE.

tunately, this is not always easy, many farmers being very suspicious of vans and van people. It has often been said to us, "folk like you go off in the middle of the night, so you'd better pay now." The caravanner must be prepared to meet with these little difficulties. At the same time, I must admit that it is somewhat annoying to be compelled to travel thirty miles instead of fifteen or eighteen on a hot day over hilly roads, owing to refusals of permission to put up. Camping on the roadside, of course, is prohibited.

Horses.—448.—These are best bought from gipsies. A gipsy "pal" can be trusted, being used to long distances, and having no inclination to stray when turned out in a field. A useful animal

of this kind can be bought for £20 to £30. A chain horse for hills is indispensable, thus making three HORSES where two vans are used, as in my case. It is desirable to have HORSES as near the same size and stamp as possible, so that each may take its turn as wheeler.

Costs.— 449.—The cost of van travelling is comparatively small, a day's expenses for four persons coming out at about 5/0½, made up as follows :—

Three horses for one night, at 6d. each	1	6
Milk for tea, supper, and breakfast ...		1½
Meat	2	0
Eggs	1	0
Bread		5
	5	0½

To the above, various little items must of necessity be added, such as shoeing, slight repairs to harness, etc., though, of course, these are not frequent occurrences.

"THE POT THAT NEVER BOILS."

Cooking.—450.—When the weather permits this is done outside on an open fire. All the pots and pans should be constructed so that they can be hung over the fire on a little iron prop or crane, as shown in the accompanying illustration. This should be stuck firmly into the ground.

An Enjoyable Tour.—451.—Having got maps together

and planned out our route to a certain extent we prepared to start at the end of May. The vans had been newly painted green and red outside, while the interiors were enamelled white and green. We took a supply of dry goods from the house, also jam and bacon.

The route we decided upon took us through part of North Wales, where we had varied experiences of the Welsh farmers, who were not too obliging. We went through part of the Wye Valley, through Hereford to Newent, doing, on an average, 15 to 20 miles per day. Then we went through Gloucester to North Cerney, where we stayed three days, as the horses had been going for a fortnight and so were glad of a few days' rest. Starting

SUPPER TIME.

again we went on by Malmesbury, Chippenham, Wells, Glastonbury, Bridgwater, Dunster, to Porlock Wier, which we reached in three weeks from the day we started. We stayed here a week and then on to Exmoor, where we stayed another week. We then started for home, which we reached about the end of July, returning by way of Dulverston, Taunton, Trowbridge, Devizes, and across Marlborough Downs to Swindon. Thence through the lovely old village of Burford, by Morton-in-the-Marsh to Warwick, through the Black Country to Cannock Chase to Stafford, and so home, which we were rather sorry to reach, having had glorious weather most of the time and thoroughly enjoyed our tour, which we hope to do again in the near future.

III.—By MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Cost of Caravan.—452.—My own van was built by the Birmingham Wagon Co. of mahogany, and cost £250 new. Personally, I advise a much lighter van. One in which I had a trip was built by the owner himself. He bought the wheels and carriage of an old coach and built a light caravan cover on to this. It had lattice windows which opened. The van and all fittings weighed 17 cwt., and was drawn by a single horse. My own van, a pair-horse vehicle, weighs 1-ton 17-cwt. when loaded.

"Drag" Shoe.—453.—It is most important to have good brakes and a good "DRAG" SHOE, because the weight going down hill is too much for the horses otherwise. The first van I had, had no "DRAG" SHOE, and we all wore our boots out through hanging on to the van going down steep hills.

Tent and Ground Sheet.—454.—The tent we use is an Army Bell, bought secondhand for 21/-. The price varies from 18/- up to 30/-. These tents sleep eight men in the Army, but we found five sufficient. We also have a marquee tent, 14-ft. by 8-ft. by 11-ft. high. This is what we put up if we are staying in a camp for more than one night. I gave 70/- for this, secondhand, probably it originally cost £10 10s.

The ground sheet I have always used has been an ordinary farm sailcloth. They are very heavy, and I have no doubt thin mackintosh ones would be better.

Portable Bath.—455.—I have fitted a bath on iron supports between the fore and hind wheels of the van. It is a square sheet iron bath, 6-ft. 3-ins. by 2-ft. 9-ins. by 8-ins. deep. It was made for me by the village blacksmith. When travelling, this carries eight ordinary hammock chairs, and a good deal of other things.

Folding Tables.—456.—I have two FOLDING TABLES, 6-ft. 8-ins. long and 2-ft. 6-ins. across. These are carried beneath the van on the iron supports, and the bath goes on top. In the middle of each table I have a round hole, so that if I wish I can lay the

table down on the ground and step the tent pole through the middle of the table. This is only used for feeding inside the Bell tent. If we have our food in the marquee, there is no need to make use of the hole.

Carrying Impedimenta.—457.—At the back of the van I have an ordinary rack or tail-board, on which I pack both the tents, the sacks of tent pegs and all the rough stuff. A rick cloth goes over that to keep everything from dust and wet. Underneath the tail-board is a big box, which comes within a foot of the ground. All the cooking utensils and boot cleaning apparatus go in same. The tent poles, and one for the Wells flarer, are tied underneath the van, between the wheels.

We always carry a wooden meat safe with a front of perforated zinc, which can be hung up under a tree. It is very useful if you mean to stay in one camp more than a day or so. When empty this can be carried on the rack at the back of the van.

COOKING THE EVENING MEAL.

Cooking.—458.—Whilst the women do the washing up and such light work, the men take in charge the fetching of water, fixing up of the camp, and the COOKING. For this, I use a "Capt. Warren" cooking pot, with three tiers to it and a frying pan, a

gridiron and an assortment of saucepans, and a big and small kettle. I always cook on a wood fire made in the open. Over the fire I put a grid, which I made myself of a large drain grating and welded four iron legs on to it. It stands a foot from the ground, goes right over the fire, and will hold the pots and three or four saucepans at the same time. I also have a hook for hanging the stew pan on if I do not want to use the grid.

We have an entire set of enamel crockery ware, and we take ordinary knives and forks from home.

Fire Trench.—459.—At night time we always dig a trench completely round the fire with a spade, which we carry. When we go to bed we entirely cover the fire with the sods cut out of the trench. The next morning the sods are thrown aside, and the fire is still red hot and only wants fresh wood and a little paraffin oil, and we have a good fire within five minutes, and shaving water ready as quick as at home.

Pioneer Implements.—460.—We always tie a spade under the fore-carriage in a convenient place, because we sometimes find in narrow lanes or forest tracks the wheels sink, in which case the spade proves a very useful acquisition.

A good American axe for cutting wood is indispensable, and if there is no wood where you intend Camping that night, you must get a supply somewhere on the road.

Buckets.—461.—Three or four BUCKETS are hung on ordinary swivel hooks underneath the van, care being taken to put the hooks in such a position that you can reach the BUCKETS without having to go down on your hands and knees.

Lighting.—462.—For LIGHTING purposes we have a Wells Naptha flarer which burns ordinary paraffin oil and gives a light supposed to be equal to 250 c.p. This we light as soon as evening draws in. We have no other illuminant about camp except a lantern for use when "shutting up" for the night.

Canvas Screen.—463.—I ought to mention that we carry a length of unbleached calico about 6-ft. 6-ins. high and perhaps

20 yards long. This comes handy to run round the four upright poles and use as a bathing tent for the ladies. At night when our hammock chairs are put in a circle round the camp fire, we use it as a wind shield.

Horses.—464.—These should be ordinary farm HORSES which can be hired for 30/- per week each. They should be given oats and chaff which should, by preference, be bought from the farmers on the road. They ought to be given rather more than they would have at home, because of the nature of the work. The seats in front of the caravan are corn bins, one containing oats and the other chaff. To feed the HORSES is our first duty in the morning. A light nose-bag feed should be given at lunch time if on the road, and another when they reach camp at night. If a stable can be found it should be taken advantage of, the charge usually being only 1/- each horse. As a rule, however, we simply tie the HORSES up to a tree and leave them out unrugged all night. If this is to be the vanners' plan he should let his horse stay in the meadow for a week before starting. It is also advisable to take a small horse medicine chest containing two or three simple remedies which any horseman knows, as the damp nights may cause colic or other ailments. If Camping out in the New Forest in the Summer time, it is very necessary, if the HORSES are not proof against the New Forest fly, to sponge them over with paraffin before starting out for the day's tour, to prevent the torments of the flies which abound there. This particular species of fly is found nowhere else in England, I believe, and drives ordinary HORSES nearly mad. They are like crabs and climb up the hairs of the horse and nearly pull them out!

Sleeping.—466.—The van is fitted with two bunks. One is of the folding order, as used on yachts, while the other, down one side, forms a locker and seat in the daytime. The bed clothes are very similar to those used at home. They are folded up every day and put in the lockers. The men sleep in the tent, each man having an ordinary house pillow, covered with a rough temporary twill covering, and two or three Army blankets, according to taste. These blankets can be bought from the Army contractors, and run to about 6/- each, but cheaper ones can be obtained at sales.

Permission to Camp.—466.—Most of my Camping has been done in the New Forest or Woolmer Forest. On neither of these sites can anyone prevent your Camping so long as you don't go into one of the Government enclosures, which are fenced off. The keepers in the New Forest cannot move you on for thirty-six hours, providing you don't misbehave yourself in the way of cutting the forest wood or setting fire to the peat. All fallen wood belongs, as of right, to the person who picks it up in the New Forest, and no one need worry about shortage of wood in that part of the country. There is also a plentiful supply of water, if you know the right spots.

In other places we have never paid for putting-up. We preferably make for the best farm in the neighbourhood and ask leave to run into one of the fields as near as possible to a water supply, and if one buys milk, butter, eggs, and fodder from the farmer, and invite him and his wife out to a camp supper, he very seldom wants or will accept anything else in the way of payment.

If we are travelling in a country we don't know, we usually plan our next day's journey before leaving the farm, and ask the farmer if he can give us a letter of introduction to one of his friends at our next stopping place. We are usually obliged in this way.

Distance per Day.—467.—We generally start about 9 to 9.30 a.m., and travel until mid-day. Then we shut the horses out and tie them up to the hedge, give them food and water, and then sit down to lunch. This meal generally consists of cold meat or bread and cheese, prepared in the morning and packed in a lunch basket. Generally we rest for one hour in the middle of the day, and then jog on and endeavour to get to camp by 3 or 3.30 in the afternoon. We usually travel about 15 miles in a day. If one travels more than 20 miles it is advisable to give the horses entire rest the day following, as the work is hard.

Cost of Caravanning.—468.—We buy all our meat and vegetables fresh on the road as we go through the villages. We never use tinned foods.

From long experience we have found that for a party of

eight the expenses come out at 25/- a day for the lot, which includes feeding the horses, tips to farm servants, and all other incidental expenses, but not including the hiring of the horses or the van.

Vans can be hired at from four to ten guineas per week, and most farmers will let out a pair of horses and a man to look after them for £3 to £3 10s. a week.

* * *

Another Opinion.—469.—Writing on Van Camping, Capt. W. G. Smyth, J.P., D L., says :—

"This year (1906) I have made considerable alterations in my mode of campaigning by the introduction of a caravan, which is a most decided acquisition, for it not only provides me with an excellent sitting room and bedroom, but also supplies a means for transport of my tents and other requirements. This year, as usual, I spent considerable time at Mablethorpe and Sutton-on-Sea, which places I visited for the purpose of swimming my horses in the sea, being convinced as to the efficacy of such exercise for hunters. My camp consisted of the caravan and four Army Bell tents, which were used respectively for the following purposes, viz., mess tent, cooking tent, men's tent, and tent for visitors. The cooking and commissariat were in the hands of my studsman, who cooked and otherwise discharged his duties most efficiently. The cooking was carried out with paraffin stoves, and was very successful. Thanks to the splendid summer weather, and properly equipped camp, I can sincerely say I most thoroughly enjoyed my Camping experiences."

CHAPTER XXIX.

PEDESTRIAN CAMPING.

I.

Pedestrian Camping is, of course, the earliest of that ilk. The dwarfs of the forest in Central Africa are pedestrian campers. By their agility and daring they fly beneath the rushing elephant, between his powerful and rapidly moving limbs, and slay him from beneath. Where the carcase falls they camp and lay together a few sticks which they cover with foliage and make their shelter, always in the shade of a tree, and when the food is gone they go further afield and repeat the scene.

Modern Pedestrian Camping.—470.—Civilised man's procedure is of quite a different character. He has prepared food, carried in manufactured vessels and bags. He may lie down under a hedge with nothing but his mackintosh to cover him. With a little tin "Billy" on a small wood fire he conducts himself generally as a sort of civilised savage. But to carry a comfortable tent for walking camps is quite a modern idea, in which I may venture to claim, I suppose, a share. An incident will illustrate this, perhaps. Two men were going to camp by cycle soon after I introduced the lightest kit. One had a machine and the other had "none," that is, the maker could not get it finished in time. "Let us carry the kit," said A. "Done!" said B, and they did. They were very proud of the achievement, so one of them wrote and told me, adding, I, too, ought to be, in having shown the way.

Then it came about that the man who walked to the mountains to climb rocks, and he who, with a jolly companion, prepared a strong stick, donned a pair of heavy boots, and sallied forth

with a knapsack on his back, began to ask me if I could devise a tent that he could carry. That was soon done. In fact it had been anticipated. Pedestrian Camping is indeed a delightful pastime to those who can walk and love it.

Pedestrians' Clothes.—471.—These should approximate to what has been described in chapter XVI. The leggings should be light in weight and porous, not leather, say, unlined box cloth. The boots should be broad soled and hand sewn. The stockings should be very strong with thick feet, and soaped in the soles daily.

Treble Pedestrian Camping.—472.—The three handed pedestrian campers can do splendidly with a little "Wigwam" tent made 9-ins. wider and 6-ins. higher than the ordinary one, with the poles slightly lengthened to correspond, of course. However, I can recommend, where three men are Camping together, a tent that will give them more comfort and do its work well, and that is a "Thintus" Double Canadian. The tent itself would not weigh 2-lbs. The poles could be constructed so as to make three walking sticks, or made into poles proper. They would weigh 1½-lbs. Note.—"Thintus" needs a fly sheet also.

The weight of this latter kit with a larger ground sheet would only add some 15 per cent. to the weights given elsewhere. But to cook effectually for three the "Baby Primus," the least, lightest, and the most compact model made, would be the very best, and they could carry it.

Distance per Day.—473.—Many are the enquiries that I have daily to answer regarding Camping, but the one that I cannot answer from practical experience is, "What is a proper distance to walk per day?" I have consulted several strong walkers who walk because they love it, who can, unlike the writer, walk without getting tired, and footsore, and they say 25 miles makes a good average, but it generally works out rather less than more, though 40 miles per day has been so covered. I give this quotation from men of authority. The pace in carrying a kit will average, as a rule, 3¼ miles per hour.

Rooksac.—474.—This is made inside of linen for strength, and is covered with the gossamer mackintosh. It consists of a square sack drawn in round the neck by a cord, having a flap, as shewn, to keep out the wet, with an outer pocket for articles

THE ROOKSAC EN ROUTE.

to be bought *en route*. The straps are so placed as to lie into the hollow of the shoulder where the braces are and so leave the neck free. From the two bottom corners a strap comes round the waist and not only holds the bag in position but it takes part of the weight on the hip bones.

Canadian Sack.—475.—This somewhat peculiar sack is constructed of brown canvas, very light in weight, and is either to be carried with one strap or by a second one, over the other shoulder, according to taste. I designed this bag for men who had to go into wild or mountainous countries, as the remotest

Hebrides for fishing, where their stores had to be carried in a rather extensive bulk and considerable distances.

Shoulder Swatch.—476.—This little bag is a handy thing to carry with a cycle or motor cycle, or for pedestrain Camping of

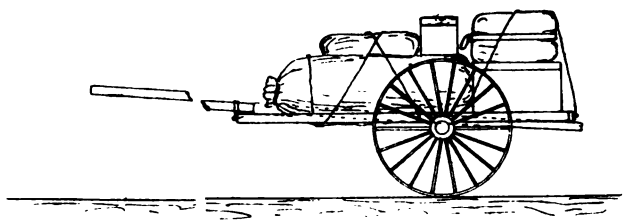
CANANIAN SACK.

SHOULDER SWATCH.

any kind. It is useful to carry and fetch, and is described in Article 426.

Perambulator Camping.—477.—A member of the National Camping Club, viz., Mr. D. Yuile, some time ago decided to try Camping without a cycle. On becoming acquainted with the tiny light tents I planned for Cycle-Camping he determined to try a trip under novel conditions. One of his brothers had a cycle, but the other had not. They wanted to go together on the road as they had gone many a time on the water. So becoming possessed

of a pair of perambulator wheels they hit on the idea of transforming the tent poles into a pair of shafts and carrying their

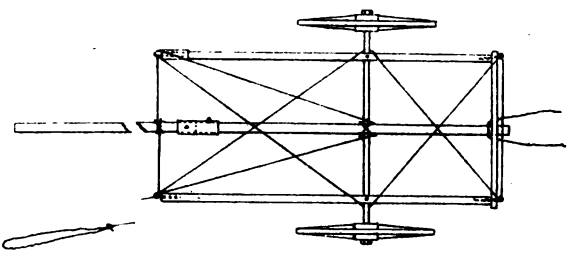


cooking apparatus, tent, etc., on these, drawing it behind them.

THE BROTHERS PERAMBULATING.

Mr. Yuile has sketched the apparatus and gear, and I think the drawings will be not only interesting but will further enhance

the possibilities of this independent mode of taking a healthy and inexpensive holiday.



They averaged about 3½ miles per hour, and hardly felt the weight at all.

II.—BY G. D. MATTHEWS, N.C.C.C.

Advantages of Pedestrianism.—478.—Touring on foot with all necessities on your back is ideal. Why? Because you are independent of everybody and everything.

No bicycle, boat, or caravan to see to, no road or river to keep to. There is more absolute freedom in Camping and tramping on foot than in anything else on earth. Snow and Winter gales are alone the elements which might mar enjoyment, because they increase the personal discomfort, or if you would be protected from the few really severe days of the year, the necessary kit would weigh rather heavily on the shoulders. As Shakespeare said, no doubt from experience :—

"Under the greenwood tree,
Who loves to lie with me
Come hither, come hither.
Here shall he see
No enemy,
But winter and rough weather."

And yet we must not forget that it was he who also said, with this same experience :—

"Blow, blow, thou Winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude."

Alone by walking can mountains be assailed, valleys explored, forests ranged over, and the beaten track of man abandoned for the virgin beauties of nature. Then there is the very practical aid to digestion—that much neglected function. It has been said, and truly, as any doctor will corroborate, that walking is the most healthy pursuit or pastime man can indulge in. To have good digestion is to have good health, and health is wealth, and to my mind it is more than wealth, it is also happiness and contentedness, and several other things.

The exhilarating freshness of the morning air, and the hundred and one pleasures of camp life, can be experienced in other ways, but to combine walking and Camping requires some few considerations and knowledge of what is required and how it can be obtained. This is, I suppose, why so comparatively few people indulge in the luxury of a walking tour.

Walking Tours.—479.—Now as to WALKING TOURS. He who wants to go some 20 to 30 or more miles a day, had better go by bicycle. To enjoy a walking tour, 20 miles is the outside limit, and 10 for the first day, and 15 a good average. These tramps are not taken on high roads but away from dust and sameness, through wood and across fields, over ditches and skirting rivers, walking by ordinance map and compass for final direction, but guided only by pleasure. The road is only used to get from one interesting place to another and then only when trains do not serve the purpose. At the villages provisions are obtained and an hour or two in some country hotel, well stretched out in an easy chair with a glass by your side and a pipe in your mouth, makes occasionally a very pleasant change.

The Pack.—480.—But what of the discomforts of carrying everything with you? Well, that is just where one must exercise scheming and ingenuity, and it is surprising how little you notice the pack on your back after the first day. I have walked for a fortnight with over 15-lbs. on my back, but that was before I had learned to cut down weight. Consequently I now have a discarded heavy rubber sleeping bag which can never wear out and which I shall probably never use again. Now, 9 or 10-lbs. is my average load and with this I tramp in far greater luxury.

Pedestrian Kit.—481.—One does not usually go alone, but with one or more companions. I will, therefore, apportion the kit as for two people, although for three it would be considerably less. I have given an average amount of clothing—in Winter one would take more, and in Summer less. Personally, I am particular to keep both body and feet warm at night, and generally study personal comfort more than light travelling. I have included for cooking stove and pans, Mr. Holding's "Baby Primus" and "So-Soon" set. These are suitable for four people. I now always take these with me, although, except for time, convenience, and cleanliness, there is nothing so nice as a cheap tin can, over a wood fire. If there are two of you, one of the cans can be reserved for the tea. In addition to this, a penny tin plate will do to cook anything in, and can be thrown away at the end of the tour. I have not included a water bottle, but, although I have never carried one, there are a few places, such as the New Forest, where it would be most advisable to take one.

The tent suitable for two is 6-ft. 6-ins. long, by 5-ft. wide and 4-ft. 9-ins. high, and can either be made or bought ready made. It is a simple "A" model. The two poles are of bamboo, and each made in three sections, so as to pack up in a hold-all or knapsack, without obstructing the free motion of the arms. I might mention here that the hold-all should be carried on the back, as high as possible, by two short straps passing over the shoulders and under the arms, which straps are independent of the fastening together of the hold-all. The latter should also be provided with a handle.

The tent may be damp, so is wrapped up in a piece of special waterproof, 2-ft. square. This has many functions, such as wash basin, seat, etc.

A long, thin, and cheap mackintosh makes you independent of the weather, and, together with the hold-all and piece of waterproof, acts as a ground sheet at night.

The eiderdown quilt I now use is specially made, but costs no more than an ordinary one, and is much more useful and longer.

The hold-all is made of fine close woven sail cloth. It is simply a strip 1-ft. 9-ins. wide, and about 2-ft. long, which is wrapped round tent, clothes, and all, and laced tightly at the

A PEDESTRIAN TRIO.

ends. It also has pieces, about 1-ft. square, sewn on to the sides, and these tuck under the ends, making the whole a tight, cylindrical, and weather-proof roll.

Here, then, is a list of articles, with their weights, for two people :—

	lbs.	ozs.
One tent	2	0
Set of two tent poles	1	0
Set of pegs (ordinary skewers)		3
Oil stove—"Baby Primus"	1	3
Aluminium pans—"So-Soon"	1	1
Piece of waterproof for tent		2
Two aluminium cups and saucers (plates) ...		4
Two aluminium knife, fork and spoon sets ...		4
Candlestick and candle		2
Aluminium box of soap		1
	6	4

The half of this is carried by one, hence this must be divided by two, giving 3-lbs. 2-ozs.

Thus :—

	lbs.	ozs.
Share of baggage	3	2
Mackintosh	1	6
Air pillow		3
Down pillow (a luxury)		1
Sweater	1	0
Sleeping stockings (long ones)		6
Extra walking socks		4
Down quilt	1	10
Thin extra vest		5
Scarf		2
Tooth brush, etc., etc.		3
Hold-all, with straps (under)		8
	9	2

In addition to this 9-lbs. 2-ozs., there is a towel and also some food, as we always like to keep a small supply. This weight is, I believe, less than that of the military rifle alone.

One word more as to clothing. Wear a big pair of boots and thick socks, nothing loose round the ankles, and nothing tight anywhere.

CHAPTER XXX.

VARIANT CAMPING.

By R. J. MECREDY.

Light Weight Camping.—482.— My Camping experiences date back to a period nearly twenty years ago—long before the moveable cycle tent had been rendered possible and popular by the author of this handbook. My nearest approach to that class of Camping in the early days was a TEN-IN-HAND cycle tour, carried out round the North coast of Ireland, and we were mounted on a Singer dubbed "The Tendam." A baggage wagon was hitched on behind and this carried the tent, cooking utensils, etc. The prodigious weight of the machine and outfit made the work too laborious to be a pleasure.

On other occasions I have organized Cycle-Camping excursions so arranged that the party remained for two or three days at each place, and the tents and baggage were sent on by train. This, of course, enabled comparative luxuries to be included in the outfit.

During the last five or six years I have gone in for Cycle-Camping *a la* Holding, and motor Camping, while, for over two years, I have taken to sleeping altogether in a tent close beside my house, and in all weathers keep the door open.

I intend, as far as Cycle-Camping is concerned, to confine myself altogether to what might be described as LIGHT WEIGHT CAMPING, carried, I might almost say, to extremes. I have always been an exceedingly keen cyclist and appreciate the easy and smooth running of a bicycle, riding the lightest machines I could possibly get.

Weight, therefore, I have found an irksome burden, especially in the mountainous districts which I generally frequent. I have carried out many a delightful excursion in the lightest possible marching order; in fact, the whole outfit has consisted only of tent, blanket and ground sheet.

To the more orthodox camper such a programme would, no doubt, prove irksome, but I have not found it particularly inconvenient, more especially as in such trips I try and arrange a night or two in a central position, and explore the neighbouring country, my object being to strip my bicycle of everything extraneous, so that I may enjoy the greatest amount of pleasure from mere riding.

THE OUTFIT.—As an example of what the saving of weight amounts to, I give details of the meagre kit carried on these occasions, which does not, however, include provisions:—

LIGHT KIT FOR TWO.	lbs.	ozs.
"Wigwam" tent	2	$0\frac{1}{4}$
Wire pegs		10
Special spliced poles		14
Eiderdown	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Two sheets of American cloth to pack impedimenta and to serve as ground sheet	2	0
	7	$12\frac{3}{4}$

It will be observed that the ground sheet serves a double purpose and saves the weight of the bags, which would otherwise be necessary for carrying the outfit. A silk "Wigwam" tent would save another pound, bringing the total weight for each rider down to 3-lbs. $6\frac{3}{8}$-ozs, and the wire pegs might be dispensed with and sticks used instead. Even the poles are not absolutely essential. It would nearly always be possible to cut or procure two stout sticks about 6-ft. high, which would suit the purpose. A pitchfork, borrowed from a neighbouring cottage, would do in an emergency.

My readers will no doubt notice that pots, plates, cups, knives, forks, etc., are conspicuous by their absence. I camp near a cottage, where I can borrow and purchase. In the case of those who would prefer to be absolutely independent, I would suggest the following additions to the kit:—

	lbs.	ozs.
Small "Sirram" spirit stove, with full reservoir		10
Two aluminium cups		2½
Two aluminium forks		1
Two knives		3¾
Two spoons		1
Total extra weight ...	1	2¼

This little "Sirram" stove consists of (1) an aluminium pot in the shape of a large cup, and holding three afternoon cupfuls; (2) a methylated spirit pad; (3) a small reservoir for spirit. Items 2 and 3 fit inside the pot, and the lid can be used as a pan for frying bacon.

This little cooking arrangement suits admirably as a stand-by in wet weather, when a fire is impossible, for it enables one to cook eggs, etc., in the tent and boil sufficient water to make tea. When travelling light and overtaken by wet weather I have either dispensed with cooking altogether, or else taken refuge in a cottage, where in Ireland one is always welcome. In the Highlands of Scotland, too, I have always found the peasants very hospitable.

Cooking Arrangements.—483.—Before pitching, dry sticks are collected, and a rough fireplace is constructed with sides 6-ins. high, and quite open at one end. If possible, it is well to embody one or two flat stones in the sides, for they will prove invaluable for keeping chops, bacon, etc., warm, as the stones will, of course, become hot. Such a fireplace can be built in a few minutes. Even sods can be used if stones are not available. A really big stick fire should then be built up and left to burn while the tent is being erected, and bedding, milk, eggs, etc. procured. The fire should be replenished from time to time until the other preparations are nearly completed, when it should be left to sink into embers.

Before beginning to cook, a good sprinkling of salt should be scattered over the embers to prevent them from blazing. If chops or steaks have to be grilled, some straight, green sticks, about as thick as one's finger, should be cut and placed across the sides of the fireplace about 2-ins. apart, and the chops or steaks placed over them. The latter to be turned at regular intervals

and a little pepper and salt should be scattered on both sides. If the cook is inexperienced and uncertain as to whether they are thoroughly done he should lift them on to one of the stones and make a slight incision. Practice, however, will quickly enable one to judge. Meanwhile, I have taken it for granted that the pot containing the water for the tea has been resting on the embers, and is at boiling point when the chops are ready. If not, the latter will keep quite hot resting on the stones constituting the sides of the fireplace.

Bacon can be grilled similarly, but produces so much grease as to make it difficult to prevent the fire from blazing up, and I prefer carrying a tiny aluminium pan weighing about one ounce, or using the lid of a small biscuit box. In case of necessity, chops and steaks can be cooked directly on the embers, provided plenty of salt is used to prevent a blaze. Kidneys also can be cooked in the same manner, or can be actually buried in the embers.

If a chicken has to be tackled, the best method is to thoroughly encase it in mud formed of the clean clay, well damped, and then it should be buried in the heart of the embers. I prefer, however, to buy in the last town passed through, a chicken which has been already cooked. It will serve cold for the evening meal, and the bones can be grilled for breakfast. Excellent toast can be made on the improvised grid-stick, and eggs can be cooked by covering them up in the embers, but the shell should be first cracked at one end to prevent them exploding. Potatoes are delicious baked in this manner.

If the green sticks forming the grid should char and blaze, fresh ones should be substituted.

A teapot is by no means essential for brewing tea. There are three other very simple methods: (1) Use an infuser for each cup, taking care that the water poured in *is* boiling; (2) when the water is boiling in the pot, add the tea, stir, and at once remove the pot from the fire; (3) put the tea in the cold water before the pot is placed on the fire, and remove the pot off the fire the moment the water boils.

Being an ardent angler, I have carried a rod on some of these excursions, and the method of cooking trout may interest some of my readers. As before, a large stick fire is allowed to burn down into embers. The fish having been cleaned are then separ-

ately rolled up in newspapers, the ends of same twisted, the outside slightly damped with water, and the whole thrust into a hollow in the centre of the fire and the embers piled on top. A ½-lb. trout will take from 10 to 15 minutes cooking in this manner, and a larger one perhaps 20 to 25 minutes. The paper does not burn, and opens quite clean, the oil from the fish soaking into it and preventing it from sticking. A trout cooked in this manner is far more tasty than fried in the ordinary way.

Motor Car Camping.—484.—This is, perhaps, the most delightful form of Camping, especially if indulged in in the manner favoured by the writer. I always like, if possible, to have a tandem bicycle available, so as to vary my mode of progression, while the machine can be stripped of everything and ridden light, as the motor car carries all the impedimenta. Briefly my outfit consists of the following, for a party of five, including the chauffeur : A bungalow tent for two ladies, a "Gipsy" for the two men, and a "Wigwam" for the chauffeur. These occupy a very small space, and I have found it as a rule advisable to make them up in small parcels so that they can be placed in side baskets, lockers, or other available corner.

For cooking utensils, I carry a 7-inch "Mersey" stove with an aluminium outfit of cups, plates, saucers, knives, forks, etc. These are best stowed in a Japanese basket, for it adapts itself to periodical increases or diminutions in the bulk, due to difference in packing or the addition of articles of food.

The selection of a Camping ground is in one respect more difficult than in the case of a bicycle, for it is advisable as a rule to provide shelter for the car. Such shelter can frequently be had in any large farmyard, or even in some neighbouring gentleman's coachhouse, as the owner will rarely refuse permission to put the car under cover. If the weather is fine, however, and the car can be driven into the field where the tents are pitched, it is a distinct convenience to have it close at hand.

On the other hand, the enormous range of the motor car simplifies matters, because if a suitable site cannot he secured in one district, one can proceed 10 or 15 miles, or even 20 miles further, until a satisfactory position is found.

Needless to say, MOTOR CAR CAMPING is luxurious compared

with Cycle-Camping, because the travellers can carry with them larger tents, substantial ground sheets, warm blankets, pillows, and a full supply of provisions, besides many other luxuries which would be impossible in the case of a bicycle. The presence of a good stove, too, simplifies the cooking operations, though even when MOTOR CAR CAMPING I have a leaning towards a fire when dry sticks can be procured.

Permanent Camps.—485.—As regards permanent Camping, I would like to say a few words. If anyone had told me three years ago that I would find benefit and pleasure from sleeping under canvas all the year round I would have scoffed at the mere idea, and yet for the last two years my wife and I have slept in a small marquee tent, 10-ft. long, 9-ft. high and about 9-ft. broad, with one end fully open to the weather.

How I came to forsake the ways of civilization and sleep all the year round in the open air may interest my readers. As mentioned in another article, I have been an enthusiastic camper myself for some twenty years, but I absolutely failed for a long time to convert my wife, who would not even take part in week-end trips. In July, 1905, we planned a holiday trip to the North of Ireland, and as she would not camp I rented a little cottage on the shores of Lough Melvin, as our head quarters. We sketched out a circuitous route of some 170 miles of cycle tours to this rendezvous, and while my eldest son and I rode on a tandem push bicycle, my wife drove her motor car with a lady friend for companion. This carried two "Holding" tents and the Camping impedimenta in general. On the first night we stopped at Glendalough, Co. Wicklow. The ladies slept in the hotel and my son and I in the tents under the shadow of the round tower and the famous seven churches. Next day while *en route* northwards the car met with a failure in regard to the water circulation, so we had to stop in a little provincial town to effect repairs. It so happened that the hotel was exceptionally poor, and my wife declared that rather than sleep in it she would camp out! Inwardly I was delighted of course. Accordingly I had the tents pitched in a hayfield, and with plenty of fresh hay for bedding we spent a pleasant and comfortable night.

That one experience accomplished what my persuasive

eloquence had failed to do, and when at length we reached the cottage on Lough Melvin's shores, although at the time it was raining steadily, the wife insisted on having the tents pitched, and she and her lady friend occupied one. We were there some ten days, during which period it rained at least every second day, but the cottage was only used for meals and for dressing.

On returning home one of the tents was permanently pitched some seventy yards from my residence, as shown in the photo.

MY PERMANENT CAMP.

There we have slept ever since, to the great astonishment of our friends and neighbours. There are now two other tents close by, occupied by my sons, and my daughters.

Such an idea as Camping out all the Winter had never entered my head, but as the Autumn waned, and the evenings grew shorter and colder I made the startling discovery that my wife was bent on doing so. She was very thorough in her methods also, for whereas I had been satisfied with leaving a small portion

of the door open, nothing would content her but to leave it altogether open, so that, in fact, we practically slept in a tent with only three of its walls closed.

As November approached I began to get anxious; she had always been susceptible to colds, and Winter never passed without her contracting one or two severe ones, which generally necessitated absolute confinement to the house, and left her in a very weak condition. She had also suffered from bronchitis and rheumatism. I could hardly realise that there was not extreme danger in exposing one so susceptible to the fogs and snows and frosts of Winter. In this dilemma I wrote to Mr. Holding and put the case to him. I was not so much nervous about the actual Camping out, but I could not help thinking that an absolutely open tent was risky. Mr. Holding's reply was brief and to the point. It read as follows:—"There is no such thing as catching cold. People catch heat. You may leave the tent door open with every confidence."

Mr. Holding was right. My wife has never had one of those severe colds since she has adopted the open-air life, nor has she suffered from bronchitis or rheumatism.

As regards the effect of such a life on one's general health, in my own case there was not much margin for improvement; the principal difference it has effected is that I now wake up fresh and active in mind and body, whereas when sleeping in a room even with the windows open, I generally felt apathetic and depressed, with a tendency on being awakened to lie for another half-hour. In fact, camp life has given one man at least an hour longer per diem of active life. Sleep in a tent is so sound and refreshing that I find that I can with advantage get up much earlier than heretofore.

In my wife's case, however, the change has been even greater. As already mentioned, she has lost the tendency to catch severe colds, and has also entirely got rid of occasional insomnia.

As regards covering, two blankets of ordinary thickness are, as a rule, found sufficient, but for frosty nights, or when the cold is intense, one of the light Cycle-Camping eiderdowns as planned by Mr. Holding, is used in addition. This weighs only 2¼-lbs. and would do for three persons in a small tent.

The tent is a marquee, 10-ft. long, 9-ft. wide, and 9-ft. high,

made of strong calico, by Saunders, of Wisbech, for £5. A fly sheet of home manufacture was added.

At first the ground on which we camped was uncovered, but finally we had the floor cemented with a good foundation of stones so as to ensure dryness. There is a wooden beading all round the cement, and the bottom of the tent is secured to this beading at the sides at intervals of about 6-ins, so as to prevent draughts penetrating underneath the edge.

I experienced at first considerable inconvenience through the necessity for sallying out should rain commence to fall, in order to slacken the various guy ropes. This difficulty was got over in a very simple manner. I purchased a number of comparatively light helical springs from Messrs. Terry, of Redditch. These were embodied in the ropes at the ends, and when the latter contract the springs yield, and thus compensate for the reduced length. This device, too, makes the tent safer in a wind, because, owing to the flexibility of all the ropes, due to the helical springs embodied in them, the tent yields bodily to sudden squalls instead of the strains being concentrated at certain points. It is, therefore, less likely to tear or otherwise yield to the force of heavy gales. These at times are really terrific, and I used to feel apprehensive that the tent would be blown bodily away. It has weathered so many storms however, that we have ceased even to awake when extra fierce gusts rush down from the mountains and sweep through the little glen in which we reside.

At the time of writing, although it is well on in the Winter, we have been sleeping under two blankets, with the front of the tent wide open, and my eldest son, who occupies a tent hard by, sleeps under a single blanket.

One thing, however, is absolutely essential for this style of Camping, and that is the use of wool exclusively; linen or cotton would inevitably absorb the damp and cause dangerous chills. As regards the question of damp it rarely troubles us.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Colds.—486.—My readers may ask how is it that one can so often locate the commencement of a cold to being exposed to some draught. The explanation is simple. The draught upsets the circulation of the blood. It brings an excess of blood to that

portion of the body exposed to its force, but more especially to the nose which begins to run.

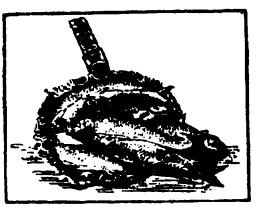
Now the mucous of the nose has an antiseptic substance called mucin. This kills all the germs which get into the nose, provided the mucin is sufficiently sticky. If, however, the nose has been running there is less mucin in it, and hence, if we go into a warm room where microbes are, the first "cold" microbes that we meet find ready access to our system. From this it is evident that if we can keep always in pure air the cold microbe would be powerless. The conventionalities of modern life prohibit this, but we can approach it as nearly as possible and to a great extent protect ourselves against the danger.

That exposing one's person to severe cold is not necessarily detrimental so long as one breathes pure air, I can offer a good example. On one occasion, some years ago, I went on a Camping trip late in October, when the nights were cold and frosty. It so happened that I was suffering from rheumatism in my shoulder at the time and to such an extent that I could hardly turn my head to right or left. My friend and I camped in long damp bracken. We could only get wet hay to put under the rubber ground sheet, and when we unpacked our impedimenta I found to my dismay, that the warm woollen night garment I had intended to wear had been forgotten, and we only had one thin "Jaeger" blanket for covering.

The cold about 3 o'clock in the morning was absolutely intense, and sleep was impossible. We lit a paraffin lamp, which went on fire and nearly burnt the tent down and had to be hurled out aflame. Finally, we had to resign ourselves to fate and lie shivering till daybreak. Not only did we not catch cold but the rheumatism was actually gone in the morning. It may have been sleeping in the open air that put it to flight, or it may simply have been a coincidence. At all events, the incident proved that sleeping in the damp and extreme cold had not the effect of causing a cold or of aggravating the rheumatism that was already troubling me.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THINGS LEFT OVER.



This heading covers some matters out of a great multitude that might have been dealt with more fully had not this work already considerably exceeded the contract. This chapter, therefore, though dealing with many and varied subjects of undoubted interest to campers, must necessarily be as brief as its importance will allow.

Ladies Camping in Pairs.—487.—Though it is not often at present that ladies go a-camping inpairs, the project need have no terrors. Ladies have been known to put up a tent over a punt or boat, or in fields. Fear of molestation is groundless, happily, in England, save under circumstances already described.

The lightness, simplicity, and efficiency of recent appliances enables two ladies to work easily together, and to take a slight change of clothing. They may thus explore the Highlands or the countryside with ease and enjoyment.

Ladies, to become adepts, should take alternate days at cooking and fetching, etc. Herein there is a fresh field for experience opened for women's pleasure ; all with decency and health.

Mixed Fixed Camps.—488.—There is no difficulty in regard to these, supposing proper plans are laid beforehand, and some three or four unwritten rules are put into force. In regard to the British Canoe Association, the National Camping Club, and the Association of Cycle Campers, men and women camp together. A plan of the ground should be made, and the Camp Steward should have certain instructions in regard to this. Single ladies

should camp not far from the married quarters, but quite separate. It should be an understood thing that the chaperonage of the senior lady present should be recognised throughout.

It is extremely pleasant to have ladies in camp who have the necessary adaptability, not to mention the genius for affability and good fellowship. Ladies exercise a reserve, give agreeable tone, and add grace to the camp.

Personal Kit.—489.—Linen and cotton make excellent tents, and a waterproof ground sheet is indispensable to the camper who rests his limbs on mother earth, but linen, cotton, and waterproof fabrics are wholly unsuitable for personal wear.

"'Ware cotton! Wear wool!" is a cry as suitable to the camper as to the hunting man.

The Jaegar Company, whose depôts and agencies are everywhere, are specialists in supplying campers' clothing and bedding.

Foremost features, in addition to the Jaeger pure wool day and night underwear, guaranteed against shrinkage, are the excellent Jaeger sleeping bags and Camping rugs, of undyed camel hair and wool fleece, making a delightful substitute for a bed.

The Jaeger airy-light "Cosy Spencer," with its delightful chainwork of softest wool, takes the place of the more or less useless (cotton lined and backed) waistcoat. The Jaeger "Colic Band" (a porous elastic contrivance, 7-ins. wide and 2 yards long) is invaluable for winding round the stomach, that especially vulnerable part of a camper's anatomy. It can also be used, if occasion should require, as a throat muffler, or even as a surgical bandage.

No camper's outfit is complete without a pair of Jaeger *slippers*, for boots should always be removed on entering a tent. The Jaeger "Fleece" slippers, with leather soles, of the "Albert' type, not only act as slippers but as bed socks, and warm feet are essential to ensure sound sleep.

A word of warning! Slippers should never be worn in the dewy grass; the camper should go barefooted until he dresses for the day's work.

To cap the Jaeger requisites, let the camper invest in their "Campaigning-cap." It makes a much better "night-cap" than whisky-toddy, and, moreover, it is quite presentable for day wear.

Boots.—490.—One of the most essential parts of the camper's outfit should be his BOOTS, because not only comfort but health is likely to be endangered by not giving particular attention to the footwear. Say, for instance, a walk in the early morning is contemplated across the fields or along the banks of stream or river, a boot must be worn that will stand the swish of the dewy grass (which is very penetrating) and also protect the feet from feeling the stones on gravelly walks. The ideal boot for both comfort and hard wear, is undoubtedly the brown one, called the "Week End" boot, advertised in this book, and made by a well-known reliable firm, who guarantee every pair they sell, because it is good value for good money. For long country walks, for fishing, for any kind of hard wear, my readers cannot do better than try a pair. Its greatest virtue is that it is a good, stout boot, yet a very pliant and flexible one also.

Playing at Tramps.—491.—Mr. J. C. Bristow in the *Evening News* gave an interesting description of two ladies who determined to play at tramps for 10 days. They started away with 5/- between them.

The selected route was from Bognor to London and back again.

Carrying just the few petty articles with which the gentlemen and ladies of the hard iron road are wont to load themselves, the fair "Weary Willies" made a start one morning early.

A few miles from Bognor, they partook of a breakfast of stolen apples and pears and tea.

When lunch time arrived they paid a visit to a little rose-covered cottage, the humble home of a sweet old lady with white hair and the face of an angel, and ate heartily of cold boiled bacon, broad beans and potatoes.

It was a pitiful story of a life of sorrows and hardships that persuaded the old woman to allow the strangers to share her homely meal. But, doubtless, by this time she is regarding the visit in the light of a Heaven-sent blessing, for an acceptable cheque has been sent to the generous old soul.

Towards tea time the wanderers went into a corn field and begged the toilers to allow them to share their tea.

The request was granted readily, and what a tea it was!

When the repast came to an end, the ladies offered to take

part in the work in exchange for a supper and the permission to sleep in a barn. This second request was also granted readily.

As supper was commenced and the air was chilly, a fire was lit.

By ten o'clock, however, the fire was but a heap of dull, smoking cinders. The company had dispersed, and silence reigned.

The ladies laid themselves down on a heap of straw in a barn, fully determined to sleep long and soundly. They closed their eyes and began to try to make themselves believe they were dropping off to sleep.

For a few hours on the fourth day they helped a poor widow to make shirts for her sons in exchange for a supper and a night's rest on a sofa, while one of her sons cobbled up their broken shoes.

In the dusk of the evening of the fifth day they went to a lonely stream in a meadow to bathe. Alas and alack, whilst they were splashing about in the cool, clear water, some cows, attracted by the noise made their appearance and took up a position by their clothes. No amount of words, harsh or otherwise, would drive the creatures away, "but when at last," said the English girl, "I took my life in my hands, so to speak, and appeared for a moment on the bank, the brutes fled in all directions, stamping our clothes under foot in their mad, wild retreat."

They were up betimes on the following morning, and after a bathe in the river and a hasty meal of cold tea and more stolen fruit, hurried on their way.

The next night was spent on the top of a wheat rick, and a sound sleep obtained, and little wonder, for both ladies were by this time footsore and tired.

The remaining five nights were spent respectively in a stable, on the floor of an outhouse, on a cottage floor, beneath a hay-rick, and in the house of some friends.

On three occasions the ladies were drenched by rain to the skin. Once they tramped from nine in the morning till six in the evening without succeeding in obtaining anything to eat, and on another occasion they barely escaped arrest at the hands of a village constable.

Notwithstanding these unpleasantries, both declare the holiday the pleasantest they have ever spent.

Head Shield to Tent.—492. —I now mention a trouble from which every camper suffers in small tents. We naturally have to sleep with our pillows somewhere near the "head" of this wall of cotton. When the rain is driven with force on to this vertical shield, which should always be placed to windward, it runs down freely on to the ground and often makes our pillows and things wet if they come in contact, as is likely, because we shuffle about in the night. In a recent Highland cruise on wheels, I adopted the precaution of having a spare fly sheet fixed outside, and by pegging it down below and fastening it at the sides and hitching it on to the head of the pole I found the head of the tent kept dry—an achievement long desired. A head shield properly cut and fitted is good in every way

The Edgington Tents.—493.—Benjamin Edgington's Double-Roof Ridge Tents have a world-wide reputation. For several generations the most eminent travellers, missionaries, and sportsmen have used them—among the multitude a few names may be mentioned: Sir H. M. Stanley, Commander Cameron,

Sir H. H. Johnston, Col. Von Wissman, Dr. Moffatt, Bishop Hannington, etc.

The Government Commissions and Survey parties in all parts use these tents.

For home use, caravanning, boating, etc., the firm make a simpler and cheaper tent of same shape without the double fly. They also make a speciality of the tent designed by Mr. E.

Whymper, which has been used in the Alps, Andes, Himalaya, and recently for the ascent of Ruwenzori by the Duke of the Abruzzi. Also the minute "Mummery" tent, used by Sir Martin Conway, Dr. Workman, Dr. T. G. Longstaff, Mr. Douglas Freshfield, and others, for work at high altitudes.

Camp equipment of latest designs, personal outfit, and clothing, etc., are also supplied by this firm.

Catalogues can be obtained at 2, Duke Street, London Bridge, or 67, Cornhill, E.C.

Hardware Specialities.—494.—Richard Melhuish, Ltd. have opened their new wholesale and retail premises at 50 and 51, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., where they have on view a variety of their patent tools, including their patent combined work benches and tool cabinets, patent tool rools for motorists, patent bit clips, all the latest inventions in English, American, and Continental tools and machinery. They also show a large variety of builders and household ironmongery, gas lamps and, fittings, electric lamps, electric fittings, electric cooking utensils electro plate, English cutlery, and the celebrated large "Primus" stoves both for household and yacht use.

This new warehouse is fitted up with all the latest labour-saving devices, and is, without doubt, the finest in Great Britain.

The readers of this volume are cordially invited to pay them a visit, where they will be received by a staff of competent assistants who are instructed to show visitors right through the establishment and give them information.

This firm publish the following catalogues, all of which are fully illustrated:—

No. 14 Metalworkers.
No. 15 Woodworkers.
No. 16 Horticultural.
No. 17 Electrical and Ironmongery,

and a special catalogue of silver goods suitable for presents.

Nos. 14, 15, 17 sent post free on receipt of 6d. to cover postage, the remaining numbers free. Foreign postage 1/- per copy.

A Little Trouble with the "Primus."—495.—After having cooked, with one nipple, over 100 meals with my little "Baby Primus," I discovered the other day a slight blackening of the

tins. Being a long time puzzled to find out the cause I discovered that the nipple opening had become a trifle large. The pressure with the blast and constant pricking had made it too big. The "Primus" in action should not deposit black round the bottom of the tins and very little beneath even. When the combustion is perfect it does not. But note it must not admit too free a supply. The smaller the opening the better the "Primus" works, and the better the pressure tells on its force. Therefore, always have a "spare set" by you, and at the first indication of the blackening process replace the nipple by a new one.*

AS LOUNGE

THE "TOCAH."

The Tocah.—496.—This is neither a pain killer nor a nerve reviver, but a fatigue reliever and a body soother. I was hoping to have given this new type of bed-chair, or chair-bed lounge, or smoking lounge, or whatever it may be termed, a good practical trial, and get it rigged up on a sunny day on the lawn. When I

*At the Author's suggestion, spare sets are now procurable, at 1/6 from 7 Maddox Street. W.

went with my book I found it occupied, and I found the occupant very slow to move, being wrapped in slumber. THE TOCAH did it! Of course, the question was, "are you comfortable?" And the answer, pert and sharp, "I was until you disturbed me." The fact is, THE TOCAH is a simple, but intensely useful adaptation of the mattress-cloth-under-tension type, all working and moving on a few spider laths and wooden cantilevers. I am aware that is a clumsy sentence, but the chair is not clumsy. It will go as flat as a big tea tray, so to say, and can be put in at least eight positions. If I had a fixed camp, I should be tempted to sleep on it, and for coolness I should put it under a tree in the daytime, and when I hear of one town, a health resort of consequence, ordering 200, I am not alone in my opinion of THE TOCAH.

Gabardine.—497.—How glad one is to have a mackintosh to put on when it rains, and how one is "gladder"—pardon the term—to get out of it again. Now, I take it that these mixed wool and cotton materials, of which Burberrys are the originators, and for which they have a world-wide name, are an attempt to give us a waterproof garment that does not stifle the body and defy Nature by holding all the moisture that exudes from the pores, of which we are said to have 2,000,000.

Perhaps there is no one material, no speciality, of which more is consumed in rain-resisting garments, than these wonderful fabrics of Burberry's. They are generally known as various species of GABARDINE, and the variety of colourings is very great, but all sober hued. They are lighter than the average macs.

Tents for All Purposes.—498.—Campers of all classes will find much to interest them in the extensive show rooms of Messrs. Piggott Brothers & Co., Ltd., situated at Nos. 57, 58 and 59, Bishopsgate Street Without. This Company manufactures Camping tents of great variety. An instance of their enterprise is their tropical tent with windows and ventilating curtains against the deadly malaria mosquito, and with its double roof as a protection against the torrential rains and blazing sun of the near regions of the Equator.

Piggott's marquees cover almost every field of demand. Canvas churches, banquetting halls, lawn tennis, a bungalow

with a low verandah, tents for the army, beds, inflated beds to stuff, etc. In looking at the pictures contained in the beautiful catalogue, one feels a wish to play tennis, and regrets he has not a great garden and is not rich and able to have innumerable friends to invite to have tea on the lawn. Garden seats and easy chairs, tarpaulins, and all the rest, but it is, of course, for the camper that they provide with their world-wide reputation, portable habitations that are essential to the amateur gipsy's life.

Photography.—499.—This plays a very important part in the camp. I notice that quite ten out of twelve men who take to Camping use the camera. It is important that certain conditions in regard to PHOTOGRAPHY in camp should be duly considered, for I have had alike the most satisfactory and the most fatal experiences. These lessons have taught what I wish to lay down. Instead of recommending someone's patent speciality, I shall only deal with general principles.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES.—This distinctly has to do with the plates or films. The first consideration in regard to them is *immunity from damp*. I can quote the case of Mr. W., who when spending a fortnight's cruise with me photographed persistently, did good work, and was on the whole successful. When we came to reckon up, we found our weather had been almost the entire time fairly dry. There was an absence of those long damp days, when everything gets clammy. Now to show the danger regarding damp and its effect on plates, I will again allude to the same gentleman. He was again canoeing and camping for a fortnight, and out of thirty plates he had but three good pictures. Equal care was taken, but nine days out of twelve it rained. His case was, of course, in and out of his boat and his tent day after day, and he attributes the failures to the damp. I could record many other similar experiences.

The plates taken should be packed in a box, and wrapped up in a piece of waterproof paper or mackintosh, and they should be well *tied* so that *neither* damp nor air can reach even the box. Again, if dark backs are charged and put in the camera case ready for use, the case itself should all the time be kept strapped up in mackintosh—that is if it contains an ordinary time camera, with ordinary dark backs. It is the many little exposures to the air

and damp that affect the plates, and, singular to say, a leather case will absorb a certain amount of damp, and the plates are so sensitive that they absorb it in time. In dry weather there is less danger.

As the plates or films are used it is best to send them to some person, with whom arrangements should be made previously, for the development, or else to carefully pack, post—duly marking as "private" or "not to be opened"—and send to your own dark room every other day.

I should like specially to recommend one particular plate which I have found best and that is Paget's Prize Plate. They are somewhat expensive, but *cheap!*

"Man wants but little here below, but wants that little good."

Since this note was written I see a water developing plate is

THE "CAMEO."

out, known as the "Watalu." The great claim of this plate to the attention of the camper is that the only developer required is *aqua pura*, a supply of which is an essential in every camp. The plates differ from all other plates only in that they are coated on the one side with the ordinary sensitive emulsion, and on the other side with a developer which dissolves immediately on placing the plate in water.

THE CAMERA.—Portability and compactness are essential in any camera that is selected for a Camping outfit, and I would therefore advise one of the following types, as here illustrated.

The "Cameo" allows of the image being focussed, either on the screen or by focussing scale. It takes plates in dark slides, or the well-known Filmpack, taking twelve cut films, may be used in a special adapter. The weight and dimensions of such a camera are cut down to the finest point consistent with rigidity in working.

Ambitious workers may require a more universal type of camera than I have just described, and to those I would suggest an inspection of the "Sanderson" camera. There is no subject too difficult for such a well thought out instrument as this, which simply

THE "SANDERSON."

revels in the intricacies of architectural and telephotographic work. It cannot, however, be made quite as compact as the first camera indicated.

There are now such a variety of designs in folding cameras for plates and roll films, that it is impossible to give full details in a work of this character, and I would therefore advise the camper to go to a good photographic dealer, such as the Westminster Photographic Exchange. Ltd., of 119 Victoria Street, and 211 Oxford Street, W., where a large variety of outfits, etc., may be inspected, and his special requirements can undoubtedly be met.

This particular firm has also made arrangements for developing

and printing for the hurried and pressed tourists and campers and those who have no dark room.

CAMERA STANDS.—Everyone who goes Camping with a camera needing a stand likes light ones. Many have been tempted to use those of aluminium. Having had three weeks' experience of these, in company with others, we found them so troublesome that we abandoned them in favour of a simple but light weight one, with rather tall wooden legs, which gives no inconvenience.

CAMERA BAG.—The ordinary so-called waterproof brown canvas camera bag made of cotton is not waterproof as a rule. The case should be of the very best linen with a good thick proofing of rubber between that texture and a cotton back lining.

A New Tent.—500.—On a long cruise I tested a new type of tent, planned to be commodious and yet light and efficient, without a fly sheet, which I considered for the cycle a little heavy. I also considered it was a trifle too luxurious, and, therefore, I have modified it and made many changes, which I should like briefly to mention. A most delightful tent, and by all those who inspected it at a recent big camp it was voted practically perfection for cycle or canoe, or even pedestrian Camping. I have christened it the "CANADIAN MIDGET." It has a little wall of 15-ins., and it is 5-ft. high, 4-ft. 6-ins. on the floor, and 5-ft. 9-ins long (or 6-ft.), with very thin walls and ends. But the roof—ah! there's the rub. It is made of Assouan cloth, the finest make of cotton known in a CLOSE texture. There is no unproofed cloth in the world that I have yet found so impervious to wet. It resists it like tin stuff. The weight of this tent is 2½-lbs.

Clip Pole Candle Holder.—501.—Whilst at meals, we hang our candle, it is best, after meals, for reading, to have it over our head. I have made a simple clip that takes the candelabra (article 396), and needs no screws or fastenings. It weighs only half-an ounce, and is no larger than a small shaving brush.

Camping Countries.—502.—BRITISH ISLES IN CONTRAST.—It is difficult, in a paragraph, to state, even from the closest

acquaintance, the differences, or to analyse them. There are differences. Thirty-two years' Camping in all parts of Great Britain enables me to say, however, that Scotland may be placed first.

Since writing a previous article (428), I have again re-visited Scotland, and this 1907 cycle cruise has definitely persuaded me that Ireland must take a second place to the former country. I ought to add that most of my previous camps in Scotland have been by water.

SCOTLAND.

The Scottish roads are good; the scenery varied and fine from the most beautiful glen to the wildest of braes and mountains. People very courteous and ready to oblige, but evince little or no curiosity or interest in one's camp. This is accounted for by the fact that the country is, if I may use the term, infested by gipsies, who form a mighty army—detached, scattered, and nomadic. The rainfall in Scotland is only some two or three more inches than for England. In almost every town where stores might be required, they are to be had in abundance, of good quality and at moderate prices. A feature of Scotland is that it affords at once camp sites, select, secluded, private, and protected, when needed. The camper has also an equal chance of blossoming forth out of sight of a house or the sound of man's voice, when he lists. The winds appear to be lighter than they are when they first strike the western coast of Ireland, as though the land had a modifying effect. For van and cycle work the gradients are moderate, except in the mountainous districts, where the law of gravitation becomes all too evident. To carry a fly rod in handy, walking-stick form, as I do, means a bit of sport. It may be had almost everywhere by a slight detour, for apparently every stream and river and tributary has its big family of trout. There are restrictions in places, which, however, must be respected. I can recommend Scotland.

IRELAND.

I place Ireland second on the list of the three countries, No anxiety need bother the camper here, so long as he has a supply of milk, if he is dependent upon it, and so long as he can get shelter which, next to provender, is the consideration that must stand first.

The best part of Ireland to tour in is the West coast, where most of the roads are less slippery in wet, and the indentations, bays, and inlets are always interesting, and very beautiful. The majestic limestone formations of Clare, the open moorlands of Connemara and the grand mountain vistas of the coast of Donegal, Clew Bay, and the mountain flanking the Kerry fiords have, I am told and feel, no rivals on this globe for the same class of scenery. Permission is readily granted everywhere. The quality of the native food is of the finest, when I speak of fowls, fish, milk, butter, eggs, and the potatoes which are peerless.

ENGLAND.

And why should England be left out? Everyone knows it. Its chief fault as a Camping country is its over civilisation, a slight suspicion that attaches to anyone Camping, and the difficulty of finding those really homely little farm houses. Yet with its canals and streams and roads there is good Camping, and whilst an occasional rebuff may be met, as a rule the concession sought for is granted. Of switchbacks per road there are plenty, but of the long gradients as described in the two former countries we have comparatively little save in the country of North Yorkshire, Westmoreland, Cumberland and part of Durham. Mainly, perhaps, England is placed third because of its lack of wildness and variety.

Scotch and Irish Miles.—503.—Scotch people assured me recently that the Scotch mile is the same as the English. Irishmen will tell you also, that there is no difference between the Irish and English mile. I think it well to state here what the differences are.

(1) Fourteen English miles make only 11 Irish.

(2) For every 6¾ miles you travel in Scotland (according to the milestones) you put in 8 English miles.

Example :—

28 English miles make 22 Irish.
16 English make 13½ Scotch.
56 English make 44 Irish.
32 English make 27 Scotch miles, and so forth.

Camping Sites.—504.

Unless where otherwise stated, Camping Ground, Supplies, Shed and Apartments are available.

PROVINCIAL.

County	Town	Station.	NAME	Address
Bedford	AspleyGuise	Ridgmont	Beavington, Mrs.	High Fields Farm.
Cheshire	Tarporley	Buston Castle	Salt, Mrs.	Rose Mount.
Cornwall	Camelford	Otterham	Stephens, Mrs. C.	Trewinnon Barton.
	Helston	Helston	James Mrs.	Gwealmoyowr.
	Tintagel	Camelford	Congdon, Mrs. E.	Downrow.
Cumb'l'd	Bootle	Bootle	Burrows, Mrs.	The Nook Farm.
	Borrowdale	Keswick	Wilson, Mrs.	High Lodore Farm.
	Ebchester	Ebchester	Dixon, The Misses	Broad Oak.
	Holmrook	Ravenglass	Thompson, Mrs. J.	Bell Hill Farm.
Derby	Ashbourne	Alsop'le-dale	Wint, Mrs.	New Ho. Fm., Wetton
	Buxton	Hurdlow	Nelson, Mrs. A.	Crongstone Grange.
	Buxton	Hartington	Goodwin, Mrs. S.	Banktop Fm. Hart'on.
Devon	Colyton	Colyton	Power, Mrs. L. M.	Elm Grove.
	Dawlish	Dawlish	Rowe, Mrs.	Aller Farm.
	Exeter	NewtonStCy	Scott, Mrs.	Lower Marsh House.
	Monkleigh	Bideford	Smith, Mrs.	Saltren House.
Dorset	Weymouth	Weymouth	Vine, Mrs. E. S.	North Fm. Chickwell.
Durham	Easington	Haswell	Jackson, Mrs. G.	Junction House Fm.
	Seaton Carew	Seaton Castle	Boddy, Mrs. J. E.	Glebe Farm.
Essex	Sandon	Chelmsford	Groves, E. F.	Southland's Farm.
Glos'ter	Campden	Campden	Wyatt, Mrs.	Holly Bush Farm.
	Stonehouse	Stonehouse	Pickering, Mrs.	Plough Farm.
	Nr Stroud	Dudbridge	Fowler, Mrs. A.	Selsley Hill Farm.
Hants	Titchfield	Fareham	Howick, Mrs. J.	Old Iron Mills Farm.
	Southampton	Beaulieu	Hendy, J. M.	Badminstow, Fawley.

County	Town	Station	NAME	Address
Heref'd	Nr Ledbury	Ledbury	Beaumont, Mrs.	Walls Hill Farm.
	Br'ptonBrian	Bucknalls	Watkins, Mrs.	Heartsease.
	Tarrington	Stoke Edith	Austin, Mrs.	Nr Hazel Farm.
Kent	Penshurst	Cowden	Brooker, Mrs.	Cold Harbour.
Lincoln	Keasden	Clapham	Close, Mrs.	Dovermanter.
	MarketRasen	MarketRasen	Hankins, Mr.	Coistor Road.
Norfolk	Haddiscoe	Haddiscoe	Shardalow, Mr.	Thorpe Hall.
	Reedham	Reedham	Hewitt, Mrs. T.	Wood Farm. [Parva
	Wymondh'm	Hardingham	Church, Miss	Manor Ho. Brandon
Notts	Epperstone	Lowdham	Wood, G.	The Poplars
	Stapleford	Newark or Collinghan	Oliver, J. E.	Lodge Farm
	Ollerton	Boughton	Mahey, Mrs. F.	Haughton.
	Worksop	Worksop or Shireoaks	Mesley, Mrs.	Lady Lee Farm.
North'l'd	Ellington	Widdrington	Whittle, Mrs. J.W.	Linton Mill.
Oxon	Watlington	Watlington	Hoar, Miss L. M.	Court Meadow.
	Yarnton	Yarnton Jnc	Walton, Mrs. M.	Minnis Farm.
Salop	Bridgnorth	Bridgnorth	Beble, Mrs.	Walsbatch.
	Ch Stretton	Ch Stretton	Rogers, Mrs.	Botoyle House.
	Nr Ludlow	Ludlow	Brown, Mrs. B.	Overton Farm.
	Mkt Drayton	Newport	Rose, Mrs. M. E.	Tatterhall Fm. Hins'k.
	Much Wenl'k	Presthorpe	Gittens, Mrs.	Great Oxenbold.
Somerset	Ashill	Ilminster	Hilliar, Mrs. E.	Axhill House.
	Batheaston	Bathampton	Maidment, Mr.	Old House Farm.
	Glastonbury	KemtonM'vle	Bush, Mrs. M.	Old Homestead.
	Dodington	Bridgwater	Browning, Mrs.	Castle of Comfort.
	Dulverton	Eastanstey	Kelland, J.	Churcht'n,W.Anstey.
	Milverton	Milverton	Dinham, Mrs.	Quaking House Farm.
	SheptonM'let	SheptonM'let	Tucker, Mrs. C.	Ham Western Farm.
	Uphill	W'on-S-Mare	Smith, E.	Stouridge Farm.
	Frome	Frome	Penny, A. M.	Irndoghill Pytle Fm.
	Clevedon	Clevedon	Tinklin, Mrs. W.	Salisbury Farm.
	Taunton	Taunton	Hawkins, M. E.	Haydon Farm.
Suffolk	Thwaite	Eye	Rose, Mrs.	Willow Hall.

County	Town	Station	NAME	Address
Stafford	Norbury	Norbury	Mellor, Miss K.	High Grounds.
	WolseleyB'ge	Colwich	Lewis, J. H.	Moreton Grange.
West'nd	Brough	Musgrave	Bainbridge, Mrs.	Brough Castle.
	Longwathby	Culgaith	Gow, Mrs.	Skirwith.
	Oxenthwait	Barras	Beckwith, Mrs.	Ivy View.
	Tebay RSO	Tebay	Metcalfe, Mrs.	Byebeck.
	Tebay RSO	Tebay	Thwaites, Mrs.	Bretherdale.
	Warcop SO	Warcop	Atkinson, Mrs. G.	The Birks.
Wilts	Swindon	Swindon	Cox, Mrs.	Elcombe Ho. Wr'ton.
	Stanton	Stanton	Belcher, Mrs. L.	Holmfirth Ho. Blans'n
Wors'ter	Hinton.	Hinton	White, Mrs. W.	Furze Hill Farm.
	Broadway	Broadway	Franklin, Mrs. S.	Wychwood House.
	Welland	MalvernW'lls	Harber, Mrs. F.	Welland Farm. [Fm.
	Welland	MalvernW'lls	Collins, Mrs. F.	Three Cedars Searpool
	Pershore	Fladbury	Meakins, Mrs.	Patty's Fm., Cropthorne.
Yorks	Addingham	Addingham	Lister, Mrs. B.	Turner Lane Farm.
	Brough	Mkt Weiget'n	Turner, Mr.	Sancton Lodge.
	Driffield	Driffield	Foster, Mrs. T.	Skerne Leys Farm.
	Fo'ntain Ab'y	Ripon	Barker, Mrs.	Oldfield Farm.
	Flamboro'	Flamboro'	Stonehouse, W.	North Cliff Farm.
	Lebberston	Gristhorpe	Atkinson, Mrs. P.	Cliff Farm.
	Hohl'dswai'e	Pemstone	Todd, C.	Hill Top House.
	Loftus	Grinkil	Hogarth, T.	Scaling.
	Leyburn SO	Redmire	Dinsdale, W.	Low Bolton Redmire.
	Middleton-in	-Teesdale	Dent, T. W.	Stanhope Gate Farm.
	Middleham	Leyburn	Stott, W.	Cover Bridge.
	Pateley Bdge	Pateley Bdge	Hallah, Mrs. E.	New Causeway Farm.
	Snainton SO	Snainton	Beswick, R.	Grosvenor House.
	Whitby	Sleights	Ventress, Mrs.	Intake Ho., Littlebeck.
	Westerdale	Castleton	Mercer, Mrs. P.	Hall Farm.

SOUTH WALES.

County	Town	Station	NAME	Address
Pemb'ke	St. Davids	Fishguard	Morgan, Mrs.	The Windmill Farm.
	Haverf'dwest	Johnston	John, J. H.	Johnston Hall.
Monm'th	Chepstow	Chepstow	Williams, Mrs. A.	GairlliwyddShirement
	Monmouth	May Hill	Williams, Mr. G.	Southvilla, Dixton-rd.

NORTH WALES.

County	Town	Station	NAME	Address
Anglesey	Anglesey	Rhosguch	Jones, Robert	Nanner, Camaes.*
Car'von	Aber	Aber	Jones, Mrs. R. E.	Pen-y-Bryn.
Denbigh	Chirk	Chirk	Hughes, Mrs C.	Pontfaen Farm.
	Penmaen-M'	Glan Conway	Williams, Mrs.	The Farm Ty-Mawe.
Merion'h	Dyffryn	Dyffryn	Williams, Mrs.	Llanywaradwyan.
	Corwen	Corwen	Evans, Mrs. S.	Groes Lryd.

*No Apartments.

Payment for Camping Sites.—505.—Experience and fairness in regard to this question seem to point in the direction of some kind of payment for the sites we use. True, in not a few cases I have been asked what I would be prepared to give for permission to put up a small tent on the lake shore or in a field or the corner of the wood near the cottage, but I never yet came across the man who would state when he put the question, what his price was, but would ask what we would give. It is useful, therefore, to have some kind of a tariff that has been and may be adopted. Thus, the scale in the National Camping Club is :— 1/- per tent for 1 night, 1/6 for 2 nights, 3/- for 1 week.

FINIS.

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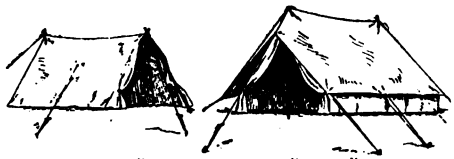

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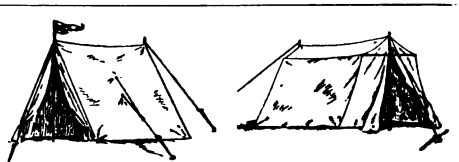

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